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THE TIMES

Will the cardinals choose a traditionalist? Page 16

Sir Keith adds to divisions over Tory incomes policy

With the repercussions still being felt over Mr Edward Heath's call for all-party support for the Government's 5 per cent pay guideline, members of the Shadow Cabinet were again at odds yesterday over pay policy. Sir Keith Joseph, departing from views held by his Shadow Cabinet colleague Mr James Prior, supported the principle of pay differentials favouring the successful. He feared that the Government's estimate each year of the "average" pay increase the nation could afford might become the "norm". Mr Heath, defending his call for a bipartisan incomes policy, said on television that inflation was one issue on which parties should agree.

Departure from Prior line

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Brighton

Members of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Shadow Cabinet are at odds again over pay policy after Mr Edward Heath's challenge for all-party support for the Government's 5 per cent wages guideline. Late last night Sir Keith Joseph, who is closest to Mrs Thatcher in having overall responsibility for policy and research, publicly departed from positions known to be held by Mr James Prior, Shadow Cabinet spokesman on employment.

On BBC television Sir Keith gave provocative emphasis to the Conservative policy by encouraging the successful by saying: "It will be natural for people working for Ford to do better than people working for British Leyland". He thought that with the Conservative conference supporting Mrs Thatcher's view that pay differentials should be opened up again, the electorate would be encouraged.

But more substantially Sir Keith disclosed that he is now "nervous" about the Government stating each year what average pay increases the country could afford. Such an average "might become a norm and that is very dangerous", he stated on the Tonight programme.

Conservatives attending the party conference at Brighton will be looking to see on which side Mrs Thatcher comes down in her closing speech to the conference today.

Sir Keith was responding to question about a government incomes policy commitment in the Conservative document The Right Approach to the Economy which he produced last year with Mr Prior, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr David Howell, then a Conservative spokesman on economic affairs. The passage read:

"Yet in framing its monetary and other policies, the Government must come to some conclusions about the likely scope for pay increases if excessive public expenditure or large-scale unemployment is to be avoided; and this estimate cannot be concealed from the representatives of employers and unions whom it is consulting.

Sir Keith contended last night that that applied only to the public sector. He explained that pay there would be enforced by cash limits, but he suggested that establishing what average pay increases had been was for the historians; that is not for us."

He agreed that it was in the document, but said he was nervous about it because it provoked militancy with unions trying to achieve the "norm" as their minimum demand.

Other pay news

■Civil Service unions have rejected an increase in London weighting allowances in line with 10 per cent Phase Three guidelines and have threatened to fight for "hefty" improvements 2

■London editions of The Daily Telegraph are not appearing for the eighth successive issue after the breakdown of talks between the management and the National Graphical Association 2

■The staff and management sides of the Professional and Technical Staffs Whitley Council are to discuss the worsening hospital engineers' dispute today 5

■The Confederation of British Industry strongly opposed the suggestion that tougher price controls could be used to keep pay increases in check

The fact that Sir Keith and Mrs Thatcher had been challenged by Mr Heath had remained of relatively little significance so long as the former Prime Minister was seen as an isolated figure in the party. But *The Right Approach to the Economy* was a carefully and painfully constructed policy compromise.

Mr Prior, cautiously preparing himself for close future cooperation with the unions, has fought hard to prevent the rigour of Sir Keith's monetarist and free market approach from committing a Tory government in advance.

Mr Prior had said as much in his speech on the opening day of the conference, while Sir Geoffrey, on the pay issue at least, had seemed to come down halfway towards Sir Keith Joseph's position.

Yesterday, in what was received as a brilliant speech by the conference, Sir Keith had mentioned nothing of the underlying rumbles over pay policy. His speech had been almost an ode to free enterprise, with vivid passages anathematizing the fallacies, even poison, as he called it, of socialist rationalization.

But like every other leader at the conference, Sir Keith was a willing protagonist in the alternative policy seminar being conducted in television interviews.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Mr Heath yesterday strongly defended the stand he took at the Conservative conference when he spoke at a meeting organized by the Bow Group. He found himself accused by party activists of a calculated attempt to cause disunity in the party.

Mr Heath carried his argument further by suggesting that, just as the Conservatives in the Commons had supported a bipartisan policy on Rhodesia and on other important issues, they should join with the Government in supporting the annual settlement of the kind of incomes increment the nation could afford in the interests of fighting inflation.

At the Bow Group meeting Mr Kevin Walker said that in his constituency of Birmingham, Yardley, a swing of only 4.8 per cent was required for victory for the Conservatives. He was worried that Mr Heath might have affected the party's prospects.

Mr Heath replied: "I cannot accept that it was calculated in the least."

Mr Walker: "It appears that way."

Mr Heath: "You may think it appears that way, but it is not calculated. What is the party conference about, except to discuss vital issues? I can at least plead that at no time have I tried to stifle discussion at the conference. In the great debates on Europe we were always generous to the minority opposing membership.

"Party conference, in my view, does not exist just for us to sit there and congratulate ourselves, saying that everything is going to fall into our laps. If members of the party have views that they genuinely hold and want to express they are entitled to put them forward.

"What I did yesterday morning was to quote Mr James Prior and to suggest that we should not undermine the pay policy of the Labour Government.

"That seems to have been taken by the press as being a sensational statement. But if you refer to The Right Approach to the Economy, you will find it states that both an incomes policy and a monetary policy have a part to play in handling the economy.

In his explanation of the need for a bipartisan policy on incomes, Mr Heath said: "I suggest that when there are certain issues where, in the national interest, the two main parties can generally agree, and I think that inflation is one of those issues, then this is the right thing to do. Surely we would all agree that we cannot have another bout of roaring inflation without the country suffering great damage.

Biggest union challenge on curbs

By Paul Routledge and
C. W. Shakespeare

The Government yesterday faced the most serious challenges so far to its pay strategy. Miners' leaders decided to submit a 40 per cent claim and 19 engineering union chiefs said they would press a national claim for a 33 per cent increase in basic rates, a shorter working week and longer holidays.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, brushing aside TUC moves towards a compromise on wage restraint, decided to submit forthwith a claim for a £110 a week basic wage at the coalface from next March, as part of an eight-month agreement that would reestablish the industry's traditional settlement date of November 1.

The size of the claim and the proposed duration of the settlement cut right across the Cabinet counter-inflation strategy, but Mr Joseph Gormley, NUM president, said yesterday: "We intend to inform the National Coal Board immediately that we shall be negotiating in the spirit of free collective bargaining."

As a member of the TUC economic committee, which is seeking talks with the Government on a new understanding covering prices and wages, Mr Gormley rewrote the official version of the labour movement initiative presented two days ago by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, when he said yesterday: "We were given to understand that in any meetings with the Government we shall not be involved in arguments or discussions about incomes policy."

Mr Gormley added: "Many of us did not force a vote on that strict understanding . . . that the Government would be informed that in any future meetings being held we would in no way be talking about incomes policy."

So far as the miners are concerned, those forthcoming negotiations with ministers on economic strategy are confined to keeping down prices, reducing unemployment, improving investment and collaboration on winning the next election for Labour. "The talks have no bearing on negotiations with

Continued on page 2, col 4



The Enterprise Express from Dublin ablaze after three bombs had exploded in it outside Belfast yesterday, killing a Dublin woman and injuring several people (Report, page 2)

Securicor man shot dead in raid

A Securicor guard was shot dead yesterday while delivering wages to a London Underground station. Three men escaped with £5,685 in London Transport wages.

Mr John Potter, aged 51, was delivering wages to Northfields Underground station, Ealing, when he was approached by two armed men. One of them put a sawn-off shotgun to his side and fired. Mr Potter died in hospital later.

As he fell the men seized the white metal cashbox he was carrying and ran to a waiting car driven by a third man. They left £15,000 in the security van.

Securicor has offered a £25,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of Mr Potter's killer.

Police said the gang got away in a blue MG 1100, later found abandoned about two miles away on the Clayponds estate and changed to another car of unknown make.

Det Chief Supt James Sewell, head of the central robbery squad, who is leading the murder inquiry, said that several people walking to the Tube station and standing in a bus queue saw the shooting. Some had been traced, but he appealed for others to come forward.

The robbers were aged about 25, and one may have been wearing a blue crash helmet.

Britain's main three security companies dealing in the transport of cash have opened a "hot line" inviting informers and members of the public to give information about security van robberies. The number to telephone, 24 hours a day, is 01-499 9346.

Egypt and Israel open treaty negotiations in Washington

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 12

The treaty negotiations between Egypt and Israel were formally opened by President Carter this morning in the East Room of the White House.

Flanked by Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and General Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Defence Minister, the President called on Jordan and other Arab states to join in the search for peace, and said that these negotiations were a further step towards a comprehensive and lasting settlement between Israel and all its neighbours. The alternatives, he emphasized, were "drift, stalemate, enmity and perhaps another war".

Mr Carter, followed by the two ministers, spoke at a lectern which was set up on the spot where President Sadat and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, signed the Camp David agreements 25 days ago.

Egyptian and Israeli delegates mingled in the audience, with Mr Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Defence Minister, standing between the American Secretary of State and the Egyptian Ambassador. Mr Dayan and General Ali shook each other warmly by the hand after each had spoken.

General Ali said that the object was a comprehensive peace which would fulfil the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and permit them to play a constructive role in the life of the region. He delivered greetings to Mr Carter and the United States from President Sadat and "40 million Egyptians" and said: "We should encourage other Arab parties to join us and to pursue our efforts until peace is reached throughout the area."

The talks will be held across the road from the White House, in Blair House. Americans will participate fully, working with each delegation separately to iron out difficulties, as well as joining in formal sessions.

The hope to keep the press in the dark, as they did at Camp David, but will find it more difficult. The delegations are living in Washington hotels, not cabins in the woods, and are not protected by United States Marines.

Britain shifting stand on currency system

By Caroline Atkinson

The Government's attitude to joining the proposed European Monetary System appears to be shifting once again.

Mr James Callaghan and Mr Denis Healey are unlikely to take a decision on the scheme until the last possible moment. In recent days they have had growing doubts about the scheme as it stands at present.

The British may try to alter it at meetings in Luxembourg and Bonn next week.

They do not want the pound to enter a new currency arrangement if it cannot stay in it for long. There has been a flurry of activity in Whitehall in the past few days as officials have been looking at the details of the proposed system and its potential effects on the economy.

At a meeting in No. 11 Downing Street on Monday the Chancellor surprised officials by describing his doubts about entry. These seem to be based less on the economic arguments against joining than on the danger that the pound might be forced out of the EMS months later.

The Prime Minister appears to share these doubts. However, he would probably still be in favour of entry if the right terms could be secured. The British have tended to be in a minority in Community discussions on the scheme and have lost the initiative—to the Germans and French.

It has also been felt that the British views have been given less weight because of apparent hostility to the idea of the scheme.

Mr Healey is to speak at the meeting of EEC finance ministers in Luxembourg on Monday. He is likely to try to correct the view that the British are opposed to entry, and to stress the need for some action to make it more likely that if Britain joined the EMS it would be able to stay in.

Later next week the Prime Minister will meet Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in Bonn. They will attempt to resolve any differences remaining after the Luxembourgh meeting.

Further meetings may then take place the folowing week.

The question of the numeraire for the new system apeared to be solved at the last finance ministers' meeting in September in favour of the German-backed parity grid.

However, the Belgians proposed a compromise involving the use of a basket of currencies as an indicator for which rates are out of line. The British will probably try to modify the present EEC commitment to the parity grid.

There appears to be some divison within the Treasury on the importance of such technical questions, with the Chancellor taking the view that these are of minor importance, and some officials taking the opposite line.

British conditions for entry are chiefly that the scheme should impose symmetrical requirements for adjustment on strong and weak countries, which are not met by the scheme in its present form.

The Chancellor is likely to argue for larger credit facilities as well as for a modification of the parity grid.

However, so far the Germans and Frenc hhave shown the political wil to override objections to the scheme.

It has so far developed in precisely the way that the British did not want, as it now looks very like an enlarged version of the present snake.

Leading article, page 17

Eight-mile oil slick from damaged tanker

Full emergency procdeures were put into operation by the Department of Trade last night after a Greek tanker carrying 35,000 tons of Iranian crude oil had grounded at Skomer Island, 10 miles off Milford Haven, fracturing several tanks.

The 30,000-ton Christas Bitas was reported last night to be trailing an eight-mile slick after freeing herself without assistance. It was hoped that a wind from he south-east would keep theslick from the coastline.

The tanker was believed by the Department of Trade to have been heading for Belfast. The RAF made a reconnaisance and a base was set up at St Ann's coastguard station with an oil pollution officer from the department.

A Royal Navy frigate sailed last night from Portsmouth to act as command ship.

The tanker was reported late last night to be proceeding under her own steam into St George's Channel.

One tug was standing by to spray the slick.

43 killed in Singapore tanker blast

Singapore, Oct 12.—Forty-three people died and at least 70 were injured in an explosion on board a tanker undergoing repairs in Singapore harbour today.

Flames leapt from below deck after the explosion on the 35,676-ton Liberian-registered Spyros, which put into Singapore for repairs to the boiler room.

The cause of the blast was not immediately known and the Singapore Government ordered an inquiry.

Most of the dead were believed to be workers doing repairs. But the captain of the Spyros said 10 crew members were missing out of the 32, who were mostly Filipino, Chinese and Greek.—Reuter.

374,000 part-time students

Universities provided 15,177 part-time and short courses ranging from three days to three years in 1976-77 and attended by 373,960 students, according to statistics released by the universities' central records (our Educational Correspondent writes).

Open University students are excluded.

Lebanese Armenians caught in the crossfire

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Oct 12

There is a man's body at the edge of the road leading to the Armenian quarter at Camp Marash in east Beirut. It has lain on its back in the sun for six days, with his arms bent slightly upwards towards the sky as if the man caught sight of his Saviour at the moment he died from a sniper's bullet.

No one will move this terrible figure from the roadside because the highway is still under rifle fire. You have to drive very fast along a mile of empty, devastated streets before you reach the first barricade where a gunman cradling a Kalashnikov rifle in his arms greets you with a peculiarly mirthless smile. For Lebanon's Armenian community—the base of the diaspora that spread through the Middle East after the Turkish persecution more than 60 years ago—now feels itself more vulnerable than ever before.

When you enter their cramped square mile of narrow, shattered streets watched by their poorly-armed Tashnag militia, you can only feel sorry for the accident of history that brought the Armenians to Beirut. After half a century of peace and a civil war neutrality that gave them immunity from both Muslim and Christian armies, they have found themselves between the Syrian and Lebanese Christian front lines.

They are still digging their dead from the rubble—they have found 64 so far—but now they face a far more tragic crisis with historical parallels that must make the old men and women of their community tremble.

For although none of the 25,000 Armenians in Camp Marash would say so in these words, it seems that the sustained shellfire which struck them last week was not entirely accidental.

In theory, the Armenians were the victims of crossfire. The fractured yellow-plaster buildings, which their grandparents erected on the marshland around Jour Hammoud in a curiously Central European style of architecture, could not withstand the force of the explosives and—because they were built on a swamp—the houses had no basements and thus no shelters for their inhabitants.

Shells smashed through the flats and shops, setting many of them on fire. Rockets blasted through the roofs of their two most beautiful churches. But at the height of the fighting, some of the Armenians noticed that Christian Phalangist gunmen were firing from the top of an office block right into the Camp Marash area.

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SYDNEY KINGDOM

Three biologists awarded 1978 Nobel Prize

The 1978 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine has been awarded to three microbiologists whose work could help to prevent and treat cancer, hereditary diseases and malformations. The recipients are Professor Daniel Nathans, Professor Hamilton Smith, both of the Johns Hopkins University in Maryland, and Professor Werner Arber, of Basle University, Switzerland Page 7

Prime rates lift dollar

American interest rates moved into double figures when Chase Manhattan raised its prime lending rate from 9½ to 10 per cent. Prime rates were last in double figures in 1974. The news helped to rally the dollar from a new low level in early trading Page 21

Credit checks by PO

Applicants for telephones in six centres are to be assessed for credit-worthiness by a private reference agency under a trial scheme planned by the Post Office. If results are successful in Liverpool, Shrewsbury, Exeter, Belfast, Southend and part of south London thte scheme may be extended nationally Page 2

Snow beats climbers

The British climbing expedition led by Doug Scott on to the 25,845ft Mount Muptse in the Himalayas has been defeated by bad weather. The climbers reached 22,308ft and had to turn back because of snow and a strong wind. The attempt had been delayed because Mike Covington, one of the three climbers, fell ill with a liver complaint Page 9

Muzorewa visit to US

Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau have left for America to join other members of Rhodesia's transitional Government there. Page 8

'The Times' tomorrow

Stephen Spender kept a diary at the outbreak of war in 1939, which he published in Horizon, the most influential literary magazine of its day. Extracts appear in tomorrow's Saturday Review, which also includes Cliv Barnsee's letter from New York and Sheridan Morley's interview with Dirk Bogarde.

Estate duty ruling

The £4m estate of the fourth Duke of Westminster is exempt from duty because of a wound he received in France in 1944, Mr Justice May ruled in the High Court. The wound had contributed to his death in 1967. Four times the Defence Council had refused to certify that his death was caused by a war wound.

Law Report, page 10

Uganda: President Amin claims that a battalion of Tanzanian troops has invaded area west of Lake Victoria 9

Freight Trail: An eight-page Special Report on the economic background of Britains' Arab trading partners

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Leading articles: European Monetary System; Rhodesia

Features, pages 16 and 18

Bernard Levin says the ashes of Mr Heath's are too cold to be reconciled; Ronald Faux on the Gaelic wind sweeping Scotland

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David Robinson on the new films; Michael Ratcliffe on art in Hitler's Germany; Irving Wardle on Piaf (Other Place); Ned Chaillet on Prometheus (Dublin Festival)

Sport, pages 14 and 15

Golf: Faldo the only British survivor in world match-play championship; Rugby Union: All Blacks arrive for 18-match tour

Business News, pages 20-26

Stock markets: Equities moved higher in a quiet market. The FT Ordinary share index had firmed 2.4 to 506.6 before a dispute stopped recordings

Financial Editor: As United States interest rates rise again; Debenhams on the back of a boom; the Price Commission gets new standards

Business features: Hugh Stephenson suggest that the Bank of England should be more open about it discussions with leading economists

Business Diary: The taxman and the chairman of Guinness

Delhi talks on Jaguar order

Delhi, Oct 12.—Talks began in Delhi today between British and Indian officials on India's order to buy, and later manufacture, the Anglo-French Jaguar

HOME NEWS

Woman killed and two badly hurt as bombs cripple Belfast train

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A middle-aged woman was killed yesterday and two were seriously injured when republican extremists provided a chilling reminder of their determination to continue the nine-year long terror campaign by planting three bombs on board the crowded Dublin to Belfast Enterprise Express.

Although an anonymous warning was telephoned to the Samaritans organization shortly before the explosions, the police said that it was too late to stop the train. Several other passengers were injured in the blasts and damage estimated at £750,000 was caused by a fierce carriage express near the end carriage express near the end of its 110-mile journey.

It was one of the worst attacks against a civilian target in Ulster this year and deeply shocked all sections of the war-weary community. It came at a time when a fresh upsurge of provisional IRA violence had been predicted by military security experts after a summer of relative calm.

There was evidence last night that the attack was part of a coordinated attempt to disrupt the railway system. It was followed less than two hours later by a bomb that wrecked a signal box on the same line, which provides a vital communications link with the Irish Republic. That in turn was followed by warning calls which disrupted evening rush-hour traffic as busy stations in Belfast and Bangor were evacuated.

Responsibility for the triple bomb attack was later claimed by a group calling itself the Irish Freedom Fighters, a name used in the past by the Provisional IRA in an effort to confuse the authorities. The Provisionals were also believed to be responsible for another bomb attack yesterday which disrupted telephone services in the notorious border district of south Armagh.

An immediate result of the train attack will be a review of security on the Belfast to Dublin line, which is used by 2,000 passengers every week. Detectives believe that the bombs were concealed by terrorists posing as passengers who got on at one of the stops and left at another.

It became clear soon afterwards that a bigger disaster had been averted by only a few minutes. If the train had not been slightly behind schedule all the devices would have exploded after it had arrived at Belfast's new £4m Central Station, which would then have been crowded.

As it was, the first bomb exploded in a lavatory as the express was approaching a suburban station on the outskirts of the city. The woman who died and the passengers most seriously injured were sitting in a second-class compartment close by and it took the force of the second bomb when it exploded about 10 minutes later.

At the time, members of the catering staff were attempting to help the victims worst affected, one of whom was covered in blood. The two women seriously injured were sisters on a day shopping visit to Belfast and the dead woman was later identified as a Dubliner in her mid-fifties.

Among the hundred or so passengers who narrowly escaped injury were Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee.

"After the first bomb exploded we were moved along the train and were waiting to see what would happen when there was another loud bang", Mr Colin Keane, an Irish television reporter, said. "There was a little panic and people started to jump down on to the track, although some were getting hurt doing so."

Most of the passengers had scrambled to safety up a steep embankment when the third bomb exploded. Several rescuers and other passengers were taken to hospital for tests

As the police, troops and firemen fought the blaze a hidden danger was revealed: asbestos dust from the carrige linings. A screening centre was set up at Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and uninjured passengers were warned to go there for a check.

The Enterprise Express runs four times a day and has long been regarded as the most hazardous rail link between any two capitals in Europe. Almost *daily attempts are made to disrupt its services* and last Friday a hoax caller said that 10 bombs (the number claimed yesterday had been planted on board.

'Faulty lights on 19 cars in 20'

A survey being conducted this week by the Automobile Association at Bridgend, South Wales, has shown that only one car in 20 is without lighting faults four Motoring Correspondent writes).

The main fault was misaligned headlights, the association said, adding that they were illegal and might dazzle oncoming drivers.

Tactics on pay criticized by Liberals

By Our Political Staff

It was deplorable that at a time when all responsible people should be supporting a firm and moderate pay policy, extrtmists were indulging in the cheapest form of vote-catching, Mr Richard Wainwright, Liberal MP for Colne Valley, said at Pontefract last night.

Mr Wainwright, party spokesman on industry and trade, declared: "The Tory right and the Labour left are trying to win popularity at the expense of the country's safety, and it is important that robust public opinion shows as strongly as possible that these tempters are rejected. A free-for-all in wages would mean vastly higher prices, falling upon all those who cannot act the bully."

The Prime Minister should realize that shop-floor power made the valut of trade union leaders' signatures doubtful.

"The proper authority for a firm pay policy is that of Parliament, so that those who are tempted to take unfair advantage of their industrial muscle will realize that they are jot merely defying a few trade union bosses but opposing democracy itself."

Ship radio men accept offer

The Radio and Electronic Officers' Union, representing radio officers in merchant and passenger vessels, has accepted the shipowners' offer of a 10 per cent pay increase under Phase Three, the union said yesterday. It had sought a 14 per cent rise.

The union said more talks would be held on its claim for one day off for every full day at sea. At present members get *one day off for every two days.*

Arson prisoner burnt

A prisoner at Holloway who is serving a three-year sentence for arson is in hospital, with serious burns after a fire in her cell.

Correction

The figure of 19,000 employees for the new town development corporations mentioned on September 13 in a report on "Fringe bodies" was incorrect. Information supplied by the New Town Association states that the English New Town Development Corporations and the Commission for the New Towns employ 9,029 people. The Scottish and Welsh New Town Development Corporations employ about 2,200 people.

Post Office planning to use credit reference agency in check on telephone applicants

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The Post Office plans to inquire into the credit-worthiness of all new applicants for telephones in six main centres. The scheme may be extended nationally.

The aim is to reduce the number of bad debts, which are understood to have cost the telephone business £12m last year. The Post Office also plans to introduce £1 savings stamps, for sale over counters, for use in paying quarterly telephone accounts.

Credit-worthiness will be assessed by a private credit reference agency for a trial period in Liverpool, Shrewsbury, Exeter, Belfast, Southen and the central area of south London.

Mr John Ward, head of the social policy unit of the National Consumer Council, rtjected last night that such agencies often made mistakes.

"We are alarmed at the number of cases where it is evident that credit reference firms have got it wrong, or have referred back to incidents of 10 or 15 years ago, which should hive betn automatically wiped from the record," he said. "That is why it is important that people should have access to the information that has resulted in their being blacklisted."

Agencies compile names from county courts of people who have defaulted, orhad judgment given against them and still failed to settle the debt within a month. They are licensed by the Director General of Fair Trading.

The scheme, if introduced nationally, will end a controversial blacklist of "poor-payer" areas where applicants for telephone installations are liable to be asked for a deposit irrespective of their credit record. The Government is putting pressure on the Post Office to end the practice, which has been criticized by MPs and consumer groups.

Mr Ernest Kenworthy, assistant secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, wrote to union branches: "Such a practice lays the Post Office open to a charge of discrimination against people according to where they reside."

Postal unions generally support the idea of looking at the credit record of potential new telephone subscribers, but the Post Office Engineering Union objected to the use of an outside agency. It said the information wss freely available and the Post Office should establish its own credit reference agency.

Other nationalized industries have credit reference schemes and the Government hs for a long time been urging the Post Ooffice to follow suit.

The £1 stamp scheme, whic it is estimated will provide a £60m annual turnover at Post Office counters, is intended mainly for pensioners and the low-paid, who are embarrassed by heavy quarterly bills. It is regarded as a second-best to monly payments, such as are used by the gas and electricity boards, based on an estimate of the annual bill.

But present Post Office computers could not cope with such a scheme, and although a new type of computer is on the way, payment by instalment may take several years to introduce.

Union view on scheme for jobless negative

By Mark Jackson, of *The Time Educational Supplement*

Nearly 100,000 copies of leaflet urging trade unionists t help the government pr gramme for unemployed youn people are being sent by th TUC to unions and trades cour cils throughout Britain. Its pu lication coincides with a repor from a union research grou *which suggests* that many sho stewards in some of the larg industrial areas are likely to b unenthusiastic about th scheme.

In a forword to the 16-pag leaflet, Mr Len Murray, TU general secretary, says th although the Government £180m-a-year youth opportun ties programme is not a sub stitute for jobs, trade unionist should eagerly accept an chance of fielping it. Shop-floo representatives should be i volved from the start in an work-experience scheme order to protect the interests the young people involved; an to ensure that the programm is not used in a manner th endangers jobs or other trai ing schemes.

The leaflet invites unio members to take the initiati in proposing work-experienc schemes if their employers a not already running them.

But *The Times Education Supplement* today reports on survey among delegates to th annual conference of the Wal and north-west regional TUC which suggests widespread neg tive feeling towards the pr gramme. Fewer than a quarte of the delegates thought th work experience or sho courses were important as means of combating schoo leaver unemployment, an nearly two thirds said they ha little or no knowledge of th programme.

Firemen are angry with TUC leaders

From Our Labour Staff
Bridlington

There was more anger of what firemen called TUC leaders failure to back their attempts to break the 10 per cent pay limit yesterday at the conference of the Fire Brigades Union at Bridlington. Delegates overwhelmingly backed a resolution condemning the general council's "betrayal of this union in its recent dispute".

Mr Terence Parry, the union's general secretary, said the executive supported the criticism but added that the next stage of the firemen's increase, due next month, was further evidence of the union's "terrific victory".

Derelict land plan, page 4

Absenteeism rife in South Wales

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

When the Prime Minister visits the Hoover factory in Merthyr Tydfil next week to se the 15-millionth unit being produced he will not be told that the company's 30-year record on the site could have bben much more impressive were it not for persistent absenteeism at the plant.

On any one day as many as 800 of the 5,200 workrs are away. Absenteeism is a disease that afflicts South Wales and causes concern to industrialists and union leaders.

One doctor said yesterday: "If a small town had this degre of perpetual sickness there would be a justifiable and general alarm."

Although the company refuses to discuss the issue publicly, some executives admit in private that their generous sickness scheme is at the root of the trouble. When a man is ill the company pays the difference between sickness benefit and his full wages, which means that without the expense of travelling the man is better off away fro mwork.

That was dramatically illustrated yesterday when an employee listed as sick was photographed for the local newspaper after playing a starring role in his football team's success. He was dismissed, but without that kind of solid proof doctors find it virtually impossible to resufe a sick note to a man who complains of a short-term illness.

Valley mythology is rife with tales of unexplained illnesses suddenly afflicting whole work forces. There seems to be a direct correlation between the sudden sickness and big rugby matches and Monday mornings. Some doctors even relate losing many patients after refusing to ussie notes to just one man.

At the Merthyr factory bonuses have dropped from £14 to about £7 a week because of absenteeism, and some production lines have had to be stopped.

In spite of suffering financially the men have refused to consider a departmental bonus scheme which would reward sections where productivity was maintained above the norm.

The Confederation of British Industry and the British Medical Association said yesterday that ont way out for companies would be to employ their own doctors.

During his visit company officials may ask Mr Callaghan to consider steps to introduce some kind of import controls against Japanese washing machines and other domestic items.

Claims will bring swift conflict in factories

Continued from page 1

the coal board", Mr Gormley said.

That is a far cry from the official version that the exploratory talks with ministers are directed towards keeping down price inflation, to which the movement of wages is conceded to contribute.

An effort by Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the Yorkshire coalfield, to reopen the industry's present wage agreement by demanding the new rates from November 1 this year was ruled out of order by the executive.

He afterwards complained that the NUM leaders were guilty of double talk and double standards by increasing their own wages by a fifth in two stages while holding back on pit pay.

"If we can do that for ourselves, I think it is eminently illogical if we cannot do it for those we represent", Mr Scargill said.

There are signs of unrest in the coalfields over pit closures. The NUM executive voted 16 to 4 in favour of balloting the men to gain authority for industrial action to back up the union if it disputed, on expert advice, any colliery or plant closure.

The impact of that decision will not be felt until closure threats involving three pits in Northumberland, the Midlands and Nottinghamshire and the Nantgarw coking plant in South Wales are resolved.

If the forthcoming ballot gives miners' leaders authority to call a stoppage, it could be implemented where the union thought a stoppage was justified.

Miners' leaders are to reexamine a proposal put forward some months ago by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of Srate for Energy, that they should have a veto on pit closures.

The claim on behalf of 19 engineering unions was launched yesterday by the national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Aside from the 33 per cent pay increase, the unions seek a five-hour cut in the working week and longer holidays.

The 19 engineering unions in the Confederation include Britain's two largest, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. They will be instructing their local and shop floor negotiators to ignore government wage restraint guidelines in conducting the industry's "second tier" wage bargaining machinery at company and plant level.

That is bound to bring groups of workers in thousands of companies into almost immediate conflict with managements over local wage deals.

The new national claim covers 1,250,000 workers, and about six thousand member firms of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

It seeks to increase the minimum skilled basic rate from £60 to £80, with proportionate increases for other grades by next April, the phased introduction throughout the industry of a basic 35-hour working week with no loss of earnings, compared with the present 40-hour week, and a fifth week's paid annual holiday.

The claim will go to the employers' federation immediately, and the unions will press for a settlement to take effect when the national agreement in engineering expires at the end of March.

Wage bargaining at company and plant level will continue and many engineering businesses will face a stormy winter.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the confederation and chairman of its engineering negotiating committee, said after yesterday's executive meeting that the unions had learnt that the federation had circulated a letter to its member firms without consulting the unions. It appeared to support the government's 5 per cent limit.

CBI talks, page 21

NUJ protests at 'Times' dismissal threat

Nearly 500 journalists working for Times Newspapers yesterday urged the papers' management to withdraw what the National Union of Journalists describes as threats of dismissal. They complained that they had not yet received the management's proposals for reorganization, on which future publication is said to depend.

Times Newspapers has given formal notice that publication of *The Times*, the *Sunday Times* and their supplements will be suspended from November 30, unless agreement on a range of issues is reached with all the unions concerned.

The National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) at *The Times* said the journalists had not cost the organization a single copy through disruptive action. Ae report said:

"Times Newspapers Ltd had repeatedly emphasized that all trade unions are expected to agree to their proposals by November 30 or publication of all titles will be suspendfed. If we do not agree by that date to proposals which we have not yet seen, despite repeated requests, we are liable to be sacked.

"We want to continue bringing out these papers. Our jobs depend upon it. We feel we are being unfairly treated by the management of Times Newspapers. We as kthem to withdraw their threats of dismissal against journalists and produce their reorganization proposals without further dalay."

'Telegraph' lost again after talks break down

By Our Labour Staff

London editions of *The Daily Telegraph* did not appear this morning for the eighth successive issue after the breakdown of talks between the management and the National Graphical Association yesterday. The management said the talks would be resumed in a week.

The newspaper has lost 8,500,000 copies at a cost of more than £750,000. The company said last night that it was considering its long-term financial situation.

In the past four days 25 hours of talks have been held between the management, the Newspaper Publishers Association, and the composing room chapel (union office branch) of the NGA. Mr Bill Booroff, London region secretary of the NGA, has been empowered by it to attempt to find a formula for a return to work.

The company said last night "Although an agreement seemed to be in sight yesterday afternoon [Wednesday] the management proposals were rejected by the chapel this afternoon.

"The main points at issue are the management's requirement, as a condition for a return to work, that the chapel members observe agreed local and national disputes procedures and that the union itself becomes firmly involved in discussions between the management and chapel over methods of work which have seriously damaged the printing quality of the newspaper for months."

Civil Service unions 'will fight' for allowances

Civil Service unions have told the Government that they will "fight for a hefty improvement" in London weighing allowances. They have rejected an offer to increase the allowances (£465 a year for inner London and £275 for outer London) to £713 and £372 from April 1 this year. The offer is in line with the 10 per cent Phase Three guidelines.

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Civil Service National Staff Side, said last night that the offer meant a ludicrous redistribution in favour of inner London, designed to meet chronic difficulties in recruiting centra London staff.

"There is no way that civi servants working in Londen and hit hard by increases i housing and travel costs, wil accept this cavalier treatment At present the only alternative open to us are industrial actio or a reference to arbitration"

"The unions are now con sidering these options. I ca say with absolute assuranc that they will wish strongly t challenge this maladroit an wholly inadequate offer."

About 150,000 white-colla civil servants receive Londo weighting allowances,

Crown Agents witness may take advice

A witness to the Crown Agents teribunal is to be given the opportunity of taking legal advice before continuing his evidence. Mr Edward Morris, Assistant Crown Agent until he retired in 1971, was told yesterday by Mr Justice Croom Johnson, the tribunal chairman: "It has occurred to us during the course of your evidence that there are some matters of which it may be said you may be open to criticism.

"In particular, over the institution of the post of controller at the time of the Urwick Orr management consultants' report and the training of the man appointed, Mr Sayers.

"Also over your position as Assistant Crown Agent and whether or not you had a general responsibility for the Finvest activities."

Finvest was the name given to the Crown Agents' finance department investment account.

Mr Morris is to be sent a letter listing the matters on which he may be critized. He was invited to seek the advice of counsel for the Crown Agents.

In evidence yesterday he said it had been alleged that he failed in his duty as controller and he urged that the audited office accounts for 1971 should be produced.

"Let that be produced to show whether the office made a profit or a loss", he said.

No challenge for Vatican on women at altar

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

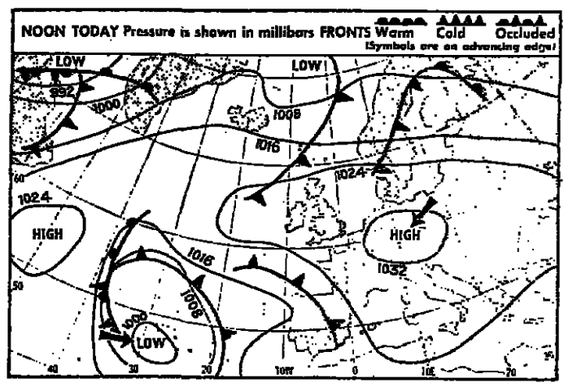
The ban on girls and women serving at the altar during Mess should not be challenged, the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales decided at their autumn meeting in London this week.

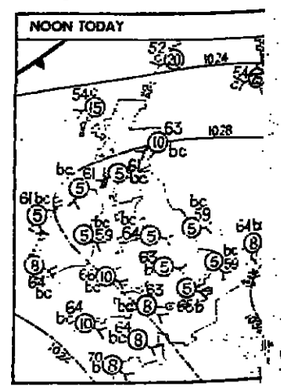
They discussed whether there was a case for raising themanter with the authorities in Rome, and came to the conclusion that the traditional rule, of boys and men only, was an encouragement to boys to interest themselves in the priesthood when they grew older.

At a press conference yesterday the Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood, Mgr Patrick Casey, said he knew of a few parishes in his own diocese where girls were allowed to be altar servers, and "had turned a blind eye".

The bishops, at their meeting, had considered asking the Vatican to change its ruling, which was based on ancient tradition. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, Mgr Hugh Lindsay, said there was *no evidence of a substantial demand* from young women. Women were already allowed to be special ministers of Holy Communion, in which capacity they took part in the distribution of Communion during and after Mass. That was a more important role than altar serving.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; thr—thunderstorm; sh—showers; pr—periodic rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 7.20 am Sun sets: 6.13 pm
Moon sets: 3.38 am Moon rises: 5.6 pm
Full moon: October 16.
Lighting up: 6.43 pm to 6.52 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.2 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft). Avonmouth, 5.35 am, 11.8m (38.7ft); 6.5 pm, 12.6m (41.4ft). Dover, 9.22 am, 6.3m (20.5ft); 9.59 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Hull, 4.7 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 4.53 pm, 6.9m (22.8ft). Liverpool, 9.46 am, 8.6m (28.1ft); 10.5 pm, 9.0m (29.6ft).

A slack area of high pressure covers the United Kingdom.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, N Wales, Lake District, Central N, NW England: Dry, sunny after fog patches slowly clear; wind variable light; max temp 22°C (72°F).

SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Dry, sunny after mist and fog clears; wind E, light; max temp 21°C (70°F).

East Anglia, E and NE England: Dry, sunny spells after local fog clears; wind variable or E, light; max temp 21°C (70°F), cooler on coast.

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Dry. Sunny spells after fog patches clear; wind E or variable light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: Dry, sunny periods; wind SW or variable, light; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Orkneys, Shetland: Dry, sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with drizzle in places; wind SW, light, increasing moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Outlook for the weekend: Mainly dry with sunny spells after early morning fog patches; generally warm.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	f	17	61	Cologne	s	19	66	L Palmas	f	24	75	Nice	s	24	75
Algiers	s	26	79	Copenhgn	s	16	61	Lisbon	c	20	68	Oslo	r	9	48
Amsterdm	s	18	64	Dublin	c	17	63	Locarno	s	26	79	Paris	s	20	68
Athens	s	32	90	Edinburgh	s	17	63	London	s	25	77	Rome	s	25	77
Barcelona	s	21	70	Florence	s	23	73	Luxemborg	c	11	52	Rondeiro	f	13	61
Belfast	s	15	59	Funchal	c	22	72	Madrid	s	30	86	Stockholm	c	10	50
Berlin	s	21	70	Geneva	c	11	52	Majorca	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	32	81
Biarritz	s	24	75	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Malaga	s	26	79	Venice	s	21	70
Birmingham	f	20	68	Guernsey	f	16	61	Malta	s	30	86	Vienna	s	17	63
Bristol	s	22	72	Helsinki	s	15	59	Manchester	s	21	70	Warsaw	c	17	63
Brussels	s	19	66	Innsbruck	s	19	66	Moscow	c	11	52	Zurich	c	11	52
Budapest	s	21	70	Istanbul	f	20	68	Munich	c	17	63				
Cardiff	c	18	64	Jersey	s	19	66	Naples	s	25	77				

Yesterday

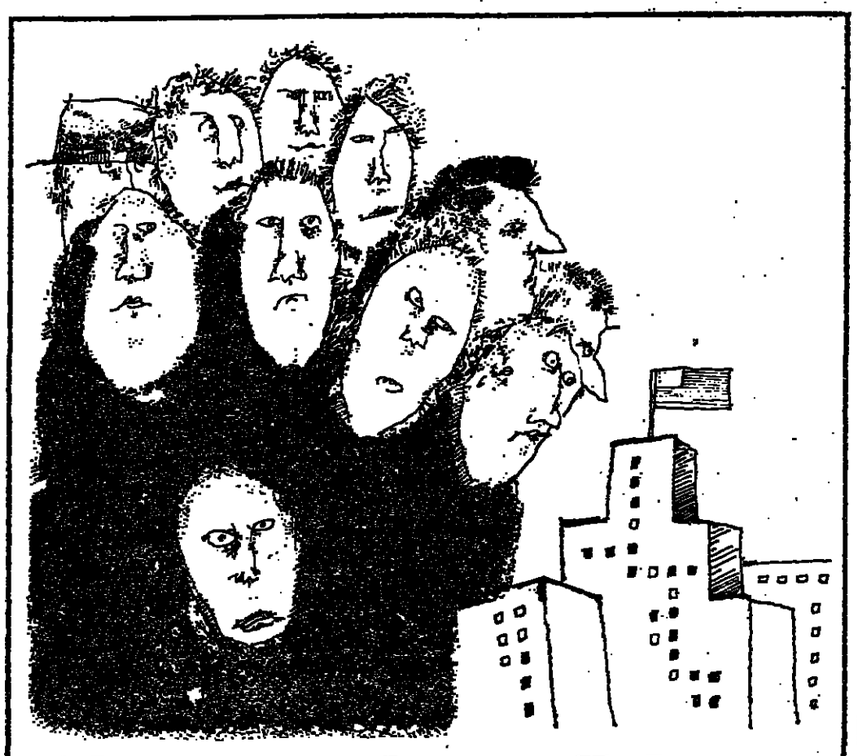
London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 24°C (75°F); Min, 7 pm to 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Humidity 7 pm, 69 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm 8.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1,023 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Sea passages: S North Sea Strait of Dover: Winds SE, light or moderate; sea slight.
English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Winds SE, light or moderate, sea slight.

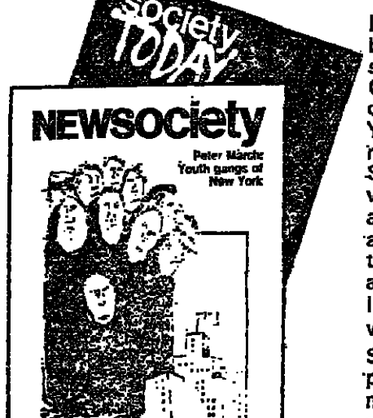
Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Bfr 25; Canaries, Pes 50; Denmark, Dkr 2.50; Finland, Fmk 2.25; France, Frs 3.00; Germany, Dmk 0.80; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 25; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Malta, 15p; Norway, Kr 3.50; Portugal, Esc 30; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 3.00; Switzerland, Scr 2.50; USA Canada $1.60; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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'Suicide is walking down some streets after dark'



In America everything is bigger and better – including violent crime on the streets.
Or is it? This week New Society digs down past the crime statistics of New York and Chicago and takes a look at the muggers and street-fighters themselves. Social psychologist Peter Marsh interviewed members of such teenage gangs as the Sex Boys, the Crazy Homicides and the Latin Kings. What motivates them? How do they fight? Are they really as bad as they're painted? Find out in part I of "Youth Gangs of America" in this week's New Society.
Starting this week, New Society incorporates Society Today, a pull-out supplement for O and A Level students of sociology. This will be published fortnightly during term-time, and the theme this week is 'Voting Behaviour'.

NEWsociety
EVERY THURSDAY 30p

صكذا من الإصل

Patients contributed to their own deaths by over-eating, drinking and smoking, doctors say

By John Roper

No fewer than 98 of 250 patients contributed to their own deaths through over-eating, drinking, smoking or not complying with treatment, according to a study by the Royal College of Physicians published today.

The report of the college's Medical Services Study Group into the cause of death of patients aged up to 50, published in the *British Medical Journal*, was compiled by Sir Cyril Clarke, FRS, a former president of the college. Consultants in the Merseyside and West Midlands regions cooperated, and later doctors in the Grampian region asked to take part.

The report says eight patients died from deliberate selfpoisoning. Six died from alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, and another, whose liver disease was not primarily alcoholic in origin, accelerated his death by a high intake of alcohol. Although that group was small it exemplified the difficulty of helping alcoholics and the enormous demand they made on the health and social services.

Man, aged 24, who suffered cardiac arrest and irretrievable brain damage during acoute alcoholic intoxication occupied a bed in a teaching hospital for four months before he died, although it was clear from the outset that no recovery was possible.

Thirteen patients who died from carcinoma of the bronchus were strongly addicted to cigarettes, some smoking as many as 60 a day. Three other heavy cigarette smokers died from chronic airway obstructionand one from bronchopneumonia.

Among those whose death was attributable to myocardial infarcation there were 25 with one or more causal factors within their own control. Twelve were grossly overweight; 22 smoked large numbers of cigarettes; two diabetics, and twohypertensives did not comply with their treatment; and three others had hadsymproms for a long time beforethey consulted a doctor.

Nine of the patients delayed in seeking medical advice and in four that probably cost them their lives because two died from gastro-enteritis, one from meningococcal infection, and one from myxoedema. The patient with myxoedema had yeen ill for many years but had refused to see a doctor. Two of the other five might have survived and the three remaining lived longer had theysought help earlier.

Thirty-seven of the patients refused admission to hospital were unwilling to submit to investigation, discharged themselves, defaulted from diabetic clinics,or did not cooperate in taking medication. Those attitudes were often encouraged by their spouses.

It was impossible, the report says, to quantify that factor but certainly in many cases it was to some extent responsible for death, while in others it hastened death. An anxious and nervous temperament was reporting.

Health education was often derided with an attitude of "it won't happen to me", but there was an astonishing figure. In 1930-32 the standard mortality ratio for ischaemic heart disease in social class one was 237 (normal 100). During the next four decades it gradually fel lto 88, but from 1951 to 1971 the crude mortality rate for the disease in all males almost doubled. Much the most likely explanation was that people in social class one did heed advice whereas other groups did not.

The report says that the study may be criticized on statistical grounds, but any bias in ascertaining the cases of "self-destruction" was probably in the direction of underresponsible in many instances, but in others lack of cooperation seemed to spring from fecklessness, or a psychopathic attitude to life and to doctors in particular. There was little to indicate that lack of intelligence pjlayed any significant part.

The results of the study, the report says, will come as no surprise to doctors who have been sayin gfor years that the causes of many killing diseases of midlle life were not mysteries but were contributed to by over-eating, too much drink, and tobacco.

Doctors pronouncements tended not to be popular; some were contradictory and some were frankly disbelived, and the disbelief was reinforced by the fact that the patient often felt quite well.



Youngsters, with their tongues out, and wide open to learning, joining Lyn Marshall, a yoga expert, for a session of exercises in Holland Park, London, yesterday.

Hearing in private is granted to Crown

By Craig Seton

The press and members of the public were excluded from the Official Secrets Act trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday while a recording of an alleged interview was played back in which, the prosecution says, a former soldier gave information to two journalists about Britain's signals intelligence (Sigim) system.

After a morning session taken up by legal submissions in the absence of the jury, Mr Justice Mars-Jones allowed a prosecution request for the hearingto continue *in camera*.

The prosecution his alleged that the tape recording was made by Duncan Campbell, aged 26, and Crispin Aubrey, aged 32, boch journalists, of an interview with John Berry, aged 34, who was a member of the Intelligence Corps between 1965 and 1970, at his London flat in February last year.

The judge told the jury that the fact he was allowing a hearing *in camera* did not prejudge the issue of whether material on the recording was such as to be prejudicial to the interests of the state.

The three defendants have pleaded not guilty to eight charges under sections 1 and 2 of the Official Secrets Act.

Red deer venture

Red deer farming will be added to the commercial venture of West Lothian District Council, whic is earning £1,000 from Sunday sales of rainbow trout at its fish farm.

Women 'took escape equipment to Broadmoor man'

From Our Correspondent
Reading

A rope, a hacksaw and a glass-cutter were delivered to a man in Broadmoor by two women ,one of whom was in love with him, it was stated at Reading Crown Court, Berkshire, yesterday.

Mr Christopher Smith, for the prosecution, said the purpose of that and other equipment was to enable James Lang, aged 33, to escape.

Ann Wright, aged 25, single, of Dryfield Road, Burnt Oak, London, who said in a statement that she had fallen in love with Mr Lang, and Mrs Patricia Soul, aged 43, of Carnarion Road, Southampton, pleaded guilty to conspiring together and with James Lang and others in October last year to effect a public nuisance by causing of permitting his escape from Broadmoor.

In 1971, at Liverpool Crown Court, Mr Lang was ordered to be detained in Broadmoor with no time limit after being convicted of manslaughter.

In statements, both women said they visited Mr Lang in the hospital after becoming pen friends with him. Miss Wright said: "I have visited him every Saturday and Sunday and I fell in love with him. I did not know he was dangerous." Mr Lang had asked her to get a grapling iron but she refused. She added: "He promised he would not escape. He assured me he only intended to use the rope by surrending it."

The trial continues today.

Conservative aim is tax relief on rates

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent
Bournemouth

A Conservative government would aim to introduce a cheme to provide householders with tax relief on rates, Mr Michael Alison, party spokesman on local government, indicated yesterday.

It is not yet oficial policy, but Mr Alison, addressing the conference of the Rating and Valuation Association, showed how seriously the controversial proposal is being considered by giving details of how it would operate.

He gave further evidence of the shift of the party away from its pledge to abolish domestic rates. The party had been increasingly anxious about the practical implications of that commitment, first announced by Mrs Thatcher in 1974, and has already retreated from its implementation.

Mr Alison said: "We are no longer in a position to remove the burden on the domestic ratepayer in its entirety in the course of a single Parliament, although that remains the long-term aim and commitment. Our first priority must be the reduction of direct personal income tax and the restoration of stability to the economy."

In his spech he outlined his new initiative to benefit the ratepayer compared with the non-ratepaper. "I think that there is great merit and considerable appeal in the concept of a tax allowance by which rates could be offset against income tax."

A personal allowance for rates against income tax would clearly beenfit the ratepayer. By inference non-ratepayers would pay for the net cost to the Exchequer of the tax allowance in higher levels of indirect taxes, such as VAT.

Mr Alison said the principle of tax relief was consistent with the present practice of allowing commercial rates to be offset against corporation tax. The threshold of tax allowances would be integrated with the rate rebate system to avoid a poverty trap.

It would probably be necessary to combine the introduction of a tax allowance with the abolition of the domestic rate relief contained in the Government's rate-support grant.

To prevent suggestion that it might appear to be a subsidy for luxury housing with high rates, Mr Alison envisaged a fixed allowance. That would give greater benefit to ratepayers at the lower end of the scale.

Mr Alison's model scheme, based on 1977-78 figures, requires £750m of government money plus the £660m that was used fo rdomestic rate relief. That sum would reduce the domestic ratepayers' contribution from £2,660m by £1,410m to £1,250m.

The £1,410m tax allowance was 52 per cent of the gross rate bill. Its cash value for an average domestic rate bill amounted to £75. At the standard rate of tax the allowance would need to be £220 to give ratepayers relief.

For a house with a ratable value of £75 (assuming a rate of 80p in the pound) the new system would mean a saving of £61, for a house with a ratable value of £150 it would be £47, fo r£200 it would be £38 and for £400 it would be £1. Houses with higher ratable values would face higher rate demands.

Tory 'educational blunder'

The Conservative Party's proposed scheme of assisted places at independent schools for bright children from poor families would be a political and educational blunder, according to Mr John Rae, Headmaster of Westminster School and last year's chairman of the Headmasters' Conference.

Writing in today's issue of the Times Educational Supplement, he appeals to the Conservative Party as it meets this morning for a debate on education, to reconsider its plans for an assisted places scheme. The scheme is included in the party's manifesto and a draft Bill has been prepared.

Mr Rae says that the Conservative Party must be aware of the rising tide of disquiet in its own ranks, not least among members of the right-wing Bow Group, and of the unqualified hostility to the scheme among the heads of maintained schools.

The maintained schools strongly objected to any creaming off of bright children to independent schools and were not persuaded by the argument that the scheme would affect only a handful of children.

"It is not a question of numbers. Either our maintained schools can cope with bright children or they cannot. If they can, there is no possible justification for the scheme. If they cannot ,then we need to tackle the problem, not a scheme for dealing with a few lucky ones", Mr Rae says.

Doctor saw no signs of injury on Mr Towers

From Ronald Kershaw
Bishop Auckland

A hospital doctor who examined Mr Liddle Towers three hours after his arrest on January 16, 1976, an arrest described by four police officers as the most violent in their experience, said at the inquest at Bishop Auckland, co Durham, yesterday, that he found no obvious signs of injury.

Dr Gottipati Rayindra Babu, senior house officer at Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Gateshead, told the inquest on Mr Towers, who died from internal injuries in February, 1976: "If there had been any signs of external injury I would hive seen them."

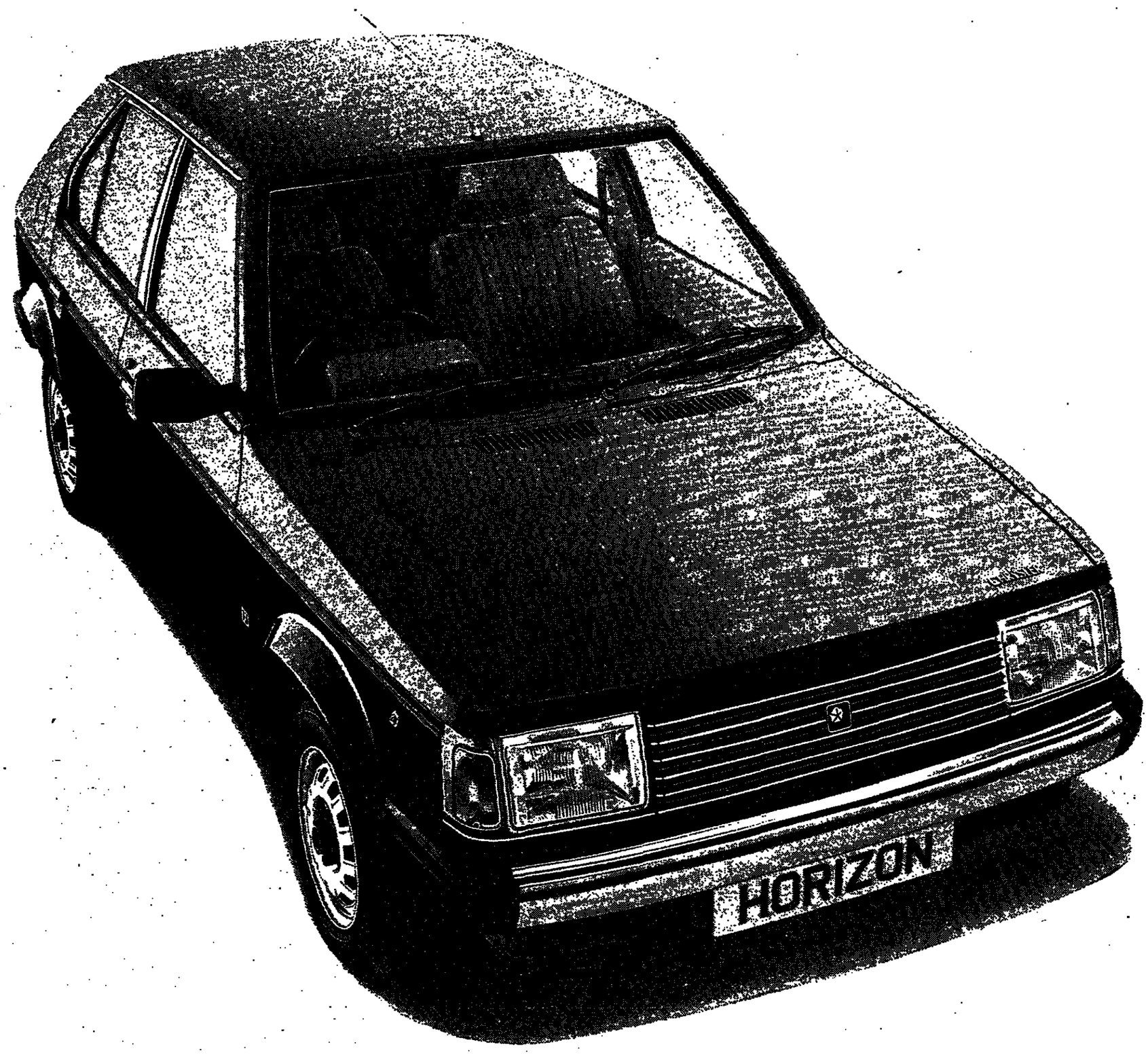
He said Mr Towers was taken to the hospital casualty department by the police and complained of pain on both sides and the front lower part of his chest. There was a tenderness in the places complained of, particularly the lower part of the breastbone. He added: "I wrote down a card for an X-ray examination the next morning."

He agreed with Mr Harold Hewitt, the coroner, that there was nothing about the examination to suggest that Mr Towers should be admitted to hospital. Mr Towers was quite coherent and sensible, although he smelt of alcohol.

Cross-examined by Lord Gifford, for the Towers family, Dr Babu looked at colour photographs of injuries on Mr Towers's body, and said the injuries were not present when he examined him.

In reply to Mr Brian Spoor, representing nine policemen involved in the case, Dr Babu agreed that symptoms of internal bleeding were apathy, weakness, shock, paleness, rapid pulse, and low blood pressure. He said there were no signs of internal bleeding and the pulse and blood pressure were normal.

Mr Spoor suggested that if about thirty bruises appered on Mr Towers's body three or four hours later there would have been some kind of sign, perhaps red marks where the bruises would apepr. Dr Babu agreed and said there were no such marks.



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CHRYSLER UNITED KINGDOM

BUILT TO WIN YOU OVER

HOME NEWS

Minister determined on mandatory grants for pupils of 16 to 18

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils have been sharply rebuked by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, for changing their minds about supporting the Government's proposed new scheme of mandatory maintenance grants for pupils aged between 16 and 18.

At her first meeting since June with representatives of the two local education authority associations, now both Conservative controlled, Mrs Williams made clear that the Government plans to introduce in the next session legislation that would oblige local authorities to provide means-tested grants to 16 to 18-year-olds who remain in full-time education.

Details of the scheme have still to be decided, but the Government is working on the basis of one put forward in June by a joint government-local authority working party, under which pupils could receive a grant ranging from £1 to £7.50 a week, depending on the family income.

More than half the 500,000 16 to 18-year-old in full-time education would not be eligible for any grant under the working party's proposals.

The estimated cost of the scheme is between £76m and £120m. The Government proposes that it should reimburse local authorities for most of the cost, probably meeting at least nine tenths of each award. It hopes to be able to introduce the scheme by next September.

In so far as the proposed grants would be mandatory, the local authorities would have little choice about whether to accept or reject the scheme once the necessary legislation had been passed.

The Association of County Councils decided not to support the scheme until there had been a thorough review of the education and training provision for the 16 to 19 age group. The Association of Metropolitan Associations followed suit.

4,600 fewer extra teachers may be needed

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government is expected to make provision for 4,600 fewer teachers than originally planned in next year's rate-support grant to local authorities in England and Wales because of an estimated £10m underspending by authorities this year on money provided for induction and in-service training of teachers.

The Government made provision in the present year's rate-support grant for £45m to allow authorities to employ the equivalent of an additional 10,400 full-time teachers to cover for teachers taking part in in-service training or induction schemes.

However, a government survey of local authorities' spending has shown that only £35m is likely to be spent on in-service and induction schemes this year, entailing the employment of only five thousand additional teachers.

In the light of that survey it is assumed that the equivalent of only 9,000 additional full-time teachers will be needed next year to cover for colleagues involved in in-service training and induction schemes, in place of the 13,600 originally forecast in the public expenditure White Paper last January. Forecasts for 1980-81 and 1981-82 have also been revised downwards.

Decaying property in city to be renovated with traditional features

Scheme aimed at stopping rot in Edinburgh

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The south side of Edinburgh, disfigured for more than a decade by gap sites, planning blight and derelict tenements, is to be the subject of a £2.5m pilot renovation scheme by the Crown Estate Commissioners and Edinburgh District Council.

The scheme, announced yesterday, for the redevelopment of 1¾ acres of property in Nicolson Street, will involve improving or rebuilding a large area of mouldering property on traditional lines to house about 500 people, including students and families above shops.

The scheme is the first big acquisition of an urban site in Scotland by the commissioners, whose involvement in property dates back to 1760. Edinburgh corporation acquired the block for redevelopment in 1969. Almost immediately the flats became empty, vandals stripped lead from the roofs and the building deteriorated rapidly. The council was unable to find the money to restore the properties to their original condition.

The scheme will consists of shops, offices, a supermarket, 235 beds for Edinburgh University students and 45 flats, which will be sold. More important for Edinburgh, the project, which will take three years, will set an important example for the rest of the area, which has suffered from depopulation and decay.

"Other blocks in the south side have already been refurbished and Nicolson Street will take that trend a long step forward," an officer of the commissioners said yesterday.

Three blocks of the high stone buildings have deteriorated so badly that they are to be demolished and rebuilt. The views of conservation groups and the Southside Community Association have been taken into account as far as the budget would allow. Among the features to be retained is the rounded bump running the height of the outside wall and containing the traditional turnpike stair.

"That kind of narrow stone stairway offends all the building regulations and is a nightmare for old folk or people with prams", the officer said. The bump in the new buildings would instead give extra space in flats.

Commercial tenants, who will be moved out while the improvements are being made, will be offered first option on the new premises.

Labour plan to revive derelict land in cities

From Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter
Bridlington

The Labour Party's national executive committee is pressing the Government for radical change in the method of valuing derelict land in an attempt to revive the inner cities.

The executive is drawing up detailed plans for an amendment to the Community Land Act to ensure that local authorities can afford to buy such sits as dockland and disused railway and commercial property.

One proposal under consideration by an NEC working party is that the value of such land should be determined by the income it has earned in recent years, rather than on the present basis of its notional value as industrial land.

Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford, East, and chairman of the Labour Party, said yesterday that there were nine square miles of derelict dockland in London and "vast areas" in other cities such ass Liverpool, Manchester, Salford and Bristol.

He told the Fire Brigades Union conference: "In addition great expanses of former industrial land have been left lying derelict for up to twenty years in many towns. This provides a tremendous opportunity. If this land was acquired cheaply it would do more than anything to solve the desperate housing problem in these towns and especially in the inner-city areas."

Mr Allaun said Labour's original intention had been that land should be bought at "existing-use value" which should have been nil, or at most the agricultural value of £1,000 an acre. Instead, local authorities had been told by district valuers that such land was worth £20,000 an acre, or £30,000, or in London up to £75,000.

Mr Allaun acknowledged that changes to the Act would depend on Labour's being returned at the next election with an overall majority. He said after his speech that land bought at existing-use value could be used for recreation, parks, and industry as well as for housing.

He added: "I believe this method for assessing the value of such land would do more than anything else to overcome the problems of inner cities which we are hearing so much about."

Newspapers suspended after strike

From a Staff Reporter
Berwick

Publication of five weekly newspapers with a joint circulation of 35,000, owned by the Tweeddale Press Group and appearing in the Borders, will be suspended indefinitely from today because of a strike by 60 printers.

The company says it cannot afford to pay the 160 staff. The strike is over the introduction of new printing machinery which the company installed principally for contract work for the Stationery Office.



Chaplin statue appeal: John Doubleday, the sculptor, examining a model of Charlie Chaplin, whose life-size statue in bronze he has been commissioned to execute. The statue will be erected in front of the new recreation centre at the Elephant and Castle in Southwark, London, and will be unveiled on April 16, 1980, 91 years after Chaplin's birth. The scale model was shown yesterday at a press conference in which Southwark council launched a £6,000 appeal for donations to the statue fund.

Laker footpath plan

A plan by Sir Freddie Laker, the airline chief, to reroute a footpath on his 100-acre estate at Furzegrove Farm, South Chailey, near Lewes, East Sussex, was opposed by walkers at a public inquiry in Lewes yesterday.

Nuclear dump refusal

The UK Atomic Energy Association's application to drill test bores for possible burial of nuclear waste near Loch Doon in Strathclyde was rejected yesterday by the planning committee of Kyle and Carrick District Council.

Troops patrolling Irish border get light device

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

A tiny hand-held stroboscopic light of 250,000 candlepower is being used by British troops patrolling the Irish border zone to call in helicopters to get them out.

The use of the American-made device, named Firefly, enables radio silence to be preserved. Senior officers believe the Provisional IRA in the past may have intercepted radio conversations between helicopter pilots and ground patrols and so identified intended pick-up points. Such knowledge could enable them to move snipers into position.

Helicopters are the standard form of transport for foot patrols in the south Armagh border area, where the threat of ambush and concealed command-detonated mines make the roads dangerous for military vehicles.

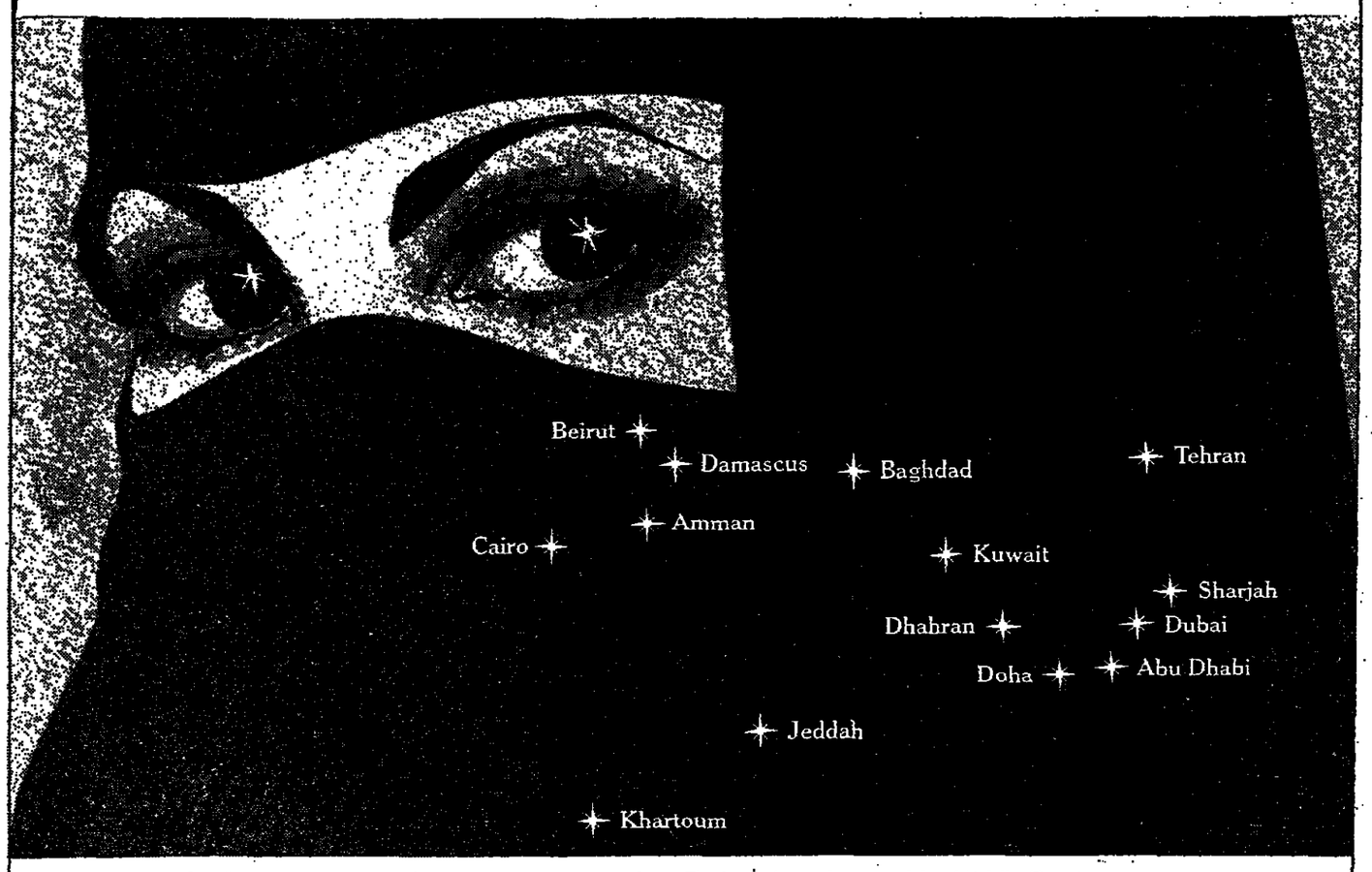
The Firefly light is usually sold as a personal rescue beacon for airmen, sailors, and mountaineers. It weighs only 6½oz, and is no larger than a cigarette packet. It flashes 50 times a minute and its light can be seen over an area of 700 square miles from an altitude of 1,500ft on a clear night.

Those in Ulster have been fitted with an inverted conical screen so that they cannot be pinpointed from ground level.

The Army's Northern Ireland headquarters said yesterday: "As an operational matter, it is not a subject we choose to discuss."

It is understood, however, that Chromalloy Electronics, of Hollywood, Florida, has sold the Army 600 Fireflys, at £25 each, for use by Ulster border troops. The lights are throw-away items that cannot be recharged but each has a nine-hour continuous operating life.

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Teenagers in protest at New Forest horse sale

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

Five teenagers, including a girl, risked being trampled on yesterday in a protest about New Forest horses being sold to horsemeat traders.

As ponies ran round the show ring at Beaulieu, Hampshire, the teenagers climbed into the arena, sat down and refused to leave.

The ponies were taken out of the ring and a mare and her foal were substituted. The mare was repeatedly slapped on the rump. Boys with Lorraine Diaper, aged 17, of Bursledon, Hampshire, tried to protect her from the hooves of the mare and her foal while traders jeered at them.

The teenagers refused to leave the sale ring and the police were called. They removed the struggling protesters and warned them that they would be arrested for causing a breach of the peace if they returned.

With the girl were Robert Brennan, aged 15; Colin Brennan, aged 13; John Ayres, aged 15, and Michael Carter, aged 18, all from Bursledon.

The protest was organized by Mr David Carter, aged 40, who bought 17 ponies at the September sales to save them from the knackers. "I have got £500 here to spend on ponies today", he said.

Livestock dealer gets damages from BBC

The BBC agreed in the High Court yesterday to pay undisclosed damages and costs to Mr Douglas Clay, a livestock dealer, in settlement of his libel action over a *Midweek* television programme concerning the export of live sheep.

Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, for Mr Clay, told Mr Justice O'Connor that the programme, in March, 1975, referred to sheep exported by Mr Clay to France under a licence issued by the Department of Trade and Industry.

It was inaccurately stated that Mr Clay, of New Barn Farm, Hooe, Battle, Sussex, "had not observed the British Government's code of practice or the conditions of his licence".

Mr John Previté, for the BBC, said the BBC accepted that statements made in the programme about the export licence were inaccurate and apologized. Mr Clay was not in breach of any condition of the licence issued to him in January, 1975.

Blood sample refused to black doctor

Charles Dennis, aged 35, a visitor from South Africa, who was arrested for a suspected drink-and-driving offence, was fined £100 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday for refusing to give a blood sample because the police doctor was black.

Mr Dennis, an estate manager from Cape Town, who was born in Cambridge, and staying at Birch Tree Lane, chiltington, near Pulborough, Sussex, was also banned from driving for three years and ordered to pay the doctor's fee of £14.25.

Sergeant Stephen Hailey said that Mr Dennis had lived in south Africa for most of his life and had refused two requests for a blood sample on the ground that the doctor was coloured.

Burglars set fire to couple's home

Mr and Mrs Nathaniel Wallace, aged 70, escaped from their home in Lucknow Drive, Mapperley Park, Nottingham, early yesterday after burglars had started two fires before leaving with two wallets.

Mr and Mrs Wallace were asleep but were awakened by the smell of burning. Mr John Wallace, their son, said: "I regard it as attempted murder."

Dustmen walk out

Rubbish collection in the London Borough of Southwark is at a standstill after 200 dustmen took unofficial industrial action and walked out yesterday in protest at police searching their depot.

Man remanded on gun charge

Nigel Duncan Brunsdon, aged 20, a welder, was remanded in custody for seven days by magistrates at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, yesterday on a charge of possessing a 12-bore double-barrel shotgun with intent to endanger life.

Mr Brunsdon, of Eastcombe, Gloucestershire, was charged under section 16 of the Firearms Act.

Grant rule eased in inner London

Students in inner London will be eligible for discretionary awards from next year if they have lived in inner London for two years before starting their course, the Inner London Education Authority's education committee has decided.

At present applicants are required to have lived continuously within the authority's area for at least three years, unless they have attended a maintained school in inner London.

Two-hour gas alert

The M5 was closed for two hours, trains were halted and homes and factories evacuated yesterday after inflammable liquid petroleum gas had leaked from a rail tanker at the Shell UK oil terminal at Oldbury, West Midlands. No injury or damage was caused.

Farmers offer reward

A group of Farmers in Dorset have offered a total of £1,250 in rewards for information leading to the conviction of livestock thieves.

America's elite

Martin Kaplan, special assistant to Vice-President Walter Mondale, discusses in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today the new challenges faced by America's 50 most famous universities.

Anne Corbett talks with Jean Claude Guillebaud about the decline of Marxism in French intellectual life, and Ngaio Crequer interviews the new Vice Chancellor of Keele University.

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THE TIMES

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Labour to revive derelict in cities

Conditions 'getting worse daily'

Engineers' dispute crippling hospitals

By John Roper
Health Services
Correspondent

In the latest disruption of the health service, by engineers and supervisors, there are no pickets at hospital gates, no banner waving and no rowdy meetings.

The dispute, in that sense, is a quiet affair but none the less deadly in its short-term and long-term effects on patients and the service.

The calm is largely because only 3,500 employees are involved. A large hospital has only two or three engineers and building officers. They are responsible for day-to-day maintenance of equipment, instruct craftsmen and supervise work.

The smallness of their number accounts for a wide variation in the effect of the action, which has mainly reduced laundry and sterilizing services.

But the Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that conditions were slowly getting worse all over Britain, particularly with laundry services. The number of hospitals admitting emergency and accident cases only is increasing daily.

Last night the department said that the staff and management parties to the Professional and Technical Staffs Whitley Council would have talks today.

Although there seems to be general sympathy with their case for increased differential payments, much depends on individual response. Some doctors, coping with many difficulties in a hard-pressed service, see disruptive union action as a last straw and are less than diplomatic in their demands. Some engineers, frustrated by a disagreement that has been growing for four years, are equally touchy.

The short-term effects have been to increase waiting lists for operations, halve hospital admissions in some places, put psychiatric and long-stay patients to great discomfort through the use of bdisposal bedding and clothing and add greatly to the work of other hospital staff.

Long-term effects include delays in the starting and commissioning of buildings, increased costs as a result, and more spending of money on hiring of goods and services to keep hospitals functioning to at least a minimum standard.

Bromley Area Health Authority came into the news when one of its mine hospitals, cane hill, a hospital for the mentally ill with about a thousand beds at Coulsdon, Surrey, burnt bedding and clothing valued at £40,000 because it had become a health hazard.

Administratos had thought the effect of the protest action might be gradual. But frm the start, the Cane Hill laundry was working only a half-day a week. Mr Gordon Adams, the area administrator, estimates that about 600 patients are incontinent.

Today patients sleep on disposable paper sheets. Many have disposable clothing, which nurses maintain becomes uncomfortable within an hour.

The authority is getting through on a day-to-day basis. Nurses are being given £3 a month to wash and iron their uniforms. Relatives of patients are supplying and washing bed linen, nightwear and towels. Neighbouring authorities, so far less affected, are helping with supplies.

Orpington hospital, a partly acute hospital with 500 beds, is built on a slope. Because of protest action trucks used for towing food trolleys to the wards are not available. At meal times, porters, nurses and others use muscle power to deliver the food. Internal transport difficulties in other hospitals are being resolved in the samemanner.

But the serious effect of the dispute is shown by the fact that Farnborough Hospital, a mainly acute hospital of 600 beds, is now only half occupied. When the protest action began 32 people had their admissions cancelled.

A further 119 who would have been admitted have gone on the waiting list. In the first week of the action, admissions at Farnborough were reduced by 37 per cent, in the second week by 69 per cent and last week by 52 per cent. Two miles away, in Bromley, the 184-bed general hospital reduced admissions by 43 per cent in the first week, then by half and last week by 64 per cent.

Maternity and child services have been left largely unaffected. Doctors in the area have made an agreement that the decision as to what is an urgent case is theirs and facilities will be provided.

The costs of the dispute are mounting. Mr Adams pointed out that they cannot be recovered and therefore there will be less money for future needs. Apart from the £40,000 loss at Cane Hill, the authority has spent £25,000 on disposable goods. It is also spending £1,600 a week at Cane Hill. About £600 a week is being paid to commercial laundries and £400 a week spent on hiring vehicles.

Engineers and building supervisors are refusing to attend site consultations on new works. Because of that decision a £450,000, scheme due to have begun on October 2 has been postponed. Fixed-price tenders and inflation will ensure that it will cost more.

ury decides that irl of 10 tabbed herself

A jury at Leigh, Greater Manchester, returned a verdict of misadventure yesterday on a girl aged 10 who had accused her foster-brother of stabbing her. The jury told Mr David Lakey, the coroner, that they had concluded that the girl's wounds were self-inflicted.

Witnesses said she had said her foster-brother, aged 15, had stabbed her. They also said the boy had repeatedly said he would her stabbing herself in the kitchen with a knife and he could not stop her.

Before the jury retired Mr Lakey mentioned alternative verdicts. He said the evidence weighed heavily against any view that she was killed. They would have to consider the possibility that the girl inflicted the wounds upon herself to draw attention to herself.

Dismissal appeal

An appeal yesterday by Mr Henry O'Brien, aged 39, a former mental hospital patient, against a decision that he was not unfairly dismissed by the Prudential Assurance Company, was adjourned in London

Coroner refuses accident verdict in shot girl case

Mr William Adams, the South Glamorgan Coroner, said at an inquest in Cardiff yesterday on a girl aged 13, who was shot dead by a boy of 14, that even though the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided not to prosecute for manslaughter he would not record an accident verdict. "The only fair verdict is an open verdict", he said.

The girl lived as Penarth. The incident took place in the bedroom of a neighbour's house in March this year.

A girl aged 12 told the coroner how she and the dead girl were sitting on a bed trying on shoes when the boy appeared in the doorway with the shotgun. She said he said: "I am going to shoot you". He opened the gun to show that it was loaded, closed it and pointed it at the other girl. The gun went off, and she fell back.

Mr Adams said: "I cannot imagine any case where anyone could be more reckless".

Reports

Nalgo approves protest ballots for five more areas

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Efforts to end the deadlock that has brought nearly 1,200 social workers in five areas out on strike are expected at the meeting of the National Joint Whitley Council on October 25.

A survey of social workers' salaries by the national employers is expected to be made available to the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo), which has approved ballots on action in five more areas.

The skeleton emergency service at the London borough of Southwark is expected to come under greater strain because of the separate dispute. Yesterday striking dustmen on unofficial strike persuaded ambulance drivers not to take disabled people to day centres. Today they may prevent Meals on Wheels drivers from going out.

"We have been able to keep going so far only because the back-up services have been working normally", an exasperated principal officer on the emergency desk said. "If meals on wheels do not go out, it will mean that many old people will be deprived of the only meal they eat. All we will be able to do, at such short notice is to reorganize the home help service to make sure some of the most helpless people get a meal."

The emergency desk is run by two or three principal officers at Southwark, supported by two administrative staff and volunteers. The desk is dealing with nearly a hundred cases a week, and the response to most callers is "No".

A disabled man telephoned to ask about renewing his bus pass after moving to Southwark from Tower Hamlets. But social workers at Tower Hamlets were on strike, too, so Southwark could not get access to his file. The man was told he would have to wait until the strike ended.

A woman asked for travel vouchers for herself and her husband to visit their baby, who is in care in Kent. She was refused because it would have taken too much time.

A hostel worker asked for attention for an adolescent girl who had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets. After several telephone calls, the emergency desk was satisfied that the case was being dealt with elsewhere.

Only one call met the emergency desk's criterion of "life and death" and justified immediate action.

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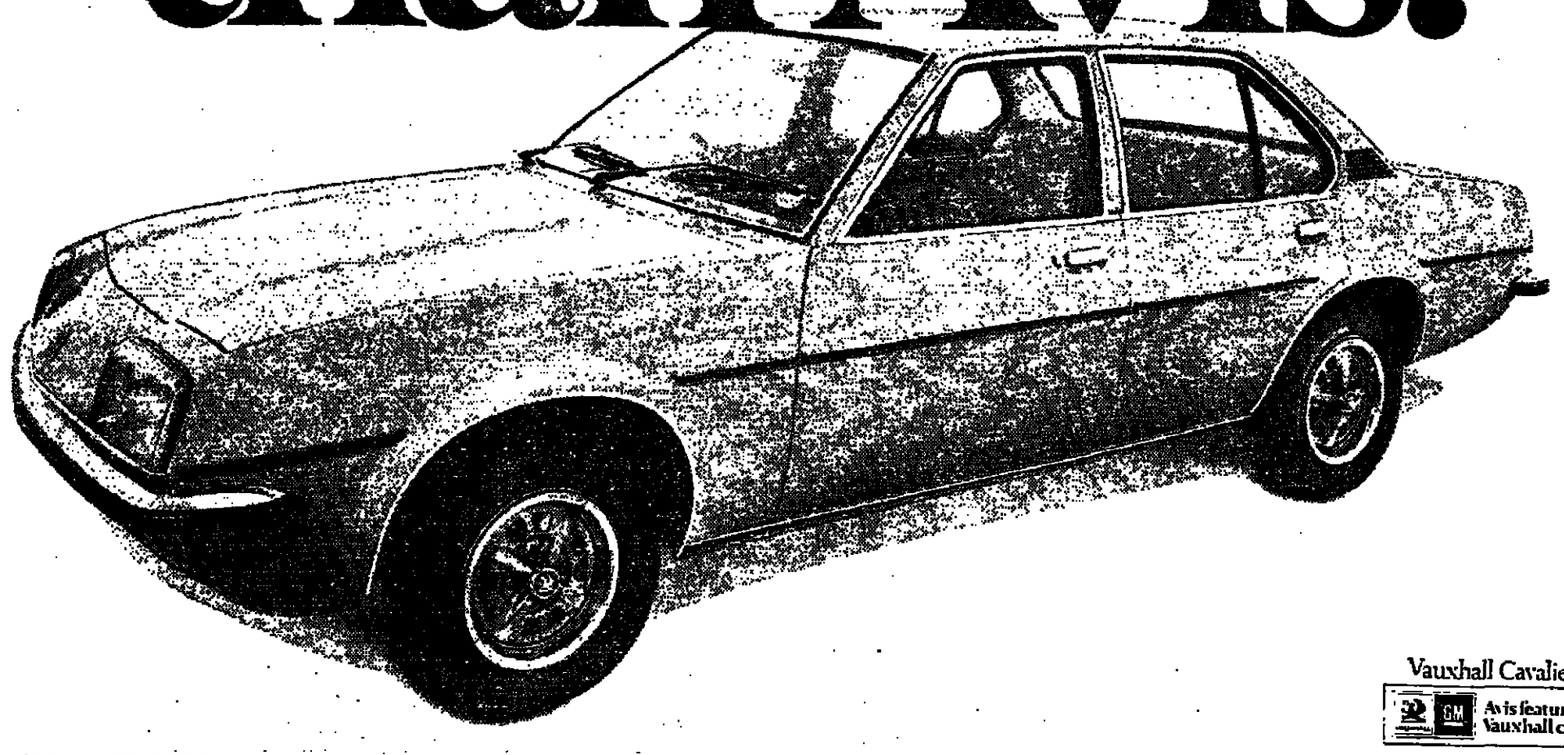
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CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE/BRIGHTON

Overmanning in Britain protects jobs in Germany and Japan, Sir Keith says

Sir Keith Joseph, the Conservative Party's key policy strategist, told the conference at Brighton yesterday that the bane of Britain's economic life was a lack of understanding of economic cause and effect. The Conservatives were engaged in a propaganda war, he said.

Sir Keith, who received a standing ovation at the end of the debate on free enterprise, complained that socialist myths, fallacies and misunderstandings had had all too much success and to a large extent the case for economic reality had gone by default.

They could break the grip of pernicious socialist collectivist rubbish only by explaining the facts of economic life. Overmanning meant low pay, and the only jobs protected were German and Japanese. Overmanning was part of the British disease and the Labour Government encouraged it.

He also made clear that the Conservatives were not in the business of using taxpayers' money to rescue companies crippled by lack of cooperation or bad management.

Mr John Godwin (Bristol, South-East) said the Conservatives should start an irreversible shift back to free enterprise, when he successfully moved a motion reaffirming the party's determination to fight against state interference in industry.

The motion condemned the proposals of the Labour Party as outlined by Mr Wedgwood Benn and the Labour Party home policy committee to nationalize leading manufacturing companies, banks and insurance companies.

It also called on the next Conservative government to reduce the degree of interference by government in the running of industry and to create an environment in which investment, effort and enterprise were encouraged and adequately rewarded.

Mr Godwin said the party should look at those areas of the nationalized industries that could be passed back to the private sector. They should start with the presumption that industry should be in private hands.

Mr Keith Wickenden (Dorking) said that last week his shipping company, with the deepest possible regret, placed a £50m shipping order in West Germany. The most significant reason for that was the fact that the British Government was not prepared to support its nationalized British Shipbuilders.

The message could be summed up by saying that the Government preferred the Red Flag to the Red Ensign. (Applause.)

Mrs Margaret Fry, chairman of the Western Area Women's Advisory Committee, said the threat of land nationalization from Labour's left was doing nothing to the farmers' confidence or will to expand.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory, prospective candidate for Brent, South, said he was against the motion, which was too negative. The party should promote much more actively the concept of a free enterprise economy. They that could not be won by default. They had to launch a crusade to explain at factory-floor level how the nation's future well-being was inextricably linked with the survival of a free enterprise economy.

Mr Kenneth Dally (Mansfield) said there had not been an investment strike, as the Labour Party claimed. It was performance and productivity that were the difficulty with British industry.

Mr Eric Morley, prospective candidate for Dulwich, said amid cheers and laughter that representatives had probably known him a few days ago for different reasons.

He had, he said, started as a boy in the Army, earning two shillings a week. He had bought a Primus stove and a bucket and made and sold tea, progressing to seven stoves and seven buckets by the time he was 15. Unlike his rival in Dulwich, Mr Samuel Silkin, the Attorney General, he had not gone to Dulwich College but to the college of hard knocks.

"Last week I received my doctorate."

He had joined Mecca when it was earning £200,000 a year and left it making more than £20m. That was free enterprise. He had got his workers a charter and a share in profits.

"You do not go out and sell yourselves", he told the conference. "You let trade union leaders like Alan Fisher get up and say that 5 per cent means a lot to those who have and very little to those who have not. What utter rubbish, but you let him get away with it. You don't get up there on television.

"I want to be the one who next year reads the result of the general election in reverse order; third, David Steel; second, James Callaghan; first, Margaret Thatcher." (Applause.)

Mr Peter Jones (East Flint) said that there was too much administration and paper work in the nationalized steel industry, with even minor decisions being made in London and South Wales headquarters, instead of at local plants such as Shotton.

One lingering myth was that nationalization brought safe jobs, but the story of Shotton showed that that was not true.

Sir Keith Joseph, chief spokesman on industry, replying to the debate, said the next Conservative government could be relied on to create the climate to encourage enterprise and effort. The present position was one of economic deterioration, a deterioration masked by North Sea oil and temporary shift in Britain's favour in the terms of trade.

But the present position was marked by excessive government spending, excessive government borrowing, excessive regulation, control, legislation, and excessive marginal rates of personal taxation.

There were things a Conservative government could and would do, but there were other things that even a Conservative government could not do.

There would be a monetary programme so that people knew where they were. They would reduce wasteful government spending—and there was wasteful government spending—in order that they could cut borrowing and in order that they could cut direct personal taxation at all levels of income, earned or so-called unearned. (Applause.)

"We do not think that controls on pay, prices and dividends on balance do good for the people of this country. We think that competition plus sensible policies on money and on government spending and borrowing and sensible policies on cash limits and target rates on return for nationalized industries, plus a great deal of explanation that people can price themselves out of a job if they are unrealistic, will be much more effective than a cat's cradle of controls.

"We will open up the gap between net benefits from earning and net benefit from not earning. (applause.)

"We shall amend some parts of the Employment Protection Act and encourage effort enterprise in every way we can. Step up competition within the law and new jobs will come into existence. We shall encourage all sizes of business, self-employed, small medium and large. And of course we shall encourage farmers. I wish all industries were as efficient as our farming industry."

Although they were dedicated to doing all those things, there was a limit to what was within the power of government. Government could create conditions of prosperity and fuller employment and rising standard of living, conditions for better pensions and better social security benefits. They would seek to create such conditons and create a framework within which people saw that their own interests were the same as the national interest.

But there was the rub; did people generally understand what was in their own interest?

"I am not making some disguised anti-government point. I

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, John Winder, Bernard Withers and Colin Ivermere, of our Parliamentary Staff.

am referring to what has been the bane of our economic life and prospects: lack of understanding of economic cause and effect."

Too many people still ignored the basic economic truths behind jobs, behind the standard of living, the social services and the whole economy. The truth was that the purpose of work was to serve the customer and the client at home and abroad. Work was not to provide jobs and not to provide profit.

If that truth was observed, as the Labour Government failed to observe it, or forgotten as the trade unions forgot it, the result was rising unemployment, a declining potential standard of living, and reduced pensions and benefits for widows and the disabled.

All over the world businessmen in countries one could not find on the map were shopping around for the best machines and techniques and best managers and setting them to work with cooperative workers. How could Britain hope to compete unless she encouraged wealth creation and cooperation among work forces, producing more of what was wanted and doing so more competitively.

"No one, not even the TUC, can force foreigners to buy goods and services from us if they are not as good as others from other sources."
(Loud applause.)

British industry must be profitably competitive if it was to create more jobs, a rising standard of living and better pensions.

The only way Britain could compete now was by having a relatively low pound and relatively low pay. That was not because we were less clever than other people or invested less. The characteristics that once made Britain great still existed and in general we invested as much as most of our rivals, although it was not used nearly so well.

We had the same spectrum of managers from the outstanding to the not-so-good. "But have not our managers had a bashful?", he comented. "The reason why we are slipping is because we tend to ignore the truth that cooperation between management and workforce in achieving profitable competitiveness is the key."

Many businesses did achieve such cooperation but the many who did not dragged down their own prospects and the prospects of every citizen. Such people took a shortsighted view in judging their own interests.

Managements were not always perfect, but even reasonably good management was often blocked by lack of cooperation from the shop-floor and by obstruction in the shape of overmanning, restrictive labour practices, resistance to new machinery and new techniques.

Overmanning made Britain less competitive, put costs up and profits down. It actually reduced jobs, narrowed markets, reduced sales, *the standard of living and the social services.*

"Low output a man, which is what overmanning comes to", he said, "means low pay a man. Overmanning does not protect British jobs except in the short-term. The jobs protected by it are German and Japanese jobs. Overmanning is a large part of the British disease and the Labour Government actually encourages it.

"The industrial strategy, a verbal smokescreen, may blather on about being competitive but nearly every action taken under it involves a subsidy from the taxpayer to overmanning."

If Britain was more competitive because there was less overmanning we should have wider markets, more growth and employment.

No one would doubt that there was a skill at being a good carpenter, hairdresser or footballer, but the Conservative Party said there was also a skill at starting, running and expanding a business. That was a truth not recognized by socialists.

When unemployment was high it was mad to discourage the people who could or had started businesses and would expand them in many cases if it were worth while to do so and was not penalized. To reduce unemployment and absorb people if overmanning was to be reduced, they had to encourage the job creators in all sizes of business.

The very idea of cooperation with management was alien, alas, to many people in Britain unlike in Western Europe. Why was there that failure of understanding?

"Clear understanding of where enlightened self-interest lies for each individual has been made much harder by decades and generations of socialist and trade union myths. A large part of the responsibility for this falls on *socialist academics and politicians* who have prescribed rubbish that redistribution is the way. It has already gone too far and is reducing the standards of this country."

Those people said the profits earned in competition were evil and at the expense of the workers. That was rubbish, if they were made within the law and subject to competition.

They said conflict was in the interest of workers, but plainly it damaged them. They said that jobs came from governments, which was rubbish, since governments had only the money they took from the taxpayer, rather than from the consumer.

The suggested that free enterprise was the enemy and nationalization the answer, but the suicide of so many firms and industries, of London docks, many shipyards and parts of British Steel and British Leyland were products to a large extent of false teaching and of governments stepping in with taxpayers money between the decisions of management and the natural consequences of those decisions.

When there was an interruption, Sir Keith agreed that management shared part of the responsibility, but he went on to say that even reasonably good managements faced obstruction in securing cooperation and agreement to sensible manning from their workers, because in many cases the workers had had poisonous fallacies instilled into them.

The Labour Party had preached rubbish so long that its activists believed the rubbish, although there were some former Labour champions of truth like Mr Reg Prentice and Lord George Brown.

He continued: "Some trade union leaders and shop stewards perceive the truth. Some practise cooperation but many do not. Many permit themselves to be shouted down by know-nothings and militants encouraged by polytechnic lecturers and socialist politicians who appear to be either know-nothings or plain wreckers.

"People are being led by their noses down the garden path to poverty and decline. That is the hard task of explaining to be done. We must make it plain we are not in the business of using taxpayers' money to rescue companies crippled by lack of cooperation or bad management."

He was a better friend of the worker, however defined, than the flat-earther who ignored the consumer, praised conflict and resented and obstructed the entrepreneur. He wished some of those who posed as friends of the workers would use their position to explain the facts of economic life. The Conservatives would do what the motion recognized. The other basic task of explaining was necessary and the conference could be sure they would try to do that. (Loud applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.



Mr Harry West, Ulster Unionist Council (top left), gives a warning about a pull-out of troops from Ulster, and Mr Eric Morley recounts his success, Sir Keith Joseph (bottom) points the way to economic success.

Pledge to strengthen the Armed Forces

Peace and disarmeut would be achieved by strength, never by weakness, Sir Ian Gilmour, chief spokesman on defence, said when he promised that when in office the Conservatives would strengthen al the Armed Forces and ensure that British defence policy was determined by British defence needs.

He was loudly applauded when he gave a pledge that a Conservative government would restore Service pay to full comparability next year.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North) successfully moved a motion that urged the next Conservative government to restore defence expenditure to the level necessary to safeguard freedom and democracy.

He said the military balance was moving steadily against the West. Intentions might be changed in minutes, but capabilities took years to build.

The RAF had suffered more under Labour than during the Second World War. It was shameful and disgraceful that the men and women who stood in defence of Britain's freedom and liberty were treated so contemptibly by the socialists.

Mr Harry West (Ulster Unionist Council) said withdrawal of troops from Ulster would be as ludicrous as would have been a withdrawal of troops from Normandy o Jue 7, 1944. Such anun act would be an irresponsible abandonment of the British citizens living in that part of the United Kingdom and would herald the break-up of the United Kingdom. It would be seen as a capitulation to violence.

Mr Alisdair Hutton (Kelvingrove) said. British forces in Germany would not automatically welcome the prospect of a Conservative government with unrestrained joy. They knew the Conservatives appreciated the role of defence, but they were terribly *afraid that the next Conservative* government would not back that enthusiasm with the cash to allow them to do their job properly.

Sir Ian Gilmour said he accepted and heartily supported the motion. In down-grading defence the Labour Government had perverted the wishes not only of Labour voters but of nearly all the electorate.

"What we demand", he said, "is simply, and essentially, that Britain's defence policy should be determined by the needs of Britain's defence."

Mrs Thatcher had given a stirring and brave lead in rousing the nation to the needs of defence. It was the first duty of the Government to safeguard its people from aggression and to safeguard the institutions of the country. But the Labour Party did not believe that.

"Defence comes right at the bottom of the socialist priorities, and Labour's so-called defence policy has really little indeed to do with defence. It is determined by the needs of party management and to bow down to the extreme left."

The Labour Party was cutting defence spending while increasing government spending everywhere else. That was sacrificing the interests of the country to the ideological prejudices of socialism.

His criticisms of the Labour Government had been echoed by outside experts, service chiefs, the all-party committee of the House of Commons and by Nato itself.

When this summer the Labour Government thought that there was going to be an election they joined ranks with their own critics. They faced up to their past errors and announced a small increase in the size of the Army. The Ministry of Defence commented: "The Army is back in business."

Sir Ian went on: "I am sure we are all very relieved to learn that, but what an appalling indictment of the Wilson and Callaghan governments that they partly put the Army out of business.

"The Conservative Party and the country were right to condemn the Government for the shameful way they have treated the Armed Forces."

When the Government had had the opportunity to raise Forces pay it had not moved an inch. No wonder skilled and expensively trained men had been leaving in droves.

Never had the Services been so starved of essential equipment. What a disgraceful way to treat such a skilled, and efficient and devoted body of men, a devotion and duty exemplified by the job the Army was doing in Northern Ireland.

While Labour had been disarming Britain the Russians had been rearming. The Russians were spending nearly 15 per cent of their gross national product on armaments. "I do not call it expansion of defence because there is nothing defensive about the Russian Armed Forces. On land, at sea, and in the air and in strategic and tactical thinking the whole emphasis has not been on defence, it is on attack."

On the northern and central front there was a superiority in tanks of nearly three to one and in artillery of nearly four to one. They could fly 400 sorties against Britain in 24 hours. At the same time they had been building up a formidable range of inter-continental ballistic missiles which threatened every city in Europe, and were much more powerful than the neutron bomb, about which the Soviet Union and her friends in the West made such a ridiculous ballyhoo earlier this year.

The Conservative government would restore defence to its proper place. "I give this clear, unequivocal pledge: we will restore Service pay to full comparability next year.".

"We will strengthen our Armed Services; we will strengthen air protection of this country; we will strengthen naval protection of our sea lanes; and we will strengthen our regular Army and our reserve forces. British defence policy will be determined by British defence needs.

"We will do these things because we believe that the threat posed to Britain today is greater than it has been since the last war. We will do these things because we have to safeguard our freedom and democracy. But above all we will do these things because it is the only way to secure peace."

PR for Westminster is soundly defeated

By an overwhelming majority, the conference rejected a motion urging the next Conservative government to introduce a proportional representation voting system for Westminster. Mr Nicholas Edwards, shadow Secretary of State for Wales, warned the representatives that the immediate consequences of a PR system might be to establish a coalition of the left and secure for ever the advances socialism had already made to erecting a barrier to a Conservative victory.

The motion, moved by **Mr John Smith** (Sheffield, Hallam) stated: "This conference, recognizing that many voters are dissatisfied with our present electoral and parliamentary systems and the potentially serious threat to our democratic way of life which would arise from a future extremist-dominated government, urges the next Conservative government after having examined the various methods to introduce a form of proportional representation."

Mr Smith said he was concerned that MPs and the institution of Parliament no longer commanded the necessary degree of public respect to govern effectively. Proportional representation was the best way of reestablishing parliamentary authority and supremacy.

The system that had served Britain well until the 1960s had been overtaken by events. Successive governments had created a welfare state and a tax system that had underwritten irresponsible and wanton abuse of power. It was time to recognize that a large number of the electorate were fed up with that system.

"If we expect the people to trust us we have to make a start by trusting them."

If the party carried out an investigation and was committed to some form of proportional representation it would have a landslide victory. (Cries of "rubbish" from the hall.)

Mr Norman Lament, MP for Kingston upon Thames, said there was a danger that proportional representation would not stop socialism, but would break the opposition to it and leave the trade union movement in a dominating position. A motley band of nationalists and Liberals was no substitute for strong opposition to socialism.

Sir John Taylor, a vice-president of the Conservative National Union Executive, said there was no alternative vote for him. The Labour Party and the Labour Party's lackeys were equally unacceptable. Was it democratic *that the Government should be* chosen not by the people but by the wheeling and dealing of politicians after the people had voted?

Mr Nicholas Edwards asked the conference to reject the motion.

They were bound to compromise their objectives as they looked, at the same time, for equity, stability, effective government and direct constituency representation. Every system with which he had been confronted had severe defects.

"It is important that the alternatives have serious flaws when we are asked to replace a system which, with its imperfections, has worked well for long periods, but the Conservative Party always makes a mistake if it closes its mind to the possibility of change."

PR in parliamentary elections could provide a foothold for extremism and an opportunity for exploitation by such organizations as the National Front. He would not make too much of that, however, and would not devise a system to exclude any party, however much he disliked its principles and methods.

Much more serious was that the system would encourage a multiplicity of parties and remove the incentive of the present system for each party to seek to win over some of the other's natural constituency.

The motion was rejected by a very large majority.

West 'should go on political offensive against Russia'

The Soviet Union, through military strength and by the use of favourable terms of trade, was trying to undermine the West, Mr Richard Luce, spokesman on foreign affairs, said when winding up a debate on overseas affairs.

Mr Luce, speaking in place of Mr John Davies, the chief spokesman, who is ill, said the Russians respected blunt speaking and action and it was time that the West moved on to the diplomatic and political offensive.

Mr Tony Kerpel (Hampstead), president of the European Christian Democrats and Young Conservatives Union, opened the debate on overseas affairs by moving a motion calling on the next Conservative government to review the concept of détente, and in active cooperation with other OECD countries, to re-examine those technological exchanges, trading policies and credit loan terms that allowed the Soviet Union and members of Comecon to pursue a policy of increasing military growth.

He said the time had come to clear away the mists of deception. The Soviet Union continued to build up its forces to an extent that all Western experts agreed exceeded defence needs. It employed Cuban mercenaries to fight its wars by proxy in Africa.

The Soviet Union rejected Western concern about its treatment of human rights activists as unwarranted interference in its internal affairs. Russia's mischief-making in British industrial disputes was unwarranted interference in British internal affairs.

The present value of OECD trade with Comecon was $37,000m and the indebtedness of Comecon to OECD $40,000m, so the importance of the block to the West was negligible.

If the triumph of communism was inevitable, as the Russians said they should flourish without western help or alternatively they should be allowed to face the full consequences of its failures.

If Britain acted unilaterally, others would step in. Only a coordinated policy of trade restraint directed at Comecon would have significant effects.

Mr David Whitehouse (Holborn, St Pancras South), opposing the motion, said détente was a Trojan horse that when opened would spill a communist plan to undermine the economy of the free world. He rejoiced when he heard Mrs Thatcher described as the "Iron Maiden".

Mr Luce said he hoped Mr Davies would make a rapid recovery from his illness (applause). Over the past year, since he had been working with Mr Davies, they had discussed the important foreign policy issues many times and he was confident he would reflect Mr Davies's views.

Détente was about the relaxation of tension, about the search for peace through dialogue and negotiation. But it took two sides to achieve peace and there was *a danger that détente would end* with a return to the cold war or worse if the present situation persisted whereby all the cooperation was from the West and all the confrontation was from the Soviet Union.

"Of course", he said, "the prime goal of the next Conservative government will be the seeking of peace with the Soviet Union and understanding with that country. But the lesson we have to learn from history is that we cannot have peace at any price."

The Soviet Union was pouring conventional arms into all parts of the world. Mercenaries had been used in Africa to feather the Soviet nest. The Soviet Union was doing its utmost in Africa to expand the instability, as it was doing elsewhere.

The use by the Soviet Union of mercenaries in Africa in the form of 45,000 Cubans was undermining not only African states but the West at the same time. How could it be that the Foreign Secretary (Dr David Owen) could say after talks with the Russians: "Our intentions are exactly the same as theirs"?

Referring to human rights, Mr Luce said the Soviety Union professed through its constitution to believe in freedom yet the evidence showed that it refused to allow it.

The West sought détente with the Soviet Union, but the Russians seemed to be going out of their way to undermine it. The Soviet Union must be made aware that détente was indivisible because the confrontation Britain was facing from the Soviet Union was global and there must be a global response.

The West was threatened by the increasing military strength of the Russians. That must be acknowledged. The provision of Western technology, easy credit, grain supplies and other aids allowed the Russians to divert resources to increasing that military strength.

But the Russians respected blunt speaking and action. Britain, of course, wanted normal trade and exchange and fair treatment with the Soviet Union. But could it be right to persist with the provision of easy credit facilities, Western technology and grain supplies so long as the Soviet Union sought by the action to undermine the West? It was time for Britain and the West to move on to the diplomatic and political offensive.

The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Fair partnership promised for North Sea oil

Successful development of the North Sea depended on a fair partnership between government and industry. Mr Tom King, chief spokesman on energy, said. A *Conservative government would be* determined to secure the maximum benefits for the nation while maintaining a proper incentive for the oil companies to continue their vital work.

In an attack on Labour's proposals for nationalization as enunciated at Blackpool last week by Mr Wedgewood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, Mr King said a confidential report this week had borne out his worst fears. It stated that last year saw the lowest activity since oil drilling began seriously more than a decade ago, an dthat this year it would be half the abysmally low figure of last year. So that genius for losing jobs had even affected the North Sea and for five or six years ahead wt should suffer from Labour's mismanagement.

The motion on energy, which was carried, stated "realizing that North Sea oil is only a temporary solution to a long-term problem, this conference believes that greater attention should be given to means of saving energy and promoting alternative sources of supply".

Mr William Stuttaford (Colchester) moving it, said that after last week's charade in Blackpool they must save oil not only from those who wasted it but from the grasping hands of the lunatic left of the Labour Party. What a disincentive it was to further exploration and an encouragement for businesses in a similar fashion.

During the years industry and *everyone else would have to get* used to higher prices for oil and gas to avoid too great a shock when the United Kingdom's own supplies ran out. They should use oil for transport and petrochemicals rather than as a convenient substitute for coal.

Mr Tom King said energy was a crucially important issue and they had to take away from it the political confusions Mr Benn would stick to it.

Coal had a crucial part to play. The Conservatives were fully committed to establishing a modernized, fully equipped coal industry. Capital investment on its own was not enough. The Conservatives looked to the miners and management to play thei rpart.

It would be madness at this stage to abandon the concept of nuclear power, but they must recognize the concern over nuclear waste. They must recognize as crucial the need to have public understanding on the issue. In the proposals of the Atomic Energy Authority for a fast-breeder reactor, which the Conservatives supported in principle. They would require in advance a ful lpublic inquiry so that all the issues could be properly aired and examined.

The motion was declared carried by a large majority.

Europe elections 'must engage the whole party'

The European elections next year would from now on have to engage the energies of the whole party, Mr Douglas Hurd, spokesman on Europe, said in the debate on the EEC. This would not be at the expense of work for a general election because obviously that would come first, but it was a necessary part of ensuring the success of the next Conservative government.

Theelections, for which the party had had 875 applicants to become caandidates, would give them a chance to concentrate discussion on the kind of Europe they wanted. In the coming weeks they had the bi gtask of putting together their manifesto for the European elections.

Mr Peter Mitchell (Solihull) said the Conservative Party should build a firm foundation for its campaign in the first European direct elections campaign. He was moving the motion: "That this conference, being the last held *before the European elections on* June 7, 1979, calles upon the Conservative Party t obroadcast the benefits already obtained by this country from its membership of the EEC and to campaign for a stronger more united community."

Despite the millstone of Labour's economic policies, Europe had been Britain's fastest growing export market. The next Conservative government's free enterprise policies would be able to take full advantage of the removal of tariff barriers.

Mr Richard Simmonds (Maidenhead and Windsor) moved an insert after EEC: "to identify the shortcomings of the community and Conservative policies to rectify them".

Mr Hurd, replying to the debate, said a move by the Prime Minister to have the general election on the same day at the European elections next June would be thoroughly disreputable and would confuse two issues.

Conservative plans for the direct elections were well advanced and if Parliament approved the new European constituencies in November Conservative councils in those constituencies could be set up in December. They had had 875 applications from people wishing to be considered as candidates for 78 constituencies.

"I hope we shall hear less in the coming months of these enormous salaries and tax-free allowances which European MPs will receive. Discussions are going on and the outcome is not known. But if what I hear is anything like true, the figures that eventually emerge will be much more moderate than anything reported in the newspapers and outside as established fact.

"I welcome that because one of the most damaging myths with which we have had to deal with about Europe is that there is a expenses gravy train on which people can scramble aboard."

The European elections campaign would have to engage the energies of the whole party although not at the expense of work for a general election, which must come first. They had to try to shape Europe with the ideas and philosophy.

The Government had concealed the logic of Europe from the public and allowed the debate to sink into a morass of trivial criticism.

After a show hands the amendment was declared to have been carried easily. There were cries from the balcony for a ballot, which was refused, and the amended motion was carried.

Bernard Levin, page

Conference notebook — **From Hugh Noyes**

Sighs of relief as storm clouds pass

The prospect yesterday morning of Sir Keith Joseph unleashing himself on a conference still reeling from Mr Heath's latest confrontation with Mrs Thatcher could have excused a tremor or two from even the stoutest of Tory stalwarts as they left their hotels for the start of the day's activities.

There is always a certain feeling of an approaching Armageddon when Sir Keith is in the offing and the early announcement that Mr Heath, so soon after apparently ditching the Tories, was off to a meeting with the Chinese Foreign Minister will have done little to lessen the general apprehension.

But, as the curtain came down last night on the day's proceedings, party managers will have breathed a sigh of relief that the storm clouds passed over Brighton with their leaders and their prospects more or less intact.

Sir Keith was given a standing ovation while keeping himself firmly under wraps. More than a few Conservative leaders will have uttered some silent thanks to Sir Keith when he told his audience that he would not say what a Tory government would do because Sir Geoffrey Howe had dealt with all that already.

Next, there was a minor deviation from the agenda. Representatives were let loose for a few *moments to have what at least* sounded like a real debate on a motion calling for an examination of proportional representation. There was never any real hope of its being caried, and after a massive, and mostly unnecessary, speech by Mr Nicholas Edwards, the party's Welsh spokesman, who somehow managed about five perorations, the motion was buried without trace.

Then the wilder elements were allowed off the leash on defence and overseas affairs and although the conference is no longer calling for our frontiers to be extended to the Himalayas, there are still those who want to take on the Russians single-handed.

Conservatives are rapidly becoming as hysterical over Dr David Owen as Labour is over Sir Keith. One courageous warrior maintained that this country must stand firm as the only remaining defence between the 45,000 Cubans in southern Africa and Mr Ian Smith in Salisbury. He wisely ignored that British might is already fully extended somewhat nearer home, just over the Irish Sea, without the burden of African expeditionary forces.

Another, while forgetting the Man Man, mourned the departure of Mr Jomo Kenyatta as one of the last bulwarks in Africa against the terrorists that he declared were closing in from all sides. It was an unrealistic sort of debate, ably dealt with by Mr Richard Luce, standing in for the ailing Mr John Davies and recovering most of the ground lost over Rhodesia on Wednesday.

So far, on the conference decibel scale, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Michael Heseltine, and Sir Keith Joseph are running neck and neck for top honours, with Mr Heath as a poor fourth. But there is always the dark horse candidate as an alternative to Mrs Thatcher if the leader should unhappily fall under the proverbial bus. As the Young Tories revealed in their bulletin, *The Daily Con*, one woman, asked for her choice in this sad event, replied: "The driver".

Speaker from Portugal

Mr Freitas do Amaral, chairman and leader of the Centre Par of Portugal, replied to the chai man's welcome for overse guests, saying that it was appr priate that a speaker fro Portugal should be the fi foreigner to address the Conserv tive Conference. His presence w a symbol of the solidarity a understanding of six centuri between Portugal and England.

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WEST EUROPE

Nobel medicine prize won by microbiologists for pioneer work on restriction enzymes

From Roger Choate
Stockholm, Oct 12

The 1978 Nobel prize in physiology or medicine was awarded today to three microbiologists whose pioneering work in development biology and genetics could lead to ways of helping to prevent and treat cancer, hereditary diseases and malformations.

The Royal Cardiac Institute gave the 725,000 kronor (£84,000) award to Professor Daniel Nathans and Professor Hamilton O. Smith of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and to Professor Werner Arber of Basle University "for the discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics".

The institute explained that restriction enzymes, first discovered by Dr Arber in the 1960s, are "chemical knives" which can cut genes into fragments. The bits can then be used to determine the order of genes on chromosomes. The fragments can also be deployed for analysing the chemical structure of genes and their regulation, as well as for creating new combinations of genes.

Applications of the chemical knives by all three microbiologists "open up new avenues to study the organization and expression of genes of higher animals and to solve basic problems in developmental biology" the institute said.

It added that increased knowledge resulting from their researches "should help in the prevention and treatment of malformation, hereditary diseases and cancer".

Dr Arber discovered restriction enzymes in Geneva during the 1960s while studying an earlier known phenomenon. Dr Smith at Johns Hopkins, working independently of Dr Arber, verified his hypothesis and was able to describe the characteristics of the fragments. Some of the time he worked with Dr Nathans, his colleague at Johns Hopkins, who pioneered the application of restriction enzymes to problems of genetics in the 1970s.

As a result of Dr Nathan's research, it is now possible to write the complete chemical formula for all the genes of an animal virus, the institute noted. Nature-Times News Service reports: Restriction enzymes act by recognizing and cutting at particular sites on dna, the genetic material. These sites are predetermined by the sequence of the chemical subunits of the dna molecule.

Bacteria use these enzymes to recognize and destroy incoming foreign dna, but they have been seized on by molecular biologists as vital too in the business of investigating the fine structure of individual genes.

They were first discovered in the bacterium Escherichia Coli but many different types are now known from various bacteria. Each type of restriction enzyme cuts at a different site on dna.

For some time after their discovery they were regarded simply as yet another example of bacterial ingenuity but they leapt into prominence a few years ago when molecular biologists started to use their unique ability to recognize particular combinations in the genetic code to look more closely at the fine structure of individual genes.

The use of restriction enzymes in genetic analysis has led to spectacular advances in our understanding of gene structure and organization. As they can recognize changes in the genes caused by mutation they have also been used to detect some types of genetic defect in the human foetus.

They have made their most publicized impact on biology through their use as a tool in the revolutionary technique of gene splicing developed in the United States several years ago. Using these techniques, genes fro many organism can be snipped out and transplanted into bacteria where they multiply along with the bacterial genes. In this way a single animal gene can be purified from out of the hundreds of thousands of genes in an animal cell.



Caged and ringed by Carabinieri, the Red Brigades accused await trial.

Walkout at Milan terror trial

Milan, Oct 12.—Leaders of the Red Brigades terrorist organization defiantly walked out of their own trial today after threatening to make magistrates "pay dearly" for their actions.

Renato Curcio, founder of the Red Brigades, led the walkout after police refused to let him sit in the same section of the defendants' cage as his reputed successor, Corrado Alunni.

Police escorted the defendants back to their prison cells. The trial was adjourned until Monday pending the appointment of new defence lawyers by the court to replace counsel dismissed by the accused.

The incident came in the opening hearing of a trial against Signor Curcio, Signor Alunni and five other Red Briades suspects on a number of charges connected with the discovery of weapons and false documents in 11 gang hide-outs, a shooting battle with police and an armed raid that freed Signor Curcio from prison on February 18, 1975.

The trial was Signor Curcio's second since he was rearrested in 1975. On June 23 this year a Turin court sentenced him and 28 others to a total of 210 years in prison on charges of kidnapping, subversive conspiracy and other crimes.

At today's trial, the newly arrested Signor Alunn, was seated alone in one section of the defendants' steel cage, while Signor Curcio and the others were kept in another section.

"If you want us in the courtroom, you seat us all together". Signor Curcio yelled. "Enough of this farce!" He and his comrades then stood up and asked to be led back to prison, as is their right.

Signor Alunni, described by police as Signor Curcio's successor, was arrested on September 13 in a Milan flat packed with weapons, explosives and documents.—UPI.

Women TV announcers sue French magazine

Paris, Oct 12.—Six women announcers working for France's two state-owned television stations went to court today to obtain apologies and damages from a feminist magazine which likened them to the prostitutes in the shop windows of Amsterdam's and Hamburg's red-light districts.

The announcers—Denise Fabre, Martine Cardon, Danicle Askain, Evelyne Leclercq, Evelyne Dheliat and Fabienne Egal—who present the television programmes are demanding a symbolic one franc in damages.

In the article, published by the magazine *Marie-Claire* in June, 1977, on sex discrimination in television, the author, Jean-Jacques Greif wrote: "One is supposed to call them presenters or animators. Why not hostesses or dance hall girls? There is no big difference between the women who show themselves in the shop windows of Amsterdam's and Hamburg's red-light districts and those who show themselves for money on television screens."

Another *Marie-Claire* article spoke of "the eternal woman-announcer, whose carefully cultivated silliness, job-sliced from the idea of sex-appeal French [illegible] founded, today goes beyond all limits of accepted ridicule".

Mme Denise Fabre, the star announcer of France's First Channel, retorted: "I may seem old-fashioned but for me it is an insult to be likened to a prostitute and I am injured in my religious convictions." UPI.

Mistrust of the young attacked by minister

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 12

Herr Gerhart Baum, the Free Democrat Interior Minister, today sharply criticized the practice of checking young people for possible extremist views before employing them in public sector jobs. The practice, he said, had done more harm than good.

At the same time he rejected accusations that West Germany was turning into a "snooping state", where people's political views are spied on, even though he admitted that "some cases have given cause for concern".

In an interview with the illustrated weekly, *Stern*, the minister said that because of the checks on their political activities "many young people feel their freedom of opinion is restricted and that they are under suspicion in an atmosphere of *Gesinnunggschnüffelei* (political snooping)".

The requirement in the *Land* of Baden Württemberg that all applicants declare in writing their support for the constitution was intolerable, he said.

"There is no reason to approach young people with mistrust", Herr Baum stated. It should be assumed that every applicant is in good faith and checks should be made only if tangible acts give cause to doubt this.

Herr Baum's comments were the clearest and most critical to come from the leadership of his small, liberal coalition party for some time.

The Social Democrats are working on possible ways of liberalizing the so-called *Berufsverbot*, the exclusion of political extremists from public jobs, which has done little for West Germany's image abroad and brought accusations that it was becoming a *Schnüfflerstaat*, a snooping state.

"I cannot accept this theory of a *Schnüfflerstaat* where freedom is trampled under foot, even though some cases have given cause for concern", Herr Baum said, adding: "We are willing to exercise selfcriticism."

He pointed out that he was examining ways of preventing the abuse of police computers and data and the extent to which the security services can demand cooperation from other authorities.

MP unrepentant about interruption

From Derek Barnett
Strasbourg, Oct 12

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, is to raise in the Commons and in the European Parliament his misgivings about hearings of the European Commission of Human Rights held in camera.

He said this today after having what he called a "serious, friendly and constructive discussion" with Mr James Fawcett, the President of the Commission, and Signor Sperduti, the Italian president in the case in which he intervened yesterday.

The Commission has criticized Mr Dalyell, a former teacher in Scotland, for interrupting a case in which lawyers were arguing over use of the belt for corporal punishment in Scottish schools. It said he had no right to be at the closed hearing anyway.

Mr Dalyell said he protested when an unnamed Irish lawyer compared the belt, or tawse, to practises in Nazi Germany.

"I stuck to the view", he said, "that those who introduce unacceptable and extravagant topics or arguments in Commission hearings should be challenged by anyone holding public office in Scotland."

French mail held up by strikes

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 12

Complaints of understaffing are provoking a series of local strikes which are disrupting the French postal service. A one-day strike of all workers has been called for next Wednesday by the two main unions represented in the service, but there are already serious delays arising from the local strikes called so far.

In Paris the huge Paris-Brune sorting office has been stopped for a day. Over a million letters are estimated to be held up in Lyons. Other stoppages have happened or will soon occur in Charente Maritime, Le Mans, Pyrénées Orientales and Pyrénées Atlantiques. The officials who draw up telephone bills for three million subscribers also stopped work today.

The growing agitation stems from this year's budget for the French Post Office which envisages the creation of only 1,500 extra jobs at a time when the staff complain that the workload is growing too fast for them to cope.

Mechanization is absorbing much of the available money, but staff claim they are needed more and more to do what the sorting machines are incapable of performing.

Complaints of staff shortages and redundancies are also behind the spate of strikes on French railways. The Saint Etienne region was severely affected by industrial action today.

Steeworkers in the Moselle and Meurthe area—the principal centre of the industry in France—have been called out on strike on October 19 in protest at threatened redundancies.

Chances of patching up Belgian coalition assessed

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 12

King Baudouin today held a first round of talks with Belgian political leaders to assess the chances of resurrecting the four-party coalition Government whose resignation was tendered yesterday by Mr Leo Tindemans.

Mr Tindemans's move was very much a personal decision which took even some of his own party members by surprise, it came after renewed disagreements within the coalition over ambitious devolution proposals that would turn Belgium into a federal state of three largely self-governing regions.

The King's first concern must be to salvage the coalition, if at all possible, as any new combination of parties would presumably have to renegotiate the painfully constructed devolution proposals from scratch with no certainty that they would be accepted by Parliament.

Mr Tindemans's Government brought together his own Social Christians, the Socialists, the Brussels-based French speakers' Democratic Front and the Flemish Nationalist People's Union. This left only a rump opposition of Liberals and Communists.

The abandonment of the devolution reforms could have far-reaching implications. Some press comment here has suggested that the territorial integrity of the Belgian state could be at risk.

The Socialists have already said that they would like the coalition to continue, but under another Prime Minister. This view is supported by the Democratic Front and would probably be acceptable also to the Flemish nationalists.

Unless Mr Tindemans has tired of the political battle, it seems most unlikely that his own party, whose Dutch-speaking wing precipitated the crisis by raising constitutional objections to the devolution proposals, would agree to his removal.

Failure to patch up the coalition could lead to a general election, in which Mr Tindemans's party would be expected to do well at the expense of its former allies. Alternatively, a new coalition might be formed between the Social Christians and the right-wing Liberals.

Royal visit postponed: King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola have postponed their state visit to China, because of the political crisis.—Reuter.

Tension over land reform

Lisbon, Oct 12.—New tension over land reform mounted in Portugal today as President Eanes strove to resolve the government crisis which has already lased 10 weeks.

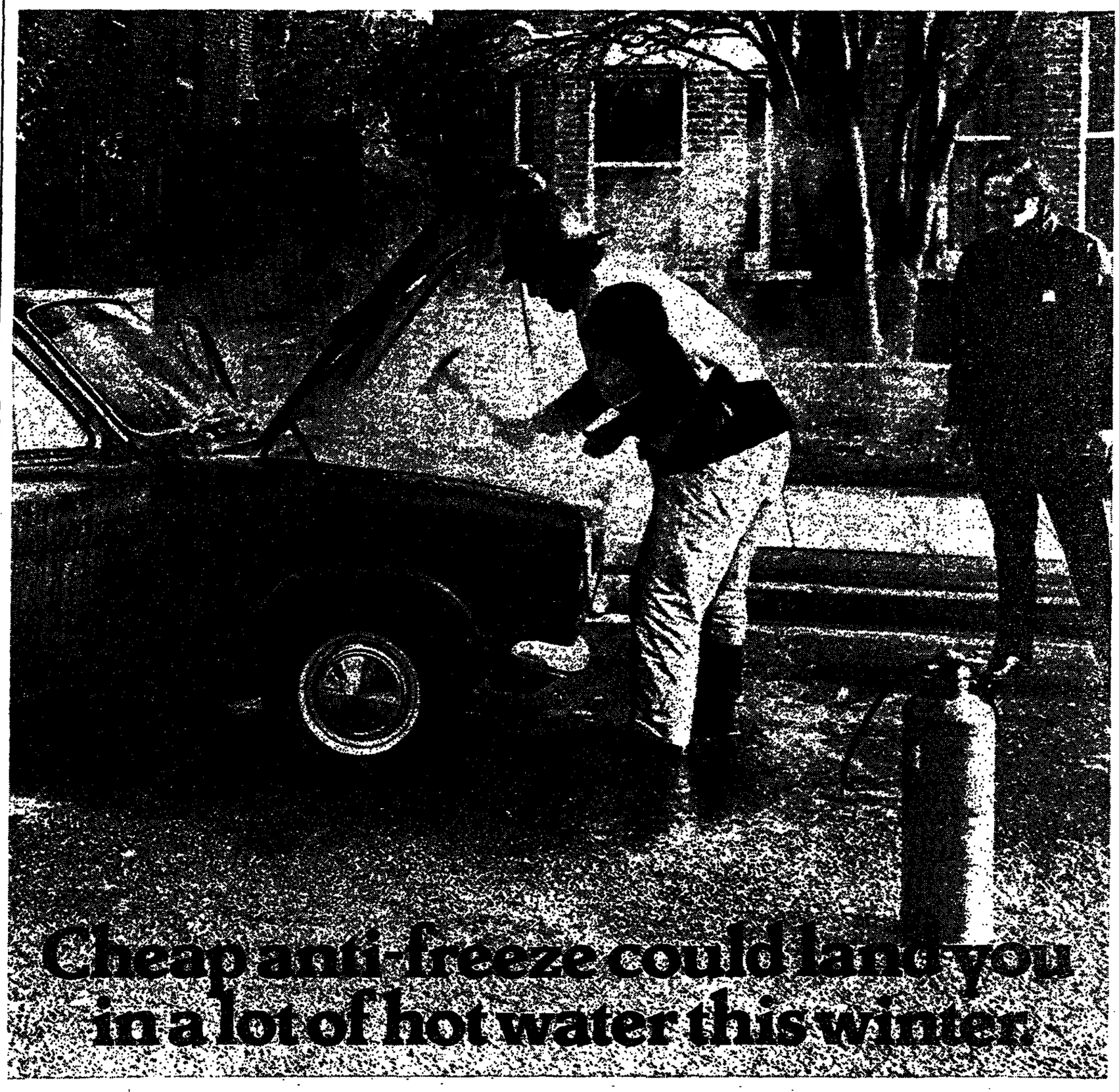
Officials of Communist-run collective farms in the Alentejo grain belt south of Lisbon accused the caretaker Cabinet of Senhor Alfredo Nobre da Costa, defeated in Parliament a month ago, of trying to provoke conflicts by ordering the return of some land to its legal owners.

A Communist Party statement supported the protest, but no incidents have so far been reported from the disputed areas where Republican Guards have been deployed.

In Lisbon, spokesmen for the Communists and the Christian Democrats remained non-committal after further talks with General Eanes on finding a new prime minister.

New strikes are breaking out every day and many companies are facing bankruptcy as a result of credit restrictions.

Reuter and Agence France-Presse.



In the next week or so, if you value your car you'll be filling up with anti-freeze for the winter.

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Bluecol safety costs a little more.

PARLIAMENT, October 12, 1978

Americans 'unlikely to react' against EEC steel exports

European Parliament
Strasbourg

If the British Steel Corporation was being run as a commercial organization all the directors would be in jail because they were manifestly trading while bankrupt to the extent of £400m a year, or whatever the figure was, Mr Tom Ellis (Wrexham Lab) said during a debate on steel.

He said the advantage of being publicly owned was that there were state resources and there was a transparency about such operations in Britain. The figures were published for everyone to see. In 1972 British Steel was given £300m for investment to put the industry on its feet.

"But four years later (he continued) hardly a penny had been spent and the British electorate could have said legitimately to its steel ministers that they might as well go home and grow cabbages. In a sense the ministers were behaving very irresponsibly.

There were problems and the Commission plan on Community rules for aids and interventions by member states in favour of the iron and steel industry. If restructuring were carried out individually by member states the various improvement rates would be different, bringing problems in years to come.

"If there were a Community approach there would have to be effective instruments for applying restructuring proposals to ensure compliance. He wondered, too, if the Commission had sufficient authority to apply a comprehensive plan for Community steel problems, though he agreed one was needed.

Herr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann (West Germany, Soc) for the socialist group said the most important issue was not if a plan was needed but what its criteria must be.

In the past too much emphasis had been laid on quantities and prices. Over-capacity must be abolished, meaning job losses, and this must be realized.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, Commissioner for Industrial Affairs, said that in restructuring the Community must have a definition of its needs in iron and steel production. They must examine the social element and employment. They must define the industrial objective and ensure that this was reached in conformity with the treaty rules.

Did the development of some national programmes prove there was no Community policy? The inverse was true.

If the Community were to decide through the Commission that it was responsible for deciding country by country, region by region and firm by firm how iron and steel should be organized, and when old firms should be closed and new ones opened, one body could not carry out such activity.

The industry in the Community should be able to reach a level of efficiency which would enable it to be comparable to that in comparable countries.

The Commission's task was not to conciliate a fair accompli by states. It must take part in preparing with t he different states a programme to see how it could be involved in the general objective.

Herr Mermann Schworer (West Germany, C-D) said on behalf of his group that in the weaker areas a restructuring yardstick different from that in other areas would have to be used.

Mr Jorgen Brondlund (Denmark, L) for the Liberal group, said there should be no unnecessary protectionism.

Signor Leonardi Silvio (Italy, Com) said his group were against the Commission's plan. He was concerned with the imbalance and whether interventions by the Community would be capable of covering Community requirements. The situation was more complex than the Commission had realized, so a clear solution was difficult. The decision-making process must be improved.

Mrs Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn, Scot Nat) wanted to know if there were discussions on whether the United States intended to take retaliatory measures against the Community steel industries or against their agricultural products because of increased steel exports from the Community.

The Commission (she continued) proposes to slim down the industry to a viable size but there is no doubt, according to BSC, that the performance had improved a lot in the past three years. Which towns were going to become ghost towns in Scotland? That was the reality involved.

M Antoine Porcu (France, Com) said the crisis was reaching an intolerable level. There should be a committee to study the situation and see exactly how public aid was used, how regions were affected and what the forecasts for the future were.

The assembly should be told what money was passed to industries. Workers should have an opportunity to take part fully in decision-making so they would know what happened to investments, which should meet national and social requirements and not only private requirements.

Signor Giovanni Bersani (Italy, C-D) said if they were to consider the political aspects of these measures it was essential to coordinate the general guidelines. This was particularly so in restructuring.

M Raymond Vouel, Commissioner for Competition Policy, said the Commission did not intend to impose its own restructuring plan but would try to ensure consistency in national measures. The Commission were keeping a wary eye on the implications of European steel exports to the United States.

But these exports did not harm the American steel industry which was working at 85 per cent capacity and had benefited from price rises. The Commission maintained contact with the Americans and he did not think they were likely to react against exports.

The debate concluded.

Unfair treatment of cinema industry alleged

The European cinema industry was being forced out of business by unfair competition from television companies showing films they had bought at unfair prices, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab) said during question time.

She had asked what steps the Commission would take towards getting an inquiry into distortion of competition in this context.

Mr Raymond Vouel, Commissioner for Competition Policy, said the Commission would intervene if specific instances of practices incompatible with Community competition rules were brought to its attention.

In the absence of complaints (he said) the Commission does not feel it could grant priority to the initiative which Mrs Dunwoody advocates.

Mrs Dunwoody replied: That is the greatest load of nonsense I have heard. The European cinema industry has made specific representation and had a meeting with a member of the Commission on the matter. They have submitted evidence time after time to the Commission on the gross trade distortion between the cinema and television industries.

Overpayments to staff will not happen again

Mr William Hamilton (Central, Fife, Lab) who asked about unintended overpayments of EEC staff salaries, was told this could not happen again because payment methods had been changed.

Mr Hamilton has asked if the commission would explain how the incorporation of a weighting into the basic staff salary scale on January 1 last year, which should have been a technically neutral operation, had resulted in substantial unintended gains in net pay being made by many officials and ex-officials, and losses by others.

M Raymond Voule, for the Commission, said many more than 1,200 officials were involved. Such overpayment could not occur again because the method of incorporation had changed.

He added: Some states would like to see a correction of distortions introduced by the freezing of the salaries of those concerned until we have achieved this result. This is theoretically possible even if there are technical difficulties involved. In any case the measures for the re-examination of individual cases are going through the Council and being examined there.

Warning on army build-up

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 12

The new Mauritanian regime is taking advantage of the ceasefire declared by the Polisario Front to build up its army again, Mr Hakim Ibrahim, the Front's spokesman on foreign affairs, said in Paris today. The Front declared the ceasefire unconditionally and unilaterally on July 12, two days after president Moktar Ould Daddah was overthrown by the new regime.

Mr Ibrahim warned the new Mauritanian Government to change its attitude. It was now apparent, he said, that the intention was to pull out of the war without actually making peace.

The Front, he added, in a prepared statement, had learnt "with surprise and legitimate regret" that the desire for peace shown by the new regime when it seized power in fact hid its real intentions.

OVERSEAS

Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Chirau fly to join Mr Smith in US

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Oct 12

With the singing of hundreds of their supporters ringing in their ears Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau flew off today to join Mr Ian Smith and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, their Executive Council colleagues, in New York.

While black and white transitional Government colleagues wished them luck, party supporters waved placards reading America" and "International support — Yes; International bullying — No". Others demanded that "Owen must retire from politics" and "We want elections now".

Chief Chirau is being allowed into the United States for the first time but the Bishop has been a frequent visitor. Both men said they were convinced that Tuesday's announcement of the abolition of racial discrimination would "win the people of America".

Asserting that he would use the racial discrimination issue as his main theme, Bishop Muzowera said: "There is no reason any more for condemning us."

It took America 300 years to abolish racial discrimination at home, he noted, but it took the transitional Government only six months. He believed men of good will in America should respect the Rhodesian Government for this.

"We go theer with the pride that we come from a free land, from a country which is ready to accept every person as a person." The world had once condemned Rhodesia for minority rule and racial discrimination but both these factors were now things of the past, he said.

Before his departure the Bishop said in another interview that the Government had now vindicated itself internationally and locally and those who continued to fight were "terrorists, criminals, sadists and outcasts".

The interim Government, he said, was racing against time not only to remove the original causes of the civil war but to eradicate the consequences of war. Enough success had now been achieved to turn the tide of events from war to the path of peace.

Washington: Mr Ian Smith told members of the United States Senate's foreign relations committee today that he was willing to attend an all-party conference on Rhodesia's future and its transition to black majority rule without any preconditions.—AP.

Leading article, page 17

Zambia's relief train arrives after delay

From Lawrence Pintak
Lusaka, Oct 12

In one of their anthems Zambians sing of crossing the Zambezi, but it was not going in quite the direction envisaged by the author of the song, nor was its aim vaguely similar.

Instead of travelling south, the train was heading north to Lusaka, where it arrived this afternoon—and far from overthrowing the minority regime in Salisbury, the aim of the train wa s to bring cargo to Zambia from the white south in an effort to save the country's crumbling economy.

To add to the insult, it was late.

The South African railway wagons should have crossed the strategic Victoria Fals bridge on Tuesday. Technical problems kept them on the Rhodesian side until Wednesday.

What the train did not carry was more interesting than what it did carry. On board was seed maize and fish meal, which farmers say they are not really in a hurry to get. But there was no sign of the desperately needed fertilizer which must arrive soon to avert widespread famine next year.

It was, after al, the fertilizer which prompted the whole border reopening exercise.

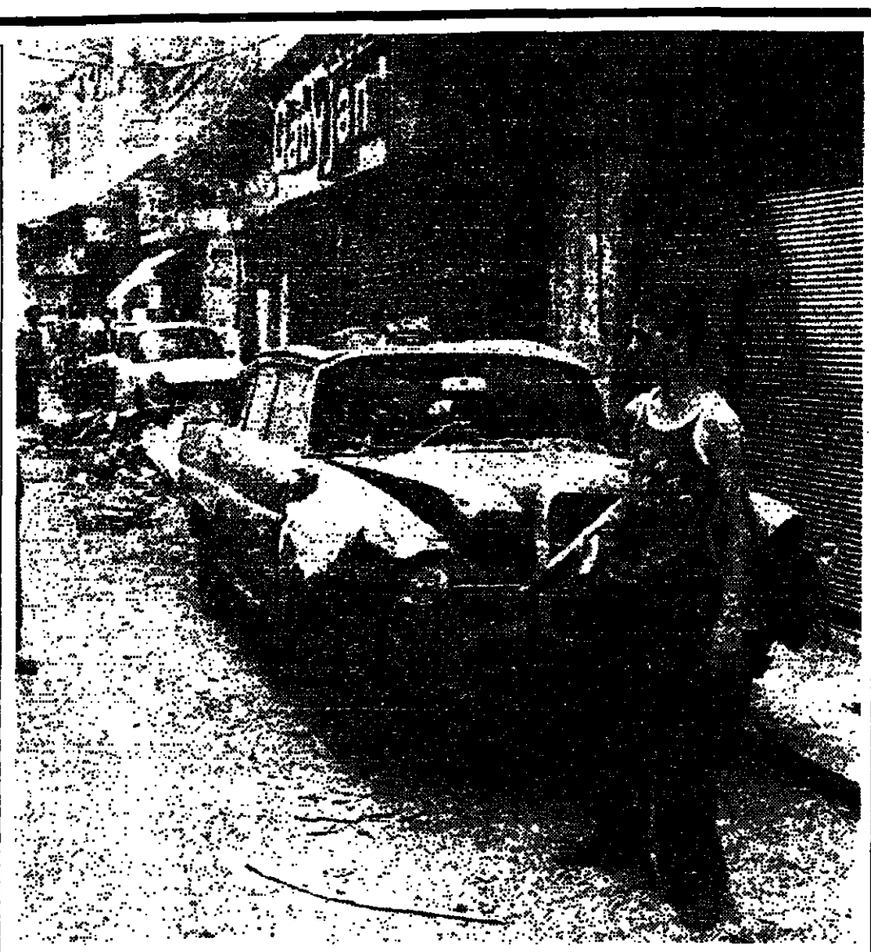
President Kaunda's decision to reverse his 1973 decision to seal the border has been received well by the public.

Landlocked Zambia has suffered much as a result of its dependence on the inefficient trade route through Dar es Salaam, and it has been clear for some time that the Government would have to take drastic action.

Dr Kaunda's political opponents had based their challenge to his leadership on a promise to again make use of the cheaper, more efficient southern route, and popular support for the idea had worried Kaunda loyalists.

By making the move, the Zambian leader pulled the rug from under his callengers.

While the border reopening will certainly have an effect on the availability of some essential commodities and spare parts, it will not do much to alleviate the shortages of most canned goods and luxury items.



An Armenian youth stands guard in Beruit's Jour Hammoud district.

Armenians' neutrality threatened

Continued from page 1

Then Tashnag guerrillas opened fire on two gunmen looting a shop. They killed two of the men, who turned out to be Lebanese Christians.

To the fiercely patriotic and nationalist Armenians in Tashnag—the Armenians' "revolutionary federation"—these incidents did not come as a surprise. For months the Armenians' political neutrality had disturbed the Phalangists, who felt that since the community was Christian it should support the Lebanese right wing in its battle for "Christian civilization".

Early this year, Mr Dany Chamoun, son of the former Lebanese President who leads the Christian militias in east Beirut, announced that the Armenians should pay for their right to live in Lebanon. They were foreigners, he argued.

No one missed the obvious conclusion: that the Lebanese Christians looked upon the Armenians as parasites little different from the Palestinians.

It is certainly true that the Armenians have maintained their own cultural and national identity in Lebanon. In Camp Marash, the language of Armenia is alive and the newspapers and books in the shops are in Armenian. Primitive paintings of the Armenian martyrs who founded Tashnag—Christapur, Rusdom and Zavarian—hang in the Armenian Club, a concrete blockhouse of a building that now serves as a first aid centre.

In almost every house you can find the organization's emblem of crossed knife, feather and spade representing warfare, culture and work. A popular painting shows an Armenian woman weeping amid the classical ruins of her country but still staring at Mount Ararat as if transfixed with some vision of the future. About two million Armenians were killed in the genocide of 1915 to 1918.

Mr Manoug Tenkoian is a tall, middle-aged man with a perpetual stubble of beard who runs the local Armenian Club for Tashnag. "What can we do?", he asks, spreading his hands out in that gesture of helplessness that they often adopt here when they want to demonstrate the impossibility of a situation. "We are not part of this war. We want good relations with everyone. We get on well with the parties."

Then he pauses and says, more slowly: "It is the undisciplined elements in the parties that cause us problems. They loot our shops and when we stop them we hand them back to the parties on the Christian side. But they come back."

Mr Tenkoian is careful about his euphemisms. By "parties" he means Christian militias and by "undisciplined elements" he hopes he means what he says. But it seems incredible that the Phalangists—so disciplined in fighting the Syrian Army—cannot stop their own men from robbing Armenian shops.

A few days ago, Mr Dany Chamoun himself came across to the Armenian quarter to give some advice. "Shoot the looters", he told the Armenians. The Phalangists would support such action.

But Tashnag, with more wisdom than might be expected for so small an organization, decided to forget the instruction. "If we killed the Phalangists", one of them said, "the Christian Lebanese would start killing us out of revenge."

New Beirut ceasefire plan for ministers

Fro Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, Oct 12

A new plan to consolidate the ceasefire in Beirut, which would involve both Lebanese and Syrian troops, is to be considered at the meeting of Arab foreign ministers to be held in the Lebanon on Sunday.

The latest formula—worked out between President Sarkis of the Lebanon and President Assad of Syria—is a scarcely ingenious compromise between Syria's determination to maintain its military control in the city and the Lebanese leader's esire to reduce the role of the Syrian army around the Christian quarter of Beirut.

Mr Sarkis originally demanded that soldiers of the Lebanese army, re-crated in the aftermath of the civil war, should take over peacekeeping duteis from Syrian troops round the perimeter of east Beirut, tnd that the Syrians should withdraw from the lines which they held during last week's battels with the Christian militias.

Mr Assad resisted this idea, apaprently because such a manoeuvre would seriously damage the prestige of the Syrian army.

Now the two men have agreed after a further two days of discussions in Damagscus that Lebanese troops might be allowed to join the Syrians on duty around the Christian Enclave, manning the same road blocks and gun positions.

In otehr words, the Lebanese would be allowed to support the Syrians in Lebanon: but they would not be allowed to replace them.

Lebanese soldiers would, however, take over total control of the Rizk tower the unfinished office block occupied by the Syrian Army in eAst Beirut which has provided them with a tactical salient in the Christian quarter. The building gives the Syrians effective control of half the streets in the Ashrafiye district.

Like so many other military initiatives in Lebanon, the Lebaneeeee-Rxrian front line round east Beirut would be a face-saving formula desiened merely to prolong a ceasefire rather than make it permanent. No one, least of all Mr Sarkis, believes that the Syrian-Christian truce is anything more than paper-thin.

Sniper fire: Sniper fire kept tension high in Beirut today as President Sarkis returned from an Arab tour with no sign of being any closer to a solution of the prolonged Lebanese crisis.—Reuter.

Namibian elections, which the West wants postponed, open to one of the world's most expensive campaigns

Dr Owen too late to stop the barbecue

From Nicholas Ashford
Windhoek, Oct 12

When Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and his Western colleagues arrive in Windhoek on Saturday they will find that the elections which they hope to persuade South Africa to postpone have, in effect, already started.

For weeks now the black and white leaders of the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) have been stomping around this vast, underpopulated territory trying to win the support of the Kavangos Hereros, Namas, Basters and other groups who comprise Namibia's 950,000 inhabitants.

Their campaign has been expensively slick. The DTA has bought or else has been given a mass of vehicles for taqing party workers round the countryside or busing potential supporters to political meetings.

At the meetings themselves the crowds are entertained with films and songs performed by a DTA choir and every rally ends with a barbecue at which sausages and steak are handed out to the hungry masses.

The DTA's opponents estimate the organization has already spent more than £2.5m, which for a small electorate must make it one of the most expensive election campaigns to be held anywhere in the world.

The lion's share of the DTA's funds are believed to have come from West Germany with the rest being provided by South Africa or from private sources

There can be no doubt that the DTA campaign has had some success

However the DTA has failed to make significant inroads in two key areas—among the 80,000 whites and the 400,000 Ovambos. Only a minority of urban whites has so far rallied to the DTA. The majority, particularly in rural areas, appear to be throwing their support behind an organization known as Aktur, the Action Front for the Retention of the Turnhalle Principles.

Despite its title and its claims to have some black support, Aktur is basically the old white National Party

As for the Ovambos, who form some 46 per cent of the electorate, their support is still believed to be overwhelmingly behind the Swapo although white officials maintain that the degree of Swapo support in Ovamboland is greatly exaggerated.

The DTA has tried to win over Ovambo support but so far with little apparent success.

The fact that Pastor Cornelius Njoba and the DTA's president, has to live in aspecial compound behind a high security fence patrolled by armed guards, suggests he does not have the majority of his people on his side.

So far neither the Namibia National Front or the Swapo-Democrats (founded by the dissident Swapo leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga), have made any serious attempt to win over Ovambo support.

It is the Ovambo element in the Namibian equation which is the complicating factor as far as South Africa is concerned. If a majority of Ovambos support Swapo then Swapo would win a free and fair unsupervized election.

A Swapo victory is something which South Africa cannot countenance. For a start it would mean that a basically hostile regime would take over in Windhoek, thereby destroying South African attempts to replace the white cordon sanitaire along its northern borders with a "moderate" black one.

More important, a Swapo victory would lead to a mass exodus of whites from Namibia and thereby create serious political tensions within South Africa itself.

Locusts start to move south as winds change

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 12

Locust swarms which have been trapped in northern Somalia by prevailing south-east winds have started to move south with the onset of the north-west monsoon, desert locust control officials said here today.

This marks a new danger for Kenya and Tanzania, which lie in the path of any locust swarms moving south from the Horn of Africa. Aerial spraying and ground control measures are being stepped up with the aim of killing off the locusts before the swarms can move into Kenya.

Israeli Cabinet discusses Syrian troop deployment

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 12

The Israel Cabinet met with top military commanders in Jerusalem today in a special session to discuss developments across the northern border where Syrians were said to be massing heavy artillery and reinforcements for a renewed onslaught on the Christians in Beirut.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who has committed Israel to preventing genocide in the Lebanon presided over the two-hour meeting after two weeks' confinement in hospital and at home due to fatigue.

The military was represented by Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, the Chief of Staff, and Major-General Shlomo Gazit, Director of Military Intelligence. Reporters said large maps were brought to the meeting hall.

Participants were pledged to secrecy but personalities close to the Government indicated what was on the ministers' minds.

Officials in Jerusalem privately credited pressure from Israel, including the naval bombardment of the Beirut area last week, for the ceasefire which afforded the people of Beirut

Last three states settle poll line-up

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 12

The last party primaries and run-offs of the season have now been completed, in preparation for the November 7 general election. The last three results are as follows:

Alabama: Both senate seats are up for election. Mr Donald Stewart (Dem) defeated Senator Maryon Allen (Dem), who had been appointed to fill her late husband's place. He will run against Mr James Martin (Rep), a former Congressman.

Mr Howell Heflin (Dem) defeated Representative Walter Flower in the race to succeed Senator John Sparkman, who is retiring. He will run unopposed because Mr Martin, who won the Republican primary, preferred to run against the weaker Democratic candidate, Mr Stewart. The winner of the Republican primary contest for the late Senator Allen's seat agreed to stand down in Mr Miller's favour.

Governor (to replace Mr George Wallace (Dem), who is retiring): Mr Forrest James (Dem) will face Mr Guy Hunt (Rep).

House of Representatives, Seventh District (to replace Mr Flower): Mr Richard Shelby (Dem) will face Mr Jim Scruggs (Rep). Incumbent Congressmen won renomination in all other districts.

Florida: Governor (to replace Mr Reubin Askew, ineligible): Mr Bob Graham (Dem) will face Mr Jack Eckerd (Rep).

House of Representatives First District (to replace Mr Robert Sikes (Dem) retiring) Mr Earl Hutto (Dem) face Mr Warren Briggs (Rep). Ninth District (to replace Mr Louis Frey (Rep), retiring) Mr William Nelson (Dem faces Mr Edward Gurne (Rep). Eleventh District (t replace Mr Paul Rogers (Dem retiring); Mr Dan Mica (Dem will face Mr William Jame (Rep). Incumbents won re nomination for all other dis tricrs.

Hawaii: Governor Georg Ariyoshi (Dem) won renom nation and will oppose M John Leopold (Rep). The tw incumbent Congressmen wo renomination.

S Africa lifts ban on 'Peyton Place'

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Oct 12

South Africans may now read *Peyton Place*, the novel by Grace Metalious, without breaking the law.

A ban on its possession imposed in 1957 was lifted today by the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town. An official notice will appear in the Government Gazette tomorrow.

Every week the Directorate issues a new list of books, pamphlets and other material which has been banned. An enterprizing firm of Johannesburg directory publishers makes a profit out of it by publishing essential reading for booksellers, publishers and others who wish to avoid breaking the law.

According to the firm's records, up to mid-March this year 18,402 books, 370 brochures and pamphlets, 305 calendars, 97 gramophone records, 407 postcards, 595 films and 16 T-shirts had been banned.

Besides the list of erotic titles that the banned, there is also a list of banned political publications.

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MERIDIEN SAYS "BONJOUR" AGAIN TO THE MIDDLE EAST IN ABU-DHABI.

We have opened another Méridien Hotel in the Middle East in Abu-Dhabi, the third after Jeddah and Sharjah.

This five-star international hotel offers all the usual Méridien amenities: sound-proofed air-conditioned rooms, all with television, radio, telephone and electronic alarm-clock. Plus, of course, that extra something which is Méridien special. Delicious French croissants, for breakfast, real French coffee and a French grill-room with an exceptional a la carte menu to treat your guests. There's a swimming pool next to the restaurant and bar and the beach is right at your door.

Modern amenities: 30 minutes by car from the airport, the Méridien has conference and meeting rooms equipped with all the latest visual aids.

History: you can visit the recently excavated archeological sites and admire the ancient jewels and weapons in the Al Ain museum.

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Uganda radio reports invasion by troops of Tanzanian Army

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 12

Uganda announced today that a battalion of Tanzanian troops crossed into western Uganda last night. A military spokesman said fighting was still going on this afternoon near the town of Mbarara.

The area is west of Lake Victoria, where a guerrilla force invaded Uganda from Tanaznia in 1972 before being quickly repulsed.

Uganda radio said President Amin had sent a telegram to President Nyerere of Tanzania, appealing to him to withdraw his troops.

Although the incident appears to he a serious one, the Ugandans claim that only one battalion of Tanzanian forces is involved (several hundred men), and this indicate, west of Lake Victoria and crossed into Uganda at Nakiyo [illegible] intended as an invasion force.

The Ugandan announcement said burnt houses and dead the Tanzanians had proved lives and property. Two military vehicles were said to have been destroyed, and three Ugandan soldiers were badly wounded. No indication was given of any civilian casualties.

The announcement added that by this afternoon the Tanzanian troops had advanced 12 miles into Uganda. They were using machineguns, anti-tank artillery. mortars ad n otec ophisticated weapons, the spokesman said.

President Amin's telegram to PrEsident Nyerere, quoted by Uganda radio, said: "Uganda does not want war or misunderstanding", but it warned Mr Nyerere that if the incursion continued, Uganda would not hesitate to defend Ugandan lives and property.

The telegram was in relatively calm terms, reminding President Nyerere that President Amin had declared 1978 as a year of peace, love and reconciliation.

There was no indication that a full-scale invasion of Uganda was in progress, and the local police station in Mbarara said the situation there was calm. The local police did not appear to know that there was any fighting going on in the area.

One suggestio wans that a Tanzanian Army unit had lot its sway and crossed the frontier by mistake buttherewas nothingtosupportthis.

The situation in Uganda is tense at present. There were strong rumours earlier this week that an attempt had been made to assassinate President Amin, but there was no confirmation.

Last night President Amin threatened to make a "drastic" decision regarding the small number of Americans in Uganda, in retaliation for Washington's imposition of an embargo on trade with Uganda. There are about 150 Americans in Uganda, most of them missionaries, according to diplomats here, but today's broadcast made no mention of them.

Tazmanian decision: A spokesman for Tanzania's Foreign Ministry said tonight: "There is nothing to this at all. Whenever President Amin is in trouble he looks for a scapegoat. It is nonsense."—AP.

Smokescreen possib l:e The threat to the Americans followed rapidly by the invasion report gave rise to speculation in Nairobi that Uganda was having more domestic troubles.

The unpredictable President Amin has repeatedly used the threat of foreign "invasions" in the past as a smokescreen to try to cover up the more than one dozen assassination and coup attempts against him. UPI.

Winds drive British climbers off mountain

Katmandu, Oct 12.—A British climbing team yesterday abandoned its attempt to reach the summit of Nuptse (25,845ft) by the north face because of high winds and bad weather, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism announced today.

The team led by Doug Scott had failed to proceed beyond 22,308ft because of wind and snow. The climbers returned to their base camp today and then left for Katmandu on their way bome.—AP.

Climber ill.—Mike Covington, a memberof Doug Scott's team, fell seriously ill with a liver complaint about a week ago, and the attempt on Nuptse was delayed for about five days. (Our Nottingham Correspondent writes.)

News of the setback was received in a letter from Scott to his wife, Jan, a schoolteacher in Nottingham. Scott and the other member of the expedition, Joe Tasker, continued alone.

Tourism spurs change of attitude to restoration of Islamic architecture

New sparkle on the old glories of Samarkand

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 12

Some of the finest monuments of Islamic architecture are in Soviet Central Asia. The mosques and domes of Bukhara, Kniva and Samarkand are as evocative as the names of the cities themselves. Yet until recently their glory seemed to be fading fast as earthquakes, neglect and official indifference took their toll.

But in the past five years the Soviet Union has fundamentally changed its attitude to this cultural heritage. Restoration is in full swing. More money is being spent on the historic centres of these cities than at any time since the days of Tamberlaine.

About 1m roubles (£763,000) a year is being set aside to preserve Bukhara's mosques and *madrasahs* (Muslim schools). Another 5m roubles will be spent on reconstructing the old market place. Nearly 7lb of gold were used to restore the inner dome of Tamberlaine's mausoleum in Samarkand and a further 6m roubles have been allocated to another dome in the city centre.

In the most ambitious project of all, some 14m roubles will be spent until 1985 to rebuild, almost from scratch, the huge Bibi Khanun mosque, now under Unesco protection, which has been devastated by successive earthquakes.

There are several reasons for this frenzied activity. The main one is tourism. The three cities are rapidly establishing themselves as a principal component of the Soviet tourist circuit, and tourists did not appreciate the fly-blown look the ancient monuments had. Tourism and international conferences bring valuable hard currency, and the costs of restoration are soon repaid.

Anther reason is that the Soviet authorities now feel increasingly at ease with their country's past, and less anxious that they would seem to be restoring the power of Islam by restoring Islamic monuments

Not a little local pride also influences the wish of Uzbek planners to remind people of their past glory. A number of convenient anniversaries have been and will be commemorated in the past and near future

Equally important, the mens have now been established. Since 1972 Samarkand has had a special secondary school concentrating on ancient architecture, Arabic, Persian, tiling, woodwork and other restoration techniques.

Some 420 pupils follow a diploma course and six nationally recognized masters have apprentice schools, each taking up to 15 students. The city has 86 builders and 90 restorers divided into two groups who are at work on the 54 monuments now being rebuilt. Similarly in Bukhara 180 specialists are employed in restoration workshops.

Some techniques have been rediscovered only recently. For years the composition of the oxides used for the ubiquitous blue glazed tiles was unknown. But Soviet research workers believe they now have the secret.

The change from the sloppy work of 15 years ago is striking. In some of the more famous tombs patched up in the late 1950s, tiles have been replaced haphazardly and do not match the pattern. The cement work is slapdash and the effect is dismal. Scientific restoration took low priority while energy and money were directed into industry and agriculture.

Money for all this comes mainly from the Ministry of Culture in Moscow. But the government of Uzbekistan, in whose boundaries the best sites lie, provides the planners and architects and coordinates work at local level.

estoration in the Soviet Union is not hindered by private interests which block access or dispute compulsory purchase orders.

The danger is that the Russians and Uzbeks will be carried away, restoring so much so thoroughly that the cities loose all feeling of antiquity. But then restoration—after earthquakes, looting, warfare and the caprices of rulers—is a tradition in Central Asia as old as the buildings themselves.

The sound of music to boost Soviet grain yield

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Oct 12

Soviet fields will soon be alive with the sound of music For scientists have discovered that the germination and yield of wheat grains can be improved by playing fluctuating ultra-sounds to them, and equipment is now being developed to process seeds on an industrial scale.

According to Tass, scientists have found that a ten minute concert of ultra sound, high frequency fluctuations stimulates in seeds such biological properties as frost resistance and more rapid germination.

Experiments are being carried out at the Nikolai Vavilov Plant Breeding Institute in Leningrad to show that ultrasound processing can help ensure successful cultivation of cereals in extreme conditions.

Ultra-sound apparently influences the development of plants even where there is very little rain. Processed wheat yielded significantly more even in the Kazakh steppes, where the annual rainfall does not exceed 9¼in.

Professor Vladimir Dorofeyev, head of the institute's wheat department, found that ultra-sound processing sometimes triples the yield of spring-sown wheat. He sees the method as particularly promising for wheat in areas with a continental climate such as the Volga Basin, Kazakhstan and southern Siberia.

Mr Teng takes Chinese workers to task

Peking, Oct 12.—Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, has told Chinese workers that they lack a sense of responsibility.

In a speech published in today's *People's Daily* he rejected the habitual excuse that economic inefficiency was due to the "pernicious influence of the 'gang of four'", the group led by Chiang Ching, the widow of Mao Tse-tung.

Mr Teng was speaking yesterday at the opening session of the ninth national congress of the trade union federation which was seen as marking the federation's official reentry into public life.

Mr Teng called on the delegates to "eliminate the present general situation of no one accepting responsibility".

He urged workers to elect their own workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads and at enterprise congresses and meetings to "suggest to the higher levels" that officials guilty of serious negligence should be punished or lose their positions.
Agence France-Presse.

Flights to Canton reopened

Hongkong, Oct 12.—Passenger air services between China and Hongkong were reopened today after a closure of nearly 30 years.

Special charter flights will be taking Western businessmen to Canton for the autumn trade fair there next month.

Today's inaugural Trident flight from Canton carried a party of 27 Chinese officials, who were met by Hongkong Government and civil aviation representatives.

The twice-daily flights could well be the start of more regular passenger services to China.

Another transport link is due to be inaugurated next month with the opening of a ferry service from Hongkong to Canton using British-made hovercraft.—Reuter.

Desai warning on violence in communal clashes

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Oct 12

In the face of communal clashes occurring about the time of Dussehra, one of the main festivities in the Hindu year, an assurance has been given to India's minorities by Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, that the Janata Government will "in no circumstances" tolerate communal violence and will punish those found guilty.

During the past fortnight there has been a particularly ugly outbreak of Hindu-Muslim violence in Aligarh, the Uttar Pradesh university town, where 11 people were killed and more than 300 arrested. There was widespread arson and looting of shops.

In Kanpur (formerly Cawnpore) in the same state, a clash between Akali Sikhs and members of the minority Nirankari community left 13 dead and 56 injured.

Shortly after Mr Desai had given his assurance in Gujarat, his home state where he is spending the Dussehra holiday, news came last night of another outbreak of Hindu-Muslim violence in Andhra Pradesh. Stones were thrown in Adoni, according to the police, as a Dussehra street procession carrying an image of the Goddess Durga passed close to a mosque. At least one person was killed as police fired shots, and more than 90 people were arrested. A curfew was imposed.

Last April in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, 15 people were killed in clashes between Hindus and Muslims, with widespread looting and burning of shops.

The same month in Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh, the Army was called when four people were killed and 20 injured in disturbances after a Muslim worker had allegedly been beaten to death by the police.

This year's Dussehra passed off without incident in Benares, where the authorities had taken precautions over the routing of the Durga procession.

Mr Desai's assurances came after Syed Abdulla Bukhari, the imām of the Jama Masjid, Delhi's main mosque, who is one of the principal leaders of India's 70 million Muslims, had called on the central Government to dismiss the governments of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, accusing them of failing to maintain law and order.

The need for Mr Desai to give the assurances, which were not the first, is a reminder that the Janata Government faces not only the problem of clashes between upper caste Hindus and the Harijans (formerly called Untouchables).

To opponents of Janata, like Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, and her followers, the two kinds of violence are related. They alleged that the same upper caste Hindu elements which dominate the Janata Government seek to generate tension against both the Muslims and the Harijans.

£100m revenue boost in Hongkong

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Oct 12

Hongkong public opinion, both Chinese and expatriate, capitalist and communist, has acclaimed the budget speech of Sir Murray MacLehose, the Governor, at the opening of the Legislative Council yesterday.

Dr Peter Harris, professor of political science at Hongkong University, called it "the MacLehose stamp of expansion".

The government's revenue for the current year is expected to exceed the original estimate by $HK1,000m (£100m). Gross domestic product should increase by 10 per cent.

The Governor paid tribute to the happy relations between China and Hongkong. This expanding cooperation is hoped to lead to a curb on the continuing flood of immigrants from China

Mr A. de O. Sales, the chairman of the urban council, pointed out that China was a good source of labour which Hongkong needed. "But the government must regulate the flow of people very carefully

Wide scope for Mr Dong's Malaysia talks

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Oct 12

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, arrived here today on a five-day official visit to continue his calls on the leaders of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

Mr Dong has already called on Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines heads of government before coming here and is due to go on to Singapore next week for talks with Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister.

Mr Dong and his 25-man delegation arrived in a special Tupolev 134 aircraft to be met by his host, Dato Hussein Onn, the Malaysian Prime Minister, and the diplomatic corps.

While Hanoi insists that the visits to the five Asean countries is to strengthen bilateral ties, his two rounds of talks with Daro Hussein suggests that the talks would be more substantive.

Mr Dong's visit underscores the growing interest Vietnam is placing to cultivate ties with the region after its almost intractible hostility of the past two years.

Photographer's fire suicide

Rawalpindi, Oct 12.—A press photographer died after setting himself on fire to protest against the death sentence imposed on Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Pakistani Prime Minister, newspapers reported today.

The report said that Aziz Malik, who was 28, and worked for the pro-Bhutto newspaper *The Courage*, set himself ablaze last week after failing to recover his camera seized by the police last month during a demonstration in support of Mr Bhutto.

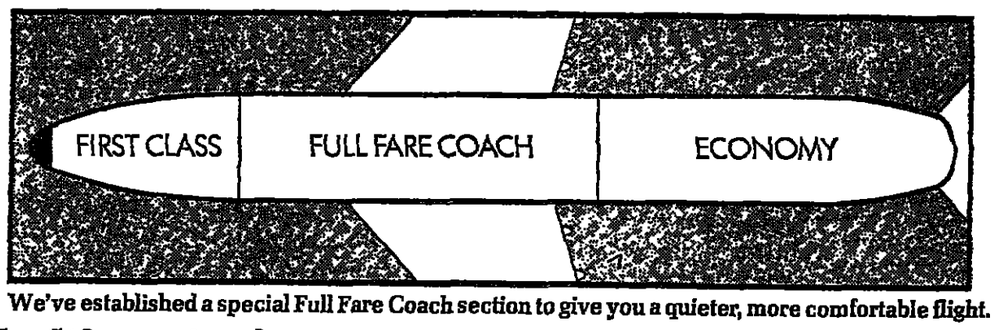
The government has been rounding up supporters of Mr Bhutto to head off possible trouble when the Supreme Court delivers its judgment on his appeal against his death sentence on charges of ordering the assassination of a political opponent. The judgment is expected after the end of this month.

The authorities have released 92 more press workers, bringing the number freed from jail to 142 since the Government and press unions reached agreement on greater press freedom five days ago. Some 110 press workers are expected to be released soon.—Reuter.

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Law Report October 12 1978

Queen's Bench Division

Duke's death certified as due to war wound

Barty-King and Another v Ministry of Defence

Before Mr Justice May

His Lordship held that the Defence Council ought to have granted a certificate under section 71 of the Finance Act, 1952, that the fourth Duke of Westminster died in 1967 from a wound sufered on active service. The plaintiffs, the duke's executors, obtained a declaration to that effect against the defendants the Ministry of Defence.

Section 71 provides: "(1) Estate duty shall not be chargeable by reason of the death . . . of a person in whose case it is certified by the [Defence Council] that the deceased died from a wound inflicted . . . at a time . . . when the . . . deceased was a member of any of the armed forces of the Crown . . . and . . . was . . . (a) on active service against an enemy. . . ".

Mr John Vinelott, QC, Mr Richard Southwell, QC, and Miss Marian Simmons for the plaintiffs: Mr Anthony McCowan, QC, Mr Harry Woolf, Mr Philip Vallance and Miss Jill Gort for the ministry.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the duke, before succeeding to his title a few years before his death, had been a regular soldier and in 1944 was Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Hugh Grosvenor in command of the 2nd Dragoons on active service in France. He was *wounded in action against the* enemy, and suffered from the consequences of the wound until his death in 1967.

After his death, his executors applied for a certificate from the Defence Council under section 71 in respect of his estate. There had been four purported determinations on the application refusing the certificate. The Ministry accepted that each of the determinations was a nullity and could not be relied on; but they contended that a fifth determination would have to be made. The plaintiffs contended that the process had gone far enough and a declaration should be made on the material before the Defence Council that the certificate should be granted.

Mr McCowan, for the ministry, submitted that the powers of the court in reviewing the determination and to make such a positive declaration was in law substantially restricted. Such a declaration could only be made, he said, if it was inevitable that on the evidence the council should have given the certificate. His Lordship accepted that view, which was based on *Anisminic Ltd v Foreign Compensation Commission* ([1969] 2AC147).

The plaintiff's case was that the wound caused a cancer from which the duke died but that the cancer had been concealed or masked by other complications and so did not receive timely treatment. Further, the wound seriously affected his left leg causing septicaemia and lowering resistance to infection.

By a letter of September 13, 1974, announcing their determination, the council reached the conclusion that "the language of section 71 . . . is not intended to embrace the circumstances where death not directly caused by the wound takes place sooner than it might have done if the wound had not been suffered".

The council was wrong in that the wound did not need directly, pathologically and physiologically, to have brought about the death. For example, if a member of the forces sustained a wound to one lung requiring its removal, and in the course of time the absence of that lung placed a strain on the heart leading to his death earlier than would otherwise have been the case, it would be wrong to say that section 71 could not apply because the damage to the heart was not directly caused by the wound.

His Lordship found, on the basis of the letter, that the Defence Council concluded that the duke suffered from septicaemia which, though not a direct pathological cause, was a significant condition which contributed to the death; in other words, it played a part.

Mr Vinelott submitted that once that conclusion was reached the inevitable consequence must be that the certificate should have been granted.

Questions of causation had proved difficult in many cases and complicated many judgments. His Lordship would follow the approach of Lord Justice Megaw in *Regina v Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Ex parte INCE* ([1973] 1 WLR 1334) and ask the jury question, whether the wound was a cause of the death. It did not have to be the only cause or a direct pathological cause.

In the law as it was at present his Lordship would ask whether, if the Defence Council had asked the right question, they would have answered that the wound was a cause of death. If there were any doubts about it his Lordship's duty would be to say that the matter should go back for a fifth determination. But there was only one answer. Therefore in the exercise of his discretion, he would make the *declaration sought*.

Solicitors: Boodle, Hatfield & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Court of Appeal

No warning on evidence of identification

Regina v Raphael

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Mr Justice Smith

Although evidence against an appellant might have been thought to be circumstantially strong, irrespective of police evidence of identification, his conviction was quashed because the jury had not been warned about the need for caution over the identification *evidence and the Court of Appeal* could not say that that evidence did not play a powerful part in the jury's deliberations.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Winston Derek Raphael, aged 22, of Long Lane, Bermondsey, London, against his conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Marnan, QC) on a count of allowing himself to be carried in a motor vehicle taken without authority. On that count he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment consecutive to six months for attempted burglary. He did not appeal against conviction for attempted burglary. He had been acquitted on seven other charges relating to burglary, theft and common assault.

In *R v Turnbull* ([1977] QB 224) the court set out guidelines for directing juries in identification cases.

Mr S. A. Eaton for the appellant; Mr A. Roger Davies for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that on July 8, 1977, the appellant drove his Rover car head on into the door of a confectionery kiosk in an attempt to get into it. The car was damaged.

The next day a friend of the appellant took a Cortina car and drove it into a street near the house of the appellant's mothe, with whom the appellant lived. The appelant's Rover was near by.

Police were keeping observation on the Rover from about 100 yards away. Two officers saw the Cortina arrive and three youths standing around the car. Ultimately they saw the youths, including as the officers said the appellant, get into the Cortina and drive off.

Another officer, in his own car, had passed the Rover and seen the youths waiting. He had joined the other two officers and, from their position, watched the youths and the Rover. He also saw the youths get into the Cortina and drive off.

There was a chase. The Cortina *was abandoned*. The youths ran away. One was caught, but he was not the appellant.

A fourth officer, sitting in his stationary car, saw the Cortina drive by and saw the occupants in it.

All the police officers gave evidence to the effect that one coloured man in the Cortina was the *appellant*.

In summing up the judge made no reference at all to any of the matters which the court in *Turnbull* had said should in appropriate cases and particular instances be pointed out to the jury. Above all, he did not give any general word of warning as to the need for caution in cases where identification was in issue.

The evidence against the appellant was, it might be thought, circumstantially strong, irrespective of actual identification by the officers. Those who awaited the arrival of the Cortina, and particularly the person who took it, were friends of the appellant and *in a position to know that his* Rover could not be used because it had broken down. There was every reason why they should go off together in the Cortina. In addition, the appellant lived near the place where, it was said, he had got into the Cortina. Finally, there was some positive evidence that he was in the Cortina. That was an admission to a police officer who spoke to the appellant about a fortnight later. The admission, if accepted by the jury, was evidence from the appellant himself.

In evidence the appellant raised an alibi. He said that he had been in his mother's house all the relevant time, watching television. His mother, on the other hand, said that he was there most of the time but did go out into the street to see what was going on.

It seemed that the evidence of the actual identification by the police was rather swamped by the rest of the evidence, and its importance was, possibly, overlooked. One could understand, perhaps, the judge in the circumstances concentrating on the other evidence and omitting to give the caution which *Turnbull* said should be given.

Not every identification case was a *Turnbull* case, but their Lordships could not say in the present *case that the evidence* as to positive identification given by the police officers did not play a powerful part in the jury's deliberations.

Bearing in mind that the officers did not know the appellant —they had not seen him before— it was a case in which the jury should have had regard to the *Turnbull* principles. The verdict could not stand. The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

Solicitors: B. M. Birnberg & Co; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Legal Aid Fund costs

Maynard v Osmond

In the course of his judgment in *Maynard v Osmond* (October 5) the Master of the Rolls said:

"When the Legal Aid Fund takes up cases for assisted persons and brings another party before the court, if the case fails, it is often just and equitable that the fund should pay the costs of the unassisted party.

"Apart from that particular matter, we have had some discussion as to the right procedure in these matters. It has been pointed out that so far as the Court of Appeal is concerned (I am not dealing with the courts of first instance because there is a question of financial hardship coming in there) it is quite plain on the statute that if at the end of the appeal the assisted party loses and the other party desires to recover *its* costs from the Legal Aid Fund, the court has to consider what order should be made for costs against the party receiving legal aid and for determining his liability.

"Very often it is not a practical matter to have an inquiry as to means and so forth or further hearings. Such an inquiry would cost more than it is worth. All that can be done, by inquiring of the lawyers in the case, is to ascertain what the means of the assisted party are, having regard to his legal aid contribution and the circumstances in which it was granted. From this informal inquiry the court gleans such information as it can, and considers what order should be made. The court may make an order that the *assisted* party himself should pay so much of the costs; and, as to the balance, it can then decide whether or not the Legal Aid Fund should be asked to pay it."

His Lordship then discussed the next stage, in which the court may announce that its intention was that costs should be paid out of the Legal Aid Fund but that no further steps should be taken until notice had been served on the area secretary of the legal aid committee.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matters of No. 003096 of 1978 HOWARD BROTHERS (CONSTRUCTION) Limited, No. 003098 of 1978 MILLER & POPE (DEVELOPMENTS) Limited, No. 003103 of 1978 PROFILING AND ENGINEERING (STAINLESS STEEL) Limited, No. 003106 of 1978 VULTRIX Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 3rd day of October, 1978, presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB, and that the said PETITIONS are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 6th day of November, 1978, and any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on any of the said PETITIONS may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the PETITION will be furnished to any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of any of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd day of November, 1978.

No. 003117 of 1978
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of BERJER PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 3rd day of *October* 1978 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB, and that the said PETITION is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 6th day of November, 1978 and any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said PETITION may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a Copy of the PETITION will be furnished to any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd day of November, 1978.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 TAMAR VALLEY METALS Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO., situate at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday, the 19th day of October, 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1978.

By Order of the Board.
HAQUE NAWAZ KHAN, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of NETHALL Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 30th day of November, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman, F.C.A., of 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 6th day of October 1978.

K. D. GOODMAN, F.C.A. Liquidator.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LOCAL AUTHORITY BILLS
£2m Bolton M.B.C. placed 11th October, 1978, due 10th January, 1979, at 9.7/16%. Only bills outstanding.
£0.75m Middlesbrough B.C. issued 11th October, 1978, due 10th January, 1979, at 9⅞%. Applications totalled £4m. £0.75m bill outstanding.

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
£2.45M Bills issued 12.10.78 at 9 31/64 maturing 11/1/79. Total applications £22.5M. Bills outstanding £4.55M.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

CONSULTING ENGINEERS IN WEST END REQUIRE

OFFICE MANAGER/ESS

with knowledge of accounts and payroll administration, preferably with previous experience in similar post.—Box 2659 K, The Times.

FEATURE WRITER/ SUB-EDITOR

required for hard-working London editorial office. The post carries a £5,000—plus starting salary and will go to a candidate with a good *writing style* and a strong interest in world *affairs*. Apply with career details to

Box 2756 K, The Times.

REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSIONS OFFICER REQUIRED FOR CONSULTING ENGINEERS

to be responsible for the firm's registration with international agencies, and to assist with the preparation of technical submission documents. Good typing essential and knowledge of Spanish would be an advantage. Salary circa £4,500.

Apply J. V. Eyre
BRIAN COLQUHOUN & PTNRS.
22 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1
Tel. 491 4864.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN SOCIETY

requires an Accounts Assistant with a love of bookkeeping. Knowledge of German and ability to type an advantage. Pleasant, friendly offices near St James's Park. Interesting and varied work to do with student travel, holiday exchanges, cultural visits, concerts, etc. Salary negotiable, but not less than £3,000.

Apply in writing, Anglo-Austrian Society, 46 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9AU.

IF YOU CAN SPEAK *FRENCH*

are young and have proven journalistic experience, there is a responsible position in a small team producing the leading European commodity monthly for fresh produce, based in London. Salary according to experience. Write to.

David Hope-Mason
Market Intelligence Ltd.
159 Market Towers
New Covent Garden
London SW8 5NQ

YOUNG SURVEYOR required. An opportunity exists for a young, qualified or unqualified surveyor to join a large, well-established private residential property holding company. Work is extremely varied and interesting. Car provided. Salary to be negotiated. Please write fully to: Box 2347 K, The Times.

INSIDE INSIGHT. Great opportunity for a college or university graduate to experience all aspects of a fast moving business from the inside. Travel in abundance. Phone: Trevor Syrad on 0603 410511.

NEGOTIATOR required by W.C.1 Estate Agents. Outgoing personality with sales ability, able to communicate and work under pressure in small friendly office. Basic and commission.—01-857 7387.

ACC/BOOKKEEPER required, full/part-time, good salary.—Tel. 834 6132.

CHURCH ARMY requires dedicated Christians to work in its Canteens serving H.M. Forces in Germany. Driving is essential. Heavy lifting and hard work are involved. Salary commencing at £2,100 per annum, *plus £10 per week Local* Overseas Allowance. Salary not usually subject to U.K. Income Tax. Only single accommodation available.—Apply: Captain B. F. Simmons, C.S.C. House, North Circular Road, London, NW10 7UG.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT required for education association, London. Must be experienced in copy editing, marking up for printers, proof reading, etc. Typing, attention to detail, self *motivation essential*. — Box 3743 K, The Times.

MANAGER/ESS with self-motivation to organize direct EEC sales and production of new U.K. plant. International earnings, fringe benefits and travel. Only experienced ambitious, hard workers need apply. Send resume and references to Box 2548 K, The Times.

YOUNG GRADUATE to assist in every aspect of antiquarian and second-hand book business, west London. Must hold driving licence. Write Box 2657 K, The Times.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

ROBECO

ROTTERDAMSCH BELEGGINGSCONSORTIUM N.V.

ROBECO N.V. announce an Interim Dividend for the year 1978 of a 5½% stock distribution from the Share Premium Reserve which is free of Netherlands Withholding Tax and United Kingdom Income Tax.

Holdings represented by Bearer Share Warrants cannot be aggregated with holdings of Registered Sub-shares.

EXCHANGE CONTROL POSITION

The Bank of England have given a general permission for Authorised Depositaries to deal with the distribution, on behalf of beneficial owners who are resident in the Scheduled Territories (the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar) as follows:—

(1) On the presentation of Coupon No. 75, shares received by shareholders in respect of the dividend must be held by (or, if held abroad, to the order of) a United Kingdom Authorised Depositary, subject to the same conditions as the underlying holding.

(2) **Purchase of Coupons No 75**
Such may be purchased for Sterling in the United Kingdom or with investment currency outside the United Kingdom. Shares acquired by the purchase of additional Coupons:—
(a) may, in respect of United Kingdom residents whose underlying holding is classified as a "premium-worthy security," in accordance with the terms of Supplement No 38 to the Notice EC7, also be classified as a "premium-worthy security";
(b) should, in respect of United Kingdom residents whose underlying holding is classified as a "restricted security" in accordance with the terms of Supplement No 38 to the Notice EC7, similarly be classified as a "restricted security"—the Bank of England would be prepared to *consider applications*, submitted through Authorised Depositaries for the proceeds of sale of portions relating to shares derived from the Coupons purchased with investment currency, to be regarded as eligible for the premium;
(c) shares acquired by residents of the Scheduled Territories, other than the United Kingdom, should be held subject to the terms of paragraph 57-64, as amended, of the above-mentioned Notice.

(3) **Sale of Coupons No. 75**
(a) **In respect of United Kingdom residents**
(i) Where the underlying holding is classified as a "premium-worthy security", Coupons No 75 may be sold in the United Kingdom for sterling or abroad for foreign currency in accordance with the terms of paragraph 8(a) of Supplement No 38 to the Notice EC7.
(ii) Where the underlying holding is classified as a "restricted security" Coupons No 75 should be sold to an Authorised Dealer at the current market rate in the official foreign exchange market: the Coupons may not be sold in the United Kingdom for sterling.
(b) **In respect of residents of the Scheduled Territories other than the United Kingdom**
Permission under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, is given for Coupons No. 75 to be sold in the United Kingdom for Sterling or abroad for Foreign Currency, where Authorised Depositaries are satisfied that the underlying holding is in the beneficial ownership of such residents. (Paragraph 58 of the Notice EC7 (2nd issue), as amended, refers.

Note:

The above permissions relating to residents of the Scheduled Territories other than the United Kingdom, are given without prejudice to any requirements of the Local Exchange Control Authorities.

INCOME TAX POSITION

The proceeds of the sale of coupons on the bearer shares will not be liable to United Kingdom Income Tax since they represent the sale of an entitlement to a stock dividend paid from the Share Premium Reserve.

Sub-shareholders will not be liable to tax on Sub-share fractions obtained through the sale of Sub-shares on the market to provide those fractions.

BEARER SHARE WARRANTS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED

Authorised Depositaries in the United Kingdom may present coupons to the Company's Paying Agents, National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2, on business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the following basis—

Payable as from 24th October, 1978

Holders will receive new shares, free of payment, on the basis of one new share for each 50 shares held against Coupon No. 75, presentation of which must be in multiples of 50 shares.

After 2 p.m. on 28th February, 1979, an amount in cash *based on the value of the shares*, as at that date, will be made available by the Company. Claims lodged after 28th February, 1979 must state country of residence of the beneficial owner and stipulate whether the underlying holding is regarded as qualifying for transfer in completion of a sale under the permission given in paragraph 77 of the Notice EC7 (2nd issue), as amended by Supplement No. 38.

SUB-SHARE CERTIFICATES REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (NOMINEES) LIMITED

Claims should be lodged with National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2, on the appropriate claim form by Authorised Depositaries only, who should mark such payment of the dividend on the back of the certificates.

The Record Date will be 13th October, 1978, and the Payment Date 24th October, 1978.

Holders will be advised when the new Sub-share certificates are available against claims. *Fractional certificates will not* be issued but the certificates for Sub-shares representing fractions will be sold and the net proceeds distributed in the appropriate portions to claimants.
13th October, 1978.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

CONCERTS

ST JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE
Sat 14th Oct, at 7.30 p.m.
Fantasy Overture
"Romeo and Juliet" Tchaikovsky
ORIGINAL VERSION 1869. FIRST PERFORMANCE IN BRITAIN
Piano Concerto No. 2, Rachmaninov
Jonas Sen-Piano
Symphony No. 5, Shostakovich
Conductor: James Blair
Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra
Tickets: £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00 available from St Johns (01-222 1061) or agents.
YMSOS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL TOMORROW 7.45 pm
VIVALDI: Magnificat
DURUFLE: Requiem
HAYDN: Nelson Mass
BROMPTON CHORAL SOCIETY
LONDON BACH ORCH.
Cond: DONALD CASHMORE
£1-£2.50. (01-928 3191).

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tonight 8.
MAURIZIO POLLINI piano.
Schubert Sonata Recital: C minor, D958; A, D959; B flat, D960

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tonight 8. BACH: Mass in B Minor. Richard Hickox Singer & Orch. Soloist. £1.20-£4.20.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow 4.0 & 7.30. IRENE
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THIS GREAT MUSICAL IRENE
MUST END TOMORROW
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Party rates. Credit cards bkgs. 836 1071, 3 from 8.30 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri. 7.45. Thurs. & Sat. 4.30 & 8.
"A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL" Financial Times.
OLIVER!
with ROY HUDD & GILLIAN BURNS. NOW BOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS AND THROUGH '79

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire. Ton't. Tomor. 7.30 Red. price previews. Middleton & Rowley's THE CHANGELING With: AS YOU LIKE IT (next perf. 18 Oct.) David Mercer's COUSIN VLADIMIR (next perf. 20 Oct.). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W).

AMBASSADORS cc 01-836 1171 Nightly at 8.0. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. TONY ANHOLT, PETER CARTWRIGHT
SLEUTH
The World Famous Thriller by ANTHONY SHAFFER
"Seeing the play again is in fact an utter and total joy." Punch. Seat Prices £3.00 to £5.00. Dinner & Top Price Seat £8.00 inc. ENDS TOMORROW.

AMBASSADORS. c.c. 01-836 1171. Red. Price Prevs. Oct. 16 & 17, 8.0. Opens Oct. 18 at 7.0
JAMES BOLAM GERALD FLOOD
WHO KILLED "AGATHA" CHRISTIE . . . ?

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 DONALD SINDEN (Actor of the Year—E. Std.) "IS SUPERB."—N.o.W.
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY."—The Times. From Oct. 16 the new cast will include: PAUL DANEMAN, LANA MORRIS, DENNIS RAMSDEN AND CARMEL McSHARRY."

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN
"Hilarious. See it."—S.T. Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. 01-734 4291 or 439 8031. Mon.-Thurs 8 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45.
ELVIS
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

CAMBRIDGE. cc 836 6056. Mon. to Thurs. 8.0, Fri. Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30.
IPI TOMBI
EXCITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL "Pulsating Musical" E. News Seat Prices £2.00-£5.50 Dinner & top-price seat £9.50 inc. *FOURTH GREAT YEAR*

COMEDY c.c. 01-930 2578. Red. Price. Prevs. Oct. 23 & 24, 8.0. Opens Oct. 25, 7.30
BILLIE WHITELAW
T. P. McKENNA in
MOLLY
by SIMON GRAY

CRITERION 930 3216 (cc 836 1071, 3) Evgs. 8, Sats. 5.30 & 8.30, Thurs. 3. NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
—and half-a-dozen laughs a minute. SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR! "VERY FUNNY" S. Tel.

DRURY LANE 01-836 8108 Monday to Saturday Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.00
A CHORUS LINE
"A RARE, DEVASTATING, JOYOUS ASTONISHING STUNNER" S. TIMES 3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0.
OH! CALCUTTA!
"The nudity is stunning" D. Tel. 9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. cc 01-836 5122 Fri.-Sat, Sep. Perfs., Ends Tomorrow
BEST OF THE FRINGE
"Hamalongayorick" 7.30
"Naughtiest Girl in the School" 9.30
£2 per show: £3.50 both shows

DUKE OF YORK'S c.c. 01-836 5122. Red. price previews from Oct. 19 Mon. to Fri. 8 p.m., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Opens Nov. 1st at 8 p.m.
TOM COURTENAY FELICITY KENDAL
CLOUDS
A COMEDY BY MICHAEL FRAYN

FORTUNE 836 2238 Evgs. 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8 Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. TIMOTHY WEST GEMMA JONES MICHAEL KITCHEN in HAROLD PINTER'S
THE HOMECOMING
"NOT TO BE MISSED"—Times LAST 3 WEEKS
SEASON MUST END OCTOBER 21st

GARRICK c.c. 01-836 4601. Previews Oct 24 & 25 8.0 opens Oct. 26 at 7.0. DENIS QUILLEY in IRA LEVIN'S
DEATH TRAP
A New Thriller Dir. by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE

GLOBE THEATRE 01-437 1592 Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0 Sat. 6 & 8.40. PAUL EDDINGTON JULIA McKENZIE BENJAMIN WHITROW in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
"THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

GREENWICH THEATRE 01-858 7755 Prev. Oct 18, 8.0. Opens Oct. 19 7.0. sub evgs. 8.0. Mats Sats. 2.30. AN AUDIENCE CALLED EDOUARD by David Pownall

HALF MOON. 480 6465/6737. Eves. 8 p.m. ARTURO UI. A gangster spectacle by B. Brecht.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301 Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8
GLOO JOO
"THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR YEARS"—B. A. Young. Fin. Tms.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0
GERALDINE McEWAN
CLIVE FRANCIS
NIGEL STOCK
PETER BOWLES PAUL HARDWICK
and FENELLA FIELDING in
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD
with GARY RAYMOND

HER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. Evgs. 8.0. Matinees Sat. 3.0 "INSTANT ENCHANTMENT"—Obs.
THE MATCHMAKER
A Comedy by Thornton Wilder. "It goes down with a deserved roar of delight."—D. Tel. For a Limited Season until Sat.
"HELLO DOLLY, SO NICE TO HAVE YOU BACK"—D. Mail. "A MASTERPIECE"—Times. "The man who wanted a glass of bubbly and a topping show must have had just this in mind." Daily Telegraph.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr. 7 Show 8. LIBBY MORRIS in SHAY by Ann Commire.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
DON'T DREAM IT. SEE IT!

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thrs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3 Welsh National Theatre Co.
DYLAN THOMAS'S UNDER MILK WOOD
"A delight."—Gdn. Join us Nov. 9 for the 35th Anniversary Party. Show/Buffet/Wine £10.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight & Mon. 7.30 Tomorrow 2.45 & 7.30 (reduced price mats.) THE WOMAN new play by Edward Bond.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Tonight 7.45, Tomor. 3 & 7.45 THE PHILANDERER by Shaw.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Evgs. 8 until Oct. 31 AMERICAN BUFFALO by David Mamet.
Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 3052.
TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf.: 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
Derek Jacobi in IVANOV
Chekhov's comedy with Clive Arrindell, Brenda Bruce, Michael Denison, Louise Purnell, John Savident, Jane Wymark. "Jacobi's triumph". D. Telegraph. Today 7.30.
TWELFTH NIGHT
Eileen Atkins "a superb Viola". The Times. Robert Eddison "brilliant Feste". Guardian. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30.
THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING
Derek Jacobi "easy and virile authority". E. Standard. Eileen Atkins "riveting physical fluidity". Financial Times. "A gem of a performance from Robert Eddison . . . Michael Denison, John Savident and Brenda Bruce scoop up the laughs". Guardian. Returns October 20.

OPEN SPACE. 387 6969. Krapp's Last Tape and Endgame by BECKETT. Prev. Tue. 8. Opens Wed. 7. Subs. Tues. to Sun. 8 p.m.

PALACE 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as "MERRY" WIDOW TWANKEY in
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazar. Dilys WATLING, Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
Preview December 19 at 7.30

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294 Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.30. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 "TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh"—D. Mail
THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH
The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton "LAUGH, WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED."—S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT."—E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER."—Times. LAST WEEKS ENDS NOV 4.

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am. 437 4506 Credit cards 836 1071. Mon-Thur 8 Fri. & Sat. 5 & 8.15. "Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
"Towering performance."—D. Mail.
VIEUX CARRE
"Works like magic."—Fin Times. by
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
"There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End . . . the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current." F.T. Season Ends Nov. 18.

PRINCE EDWARD. cc 01-437 6877. *Evgs. at 8.00. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays* at 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber Directed by Harold Prince

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0, Wed. 3.0, Sats. 5.0 8.30 ROY DOTRICE GEORGE CHAKIRIS JAMES VILLIERS RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
"DAZZLING" E. Std. "HIDEOUSLY ENJOYABLE AND GENUINE TERROR" S. Times. "GOOD CLEAN GORY FUN" S. Mir. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN". Punch.

REGENT (Oxford Circus) 637 9862/3 Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 6.00. MUST END SAT. 21 OCTOBER.
THE GREAT AMERICAN BACKSTAGE MUSICAL
"A little jewel" F. Times "Smart swell show" D. Express "So enjoyable" S. Times "Lyrics have more elegance than those for EVITA. Music more bite than that for ANNIE" S. Telegraph Credit card bkgs. Seats from £2.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS (01-748 3354) 7.30 pm (Not Mondays) JOINT STOCK in The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists

ROUNDHOUSE 01-267 2564 Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30
FUTURE SHOCK
"Intelligent Rock" F. Times

ROYALTY 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8 London Critics Vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977 Tel. bookings accepted Major credit cards. Restaurant Reservation 405 2418

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. Must end Nov. 4.
NICOL WILLIAMSON
"A virtuoso performance" D. Tel. in JOHN OSBORNE'S
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE
"This is one of the few great plays of the century". D. Mail

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888 Cr Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY?
"A MOMENTOUS PLAY, I URGE YOU TO SEE IT." Gdn. Evgs. at 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards. 01-836 6596/7. 01-836 4255 Evgs. 8.15. Thurs. 3.00. Sats. 5.00 and 8.30.
TERENCE STAMP IN
EDWARD GOREY'S
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Final Perfs. Ton't, Tomor. 7.30 Lumiere & Son in NIGHTFALL by David Gale.

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAST. 534 0310. SNAPSHOTS by Rony Robinson. Tues-Sat. 8.00. Wed. 3.30. "Exuberant, fleet-footed and altogether likeable." D. *Tel*.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 p.m.
AN EVENING WITH DAVE ALLEN
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CINEMAS

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ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Goretta's THE LACE MAKER (AA). Pgs. 4.15, 6.30, 8.40. Sat.-Sun. 3.50, 6.10, 8.40.

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CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. LAST 6 DAYS: YVES MONTAND, CATHERINE DENEUVE in LE SAUVAGE (A) (English Subtitles). Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.) 4.05, 6.15, and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd (580 9562) STAR WARS (U). In 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. GREASE (A) Sep. Progs. Daily 1.00 (Matinee), 3.15 (2nd Matinee), 6.00 (1st evening), 8.30 (Last evening). 11.15 (Late show Thurs., Fri. & Sat.). Now also at ABC Leicester Square. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.15 (Not Suns.), 3.35, 6.00, 8.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

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ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738, 2771). MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep. progs. dly. at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 p.m. Late Show Fri., Sat. and Sun. Doors open 11.15 p.m., prog. at 11.45 p.m. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE CHEAP DETECTIVE (A). Sep. Progs. dly. Doors open 2.00, 4.45, 7.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. doors open 11.15 p.m.

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Prometheus
Dublin Festival

Ned Chaillet

One of the joys of the Dublin Festival is that every year Aer Lingus fly me to a new scandal. This year they flew me to a row involving some of my favourite scandalmongers, the Living Theatre. Londoners may remember the fateful season the company had at the Roundhouse in 1969, where police guarded the streets of Chalk Farm from the semi-naked cast and spectators who spilled out of the theatre after *Paradise Now*. It is a more orderly crowd that files from *Prometheus* to stand in silent vigil at the Ministry of Defence or a Dublin jail, but the company has had its run at the Olympia Theatre cut short by one performance.

The production, which advocates pacific anarchy and features naked actors swinging on scaffolding and clambering through the audience, has drawn the usual critical wrath that dogs the company. What seems to worry the festival most is that the chaotic spectacle has not yet drawn the kind of audiences that controversy usually produces.

The audiences that the company has drawn are expected to contribute more than their usual share of participation to the performance. Prometheus is indeed bound when the show begins, as are Eros and Orpheus and Io. Actors have been tied to chairs in the auditorium and some spectators can only claim their seats by freeing the performers.

As luck would have it, Hanon Reznikov, the performer I untied, was freed to enact the part of Prometheus. Murmuring, "No change, no pause, no hope, yet I endure", he drifted gradually onto the stage where the other released actors, each with their own chant or slogan, gradually assembled until the entire company had been untied.

The production is a blend of classic myth, classic text, history lesson, and political advocacy, matched by a sweep of styles that includes Kabuki, Meyerhold's Biomechanics, and even, to an unexpected degree, the use of film projections, electronic sounds and music.

Although the company has shied away from theatres in recent years, preferring to perform in the streets of Brazil or Pittsburgh, the directors, Judith Malina and Julian Beck, have lost none of their rich theatrical vision of the stage. It is a place of sometimes ravishing beauty, but they will halt the spectacular display of the company's athleticism to invoke the *I Ching*, just as the naked Prometheus, dangling high above the stage, will shift his speech from the Greek legend of the Fire-bringer to the words of Mahatma Ghandi.

There is more conscious comedy in *Prometheus* than in much of the early work and Io, being pursued by the Furies and the buzzing of flies, is as likely to shout out, "I want to go home" as to break into political argument. It is Io, however, who becomes Emma Goldman in the second act, when the company makes an abrupt leap from Greek myth to the Finland Station, later re-enacting the storming of the Winter Palace with cadres recruited from the audience.

In the days of *Paradise Now* the audience was freed to join in a tangle of bodies on the floor of the theatre. The volunteers in *Prometheus* are now trained as performers during the spectacle, integrated into powerful stage pictures. They take the parts of Tolstoyian pacifists, anarchists, and actors in a Mayakovsky play while the company argues with examples from the Russian revolution that violent revolution is doomed to failure.

Until the formation of the new company, now based in Rome, the Living Theatre had seemed a spent force. In their new incarnation they show much of the same power to attract the young and alienate the old guard that they always demonstrated, and it will be salutary if the fury of the Dublin controversy brings them back to London and prominance. Experiment has not seemed the same since they retreated into theory.

BBC SO/ Rozhdestvensky
Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

Until now, my loudest memory in the concert hall was from some 10 years ago, when after Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*. We all looked nervously at the Festival Hall roof to see how far it had been raised. That was Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, conducting the LSO. In his first South Bank concert as chief conductor of the BBC orchestra, last night, he again showed himself master of the multiple decibel.

But of much more, too. For to start, his programme was of an uncommon cast; and it raised uncommon logistical problems that could be solved (if that is the word) only by having two intervals and a finish just before 10.45. The central, and rarest, item was Prokofiev's *Ode to the End of the War*, unheard here, apparently, since 1946.

Its neglect is understandable, first because it calls for such eccentric orchestral forces: only double basses among the strings, a large brass section with five trumpets and three tubas, 16 woodwind (including three saxophones) four pianos, a battery of percussion demanding eight players, and eight harps.

A work-study expert would throw a fit at the use to which the harpists are put; they have just one prolonged joint solo, supported by sombre flutes and bassoons. None of the work's invention is specially distinguished, apart perhaps from its big, stirring opening theme, which recurs from time to time, and is closely akin to the music associated with Russian valour and triumph in *War and Peace*.

That was the Prokofiev of his mature years, trying to fulfil his obligations to Soviet society. Earlier we heard the youthful, sophisticated Parisian modernist of two decades before, in the second symphony, trying to startle Parisian society, and succeeding with these ferocious gestures and dense, metallic sounds. The work has not worn well, perhaps because it is too selfconsciously designed for that purpose but it has considerable socio-historical interest, and there is music in its second variation movement that is well worth an occasional hearing.

Especially, that is, under a conductor like Rozhdestvensky, who drew from the orchestra splendidly vigorous and alert playing; he has an effective and expressive technique, is a delight to watch and, in terms of its results, to listen to. In the third limb of this concert he conducted Elgar's second symphony. Considerations of time and space rule out detailed comment, and I shall only say that it was colourful, often turbulent, and stronger in nervous vitality than in continuity of line (except perhaps in the finale); and that the performance bodes well for the ear-opening potentialities of Mr Rozhdestvensky's conductorship.

A vein of jubilance ran through the early evening organ recital, given by the distinguished blind French organist, Jean Langlais. First he played a chaconne by Louis Couperin, where he made much, almost too much, of the contrasts in tone and the majesty of the cadences. In the offertory from François Couperin's *Messe pour les Couvents* he showed a keen feeling for the harmony and phrased the music, and to the *Elévation* he brought an appropriately free declamatory manner.

Of his own music, he offered the impassioned *Visions prophétiques; Complainte de Pontkalleg*, where a folksong is presented with charming variations of harmony and timbre; and *Poem of Happiness*, replete with hugely triumphal harmonies and surging, joyous figuration.

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Visconti's Ludwig—imperfect and cut, but see it

Ludwig (a)
Screen-on-the-Hill
London-Berlin : The Seventies meet the Twenties
Word Is Out
Scala Cinema
Pete's Dragon (u)
Odeon, St Martin's Lane



Last love in the Venus grotto of Linderhof.

The regal family of the Wittelsbachs does not, it seems, bring much luck to film makers. Max Ophuls's last and greatest film *Lola Montes* was about the fateful mistress of Ludwig I of Bavaria, whose infatuation led to his abdication. Ophuls's film was crassly cut by its distributors; and not till 23 years later has something approximating to his original concept been seen recently in London. Luchino Visconti's screen biography of Ludwig's grandson, the Dream King Ludwig II, is not to have even so much justice, it seems. All the efforts of Romaine Hart, creator of The Screen-on-the-Hill, to obtain Visconti's original 3½-hour version of *Ludwig* have failed: and *London will* now see only the fragmentary and often senseless 2½-hour version put out by MGM.

Sanctimoniously the distributors plead that they have neither the legal nor *moral* right to show any version but this, since it was Visconti's final cut. Visconti, of course, is safe in the grave, and unable to reveal how willingly he acceded to this banal abridgement of the film. Since, however, it is all we are likely to be given, I can only urge readers to see it, and make due allowance for misfortune.

Ludwig was never a perfect film. The full version appeared for a single showing at the London Film Festival a couple of years ago; and gave the impression that Visconti had become so fascinated by his hero and infatuated with individual scenes that his film might easily have wandered on for hour after hour. As it was there were imbalances and lacunae which Visconti corrected with a framing device: the action was seen as flashback recollections from the reports of the police and alienists employed by the Government to produce evidence that justified Ludwig's eventual dethronement on the grounds of lunacy. Beyond its narrative convenience, though, the device very effectively served to emphasize the varied layers of reality in the King's fantastic life, and his growing isolation from the practical world around him.

Exactly following the pattern of the distributors' mauling of *Lola Montes*, the abridged version of *Ludwig* eliminates the framing element, so far as it is able (an odd, alien and inexplicable voice still chimes in on the sound track without rhyme or reason). Coerced into plain chronological narrative, the defects of Visconti's structure are further exaggerated by extensive cutting.

Wagner (Trevor Howard) vanishes inexplicably from the story after a scene or two. The political implications of the Seven Week War and the Franco Prussian War are no longer mentioned: nor is Ludwig's most significant political act, his invitation to the King of Prussia to become Kaiser of a United Germany. What now remains is a rather hustled account of Ludwig's decline into acute neurosis. It must be taken as sketchy evidence of Visconti's intention rather than a film.

The irony of poor Ludwig is that a life spent in withdrawing from a disagreeable reality into solitary and private worlds of fantasy has become an object of the most public interest. Of all the monarchs of the nineteenth century he is one of those who holds most fascination for the twentieth. His architectural dreams—they provide the theme of a current exhibition of "Designs for the Dream King" at the Victoria and Albert Museum—have established a major tourist industry. The delight of generations of biographers, he has provided the stuff of several films.

It is easy to guess and to detect Visconti's fascination with the enigmas of Ludwig the homosexuality and concomitant religious guilt; the consciousness of divinity that often outweighed a sense of regal duty; the channelling of private fantasy into the creation of works of art or *kitsch*, which made Ludwig the greatest patron of the age; the eccentricity that was finally condemned as madness, but which could equally look like the extreme rationalism of an autocrat; the mystery of the double drowning of Ludwig and his alienist.

Helmut Berger has generally seemed a limited actor, at his best with Visconti (*The Damned, Conversation Piece*). The figure of Ludwig has stirred him to work on a new level. Visconti concentrates on Berger's muscular, tormented face, more often than not half concealed by shadow or a defensive hand. Almost uncannily the figure ages and coarseness from the fairly-tale prince who ascends the throne in 1864 to the gross, gap-toothed yet still majestic recluse of the last days.

The V. and A. Exhibition reveals that Ludwig's passion for creating his dream palaces never diminished; there was indeed a crescendo of building activity in the final years. These creations were inspired by romance, by the theatre, by Wagnerian ideals. In later years they have been able to return something of their inspiration through the cinema. (Disney's Snow White castle could not have existed without the example of Burg Falkenstein). Visconti's exquisite images—photographed by Armando Nannuzzi in colour that can look much better than the prints at present available—*are* the world of Ludwig's fantasy, actually filmed in the settings he provided for his personal drama: the castles of Neuschwanstein, Hohenschwangau, Herenchiemsee and Linderhof, with its Venus grotto, scene of the grotesque, touching meeting of Ludwig and his last love, the actor Joseph Kainz.

The rich visual texture of Visconti's *Ludwig*, the uncanny way that his personages capture the likenesses of old photographs of the real participants in the drama, at least survive the brutalizing of the film. These visual qualities alone would be enough to raise the film from the unjustified disrepute into which it fell from the moment of its first appearance in 1972 (the whimsical *Oxford Companion to Film* does not even include it in Visconti's filmography). It is a faulted but by no means inconsiderable work in the Italian maestro's canon.

The confused legacies of the Germanies of Ludwig's era and the First World War re-examined this autumn, with the Goethe Institute's large series of cultural events in London under the general title of *The Seventies Meet the Twenties*. Alongside a massive collection of films from the Weimar era, there is an exhibition on *Caligari and Caligarismus* and the superb show of photographs by Hans Casparius, who was deeply involved with the cinema of the period, originally presented at the Berlin Film Festival in February.

The National Film Theatre is one of several British Partner Organizations with the Goethe Institute, and from this week is presenting a lively series of German Entertainment Films, 1919 to 1933. They include some lesser-known Lillian Harvey vehicles like *Adieu Mascotte*, *Die keusche Susanne* and Ludwig Berger's bewitching comedy *Ich bei tagund du bei Nacht*, with its memorable parodies of contemporary film styles. In the new year the NFT will also present a major retrospective of Ernst Lubitsch, with restored versions of his rarer German silent films.

In *Word is Out: Stories of some of our lives*, 26 people simply talk about themselves. Their ages range from 20 to 79; they include the black and the white, the ugly and pretty, the masculine and feminine of both sexes, professors and students, poets and truckers, actors and vets and female impersonators. They are, give or take a little, ordinary citizens, serious, thoughtful, responsible, funny, sad, puzzled — all interesting and likable. What they have all in common is that they are homosexual, and have had to wrestle in varying degrees and various ways with their own and others' bewilderment, with guilt and persecution.

The film is a document, not an aggressive piece of Gay Lib propaganda.

The message that comes through most strongly is the cruelty and injustice that are likely when society lays down rules to which nature and instinct can not always conform. These life stories of people whose most notable attribute is their next-door normality, could almost deflect an Anita Bryant from insisting on the social right to destroy those who do not conform to one's own sexual and social norms.

The film is enjoyable and cheering just on the level of human encounter: you actually feel richer for meeting the dignified aged lady poet, the stout and jolly comedienne with a repertoire of army stories, the clever, beautiful girl who worked to put her husband through college before doing her own way: and the rest of them. It might be a valuable lesson in human relationships, though at the time of writing the British Board of Film Censors are still scratching their heads over one man's confession that at fourteen he was the seducer of the older men in his life.

The latest Disney is *Pete's Dragon*, directed by John Chaffey, a pleasant fantasy about an unhappy adopted child who is comforted and rescued by his own personal dragon. It all takes place in that special Disney world, suspended in time in small-town, turn-of-the-century America (though the period is not critical; the heroine here alternates between long skirts and trousers). It is a period which is not only comfortingly nostalgic, but will not date the film on subsequent reissues.

Elliott the dragon is a daft animated creature miraculously integrated with the live action scenes, which are played by a distinguished roster of character players: Mickey Rooney as a fabulous flabthouse keeper, Shelley Winters as a nasty creature from the swamps, and Jim Dale and Red Buttons as human equivalents of the villainous Fox and Cat in *Pinocchio*.

David Robinson

Art in Hitler's Germany 1933-1945

Michael Ratcliffe



Sancta Denunziata by Karl Hofer

By the time Hitler was acclaimed Chancellor of Germany in 1933, the dolls, marionettes and automata, which formed such an obsessive feature of European art in the Twenties, had long since cracked, fled, or stepped into line, and it is bitterly ironic that the iconography of that decade, designed to evade the brute realities of human nature, should fall so fast to the political opportunism of its successor. People *were* puppets, after all and automatism took on a rather less Utopian aspect meaning when, as in Germany, it came to infer the alleviation of individual responsibility by a paternalistic regime.

The Führer would take care of everything, and in a charcoal drawing of 1935—*Meeting*, by Werner Heldt—in which an idiot sea of scrawled loops gazes blankly upwards, he is, though not himself seen, clearly doing just that. A sepia ink sketch from the previous year—*The Changing of the Guard*, by Walter Kampmann—brings the Twenties and the Thirties into rare and direct confrontation by contriving to suggest that limbs performing the goose-step were controlled by a master-surgeon's miraculous wires: the veterans of 1918 have been jerked back to life, and Pierrot has joined the Thousand Year Reich. Kaupmann was one of the many artists deprived of the right to show their work as early as 1933.

It is almost impossible to give a thorough account of unofficial art in Nazi Germany, even in an exhibition as comprehensive as that providing the chief visual attraction—unless you happen to like circuses—of this year's Berlin Festival. (More than 500 paintings, drawings, sculpture and books, at the Akademie der Künste, until October 29.) So much was destroyed, so much was never done. Proscribed artists were first relieved of their teaching posts; next went the permission to exhibit and, in many cases, the right to paint at all. Two hundred and sixty works by Otto Dix alone were removed from public collections throughout Germany, and some artists, among them the Brücke masters, Karl Schmidt-Rotluff and Erich Heckel, fared worse: after the "Degenerate Art" show in 1937, much of this work was sold in Lucerne and some was impounded by Göring. The rest—more than 1,000 paintings, nearly 4,000 water-colours, drawings and graphic works—was burned by the Berlin Fire Brigade in March, 1939. Those who continued to paint frequently lost what little remained to them in the air-raids during the last two years of the war. In the circumstances, it is amazing to find any work of quality at all.

The show's brief is exact. The title—*Zwischen Widerstand und Anpassung* (roughly, "Between Resistance and Conformity") is both subtle and precise. It is precise because it clearly excludes the work both of German artists in exile—Grosz, Beckmann, Ernst, Heartfield—and of those who actively set out to provide the "pure" German art to which the Nazis devoted so much of their time. It is subtle because it explores the often desolate territory in between, where artists worked inside Nazi Germany with neither freedom nor approval, and where one man's conformity was another's disobedience. There is no doubt, for example, that the Communists Hans and Lea Grundig responded with a more aggressive disgust to National Socialism than any other artists in the exhibition—Grundig spent four years in Sachsenhausen for his courage—but was Emil Nolde any less a resister than they because he shut himself up in Schleswig-Holstein and, expressly forbidden to paint, poured out in defiant and glowing profusion the "unpainted pictures" which are among the most marvellous water-colours of the twentieth century? He was not—and it would be a glum show without them.

Each artist worked absolutely alone. Dishonoured by their countrymen, they occasionally honoured each other: Schmidt, Rotluff cheerfully greeted Nolde with a huge bowl of anemones and a couple of letters; Käthe Kollwitz and Otto Pankok mourned the death of the sculptor Barlach in 1938 with, respectively, a small plaster expressing great grief and anoble deathbed painting. Artists painted ominous parabolas and working-class scenes. The building of the Olympic Stadium and the Atlantic Wall; they painted their children and their friends. In the early years of the Third Reich, such riskier metaphors of totalitarianism as geese, hyenas and dumb hatstands were essayed but by the end of the Thirties the strangling of subject-matter seems to have been more or less complete.

Dix, the scourge of the Twenties, and Oskar Scheemmer, their clown, both stayed in Germany. Dix almost abandoned the subject of metropolitan life and began to explore the expressive possibilities of landscape. Two powerful and sombre scenes—a mysterious mountainside and ravens over a village sunk timelessly in deep snow—deliberately echo the Romantic master Caspar David Friedrich, who had himself employed a similar kind of metaphorical shorthand to attack Napoleon's occupation of Prussia. But that was not quite all Dix had to say. In the penultimate room of the Akademie is an extraordinary work more characteristic of his brilliant and garish style. Called *Lot and his Daughters*, it places this trio, in various states of inebriation and undress, on the north bank of the Elbe, their backs to the city of Dresden whose baroque heart has exploded and is blazing, unregarded to the ground. *Lot and his Daughters* was painted in 1939 and, like so much in this exhibition, remains in private hands.

Schlemmers transformation is one of the most moving aspects of the show. Withdrawing completely from the glittering and theatrical geometry of his Bauhaus world, he stayed in his room, looked at the house next door and painted a family at dinner, a line of washing on the roof, a woman ironing, a woman with a cat. In oil, pencil and crayon, Schlemmer's 17 "window paintings" from Basel perfectly resolve the predicament of those who elected to stay behind. Not only do they continue to honour the practical classicism of Bauhaus design; they enrich it with a neighbourly humanism.

As war succeeded peace and slid towards catastrophe, painters' freedom of expression seems to have increased. Images of imprisonment and Surrealist destruction—particularly from Franz Radziwill—grow in intensity, and the informer, a theme abandoned since Hitler's early years, is taken up again in Karl Hofer's *Sancta Denunziata*, whose fearful heads, all ears and eyes, seem to be gesturing towards their brothers in the work of Ben Shahn. It is a bold picture to emerge in 1941.

Unstudied directness

Piaf
Other Place, Stratford

Irving Wardle

Like last year's *Queen Christina*, Pam Gems's new piece for the Royal Shakespeare Company is a feminist document showing a woman's struggle to achieve full humanity against the obstacles of her sex and birth: the burden of sovereignty in Christina's case, brutalizing poverty in the case of Edith Piaf.

That description does justice to neither play, as Mrs Gems evidently writes for the theatre precisely to avoid arid feminist polemics. And whatever points she makes are made by characters who have earned the right to make them. In this case, by a tough young whore who gets an accidental break as a night club singer and goes on to the career of international fame, drugs and car crashes with lovers half her age.

Except on the subject of Piaf's lost child, the one response the play is not inviting is pathos: least of all in the early scenes for the businesslike young prostitute and her companion, Toine, who examine each other for crabs and service an energetic legionnaire in relays. Jane Lapotaire and Zoe Wanamaker build these scenes into a splendidly pugnacious double act. Whatever the precarious squalor of their lot, the girls never contemplate any other kind of life and get plenty of fun out of the job, as where they reroute two polite German soldiers to a brothel full of Resistance workers upstairs.

The early scenes establish the idea that Piaf likes men as well as their money, and that neither she nor Toine takes the singing career seriously: they view it simply as a means of collecting enough cash to set up in a room with the unbelievable luxury of a bath.

One can see the need to route the play in this fiercely affectionate working-class world in preparation for Piaf's later assaults on social climbers and middle-class employees. The trouble is that it is too well routed. You want to see the further exploits of Piaf and Toine. Unfortunately, Piaf drops her old friend and moves into a world of concert tours and anonymous hotels peopled with a long succession of shadowy males whom it is sometimes hard to tell apart. The play continues to exhibit her as sexually dominant; but that tends to lose its point when her emotional generosity is confined to a vacuum.

As a piece of narrative, the play is wonderfully adept at compression and cutting corners. With no sense of haste it telescopes years into a few seconds, for instance covering two disasters with a simultaneous drug injection and off-stage car crash.

Miss Lapotaire goes through the whole of Howard Davies's production in the famous little black dress, radiating a dazzling smile from a lipstick-blotched mouth. Her performance has all the unstudied directness of the Piaf legend: coarse, harsh, generous, and passionately down to earth. She also takes the plunge in a series of bilingual versions of the Piaf songs, and thrillingly brings them off.

Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Israel in Egypt, as John Eliot Gardiner noted in the programme for the performance he conducted last night, stands apart from the rest of Handel's oratorios. It is really a pair of magnificent choral cantatas, and this performance made it a splendid bouncing showpiece for the Monteverdi Choir, whose three dozen voices proved themselves well able to achieve and sustain the grandiloquence the work calls for.

The advantages of a relatively small chorus in Handel by now need no rehearsing, but the Monteverdi Choir have a quite special lightness that comes partly from Mr Gardiner's spritely direction and partly from the fact that their basses sound like baritones in disguise. This is also a choir which has a chameleon's capacity for matching its material, which can, in three consecutive numbers, change from suffused gloom to the stark vehemence of the Almighty's vengeance, to airy gentleness.

Whether they should have been asked to run through the gamut of tone quite so freely is, of course, another matter. Mr Gardiner's Handel is no sedate figure but a man who delights in vivid word-painting, punchy rhythms and fast tempos; even the pomp of praise goes with a touch of dancing irony. All that made last night's performance seem like an attempt to underline how much Handel owed to his Italian predecessors, even to place him as Monteverdi's heir: The flourishing brass and the swinging antiphonies of "He Spake the Word" made the connexion with particular force.

But Handel is not Monteverdi, nor is he Rameau, as the Monteverdi Orchestra at times wanted to suggest. The flutes of "But as for His People" tripped down verdant slopes in a perfect picture of the pastoral ideal, to give one example of Mr Gardiner's highlighting of orchestral features. His enthusiasm for the score was unmistakable, and made this a thoroughly lively performance, but it becomes a dubious virtue when every curiosity is made eccentric.



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New show site ready for an invasion

Seven days to countdown and if the pre-publicity is to be believed the National Exhibition Centre at Birmingham is about to stage the Greatest Show on Earth, with no apologies to Barnum, Bailey or Cecil B. de Mille.

Press handouts have been arriving by the sackful about the Motor Show, bludgeoning the senses with claims and counter claims of the newest and the best. Wading through this monstrous pile of paper, I hereby offer what coherent thoughts I can about the motor industry's biggest-ever extravaganza.

Coherence will certainly be lacking nearer the time if I take up a fraction of the offers of alcoholic refreshment being extended by, it seems, a large proportion of the 700-plus exhibitors, from car makers to producers of nude calendars for garage walls. The show may be a flop, but the press days should be a riot.

The great conundrum, of course, is just how many people will turn up once the gates are thrown open. It is the first time in its 75-year history that the show has been taken out of London and the first time, too, that cars and lorries (and components, accessories and everything else) have been combined under one roof.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which is organizing the show, puts its own costs at around £1.9m and says half a million admissions will be the break-even point. But there will be enough food, trains and parking spaces to accommodate three times that number. The society will be "happy" with 800,000, more than happy if the total goes over a million and beats the European motor show record set up last year in Frankfurt.

The National Exhibition Centre certainly offers superb facilities, the lack of which prompted the abandonment of the show's traditional London home, Earls Court. Riffling through my handouts, I discover that the site covers 310 acres—the same as Hyde Park—and that the six exhibition halls offer one million feet of space or an area the size of Earls Court and Olympia put together. The car exhibits alone will stretch over the equivalent of 14 football pitches.

The halls are conveniently grouped round a central plaza, which has useful things like shops, banks and a post office. Unlike the motor show at Frankfurt, which seems to spread over half the city, the Birmingham one should be reasonably compact. Even so, the dedicated visitor wishing to see every exhibit will have to walk four miles.

Though the Birmingham complex has arisen in the middle of nowhere, is is extraordinarily well served for both public and private transport. It has its own railway station, grandiosely entitled Birmingham International, on the main line from Euston, and Birmingham Airport virtually adjoins the site. For travellers by car, the centre is only minutes from access to five motorways.

On paper, the show could not be more accessible. British Rail is running dozens of extra trains, every 10 minutes from London at peak periods. Car park spaces have been increased from 15,000 to 60,000 and even if some vehicles have to be left three and a half miles away, there will be free buses to bridge the gap.

But the National Exhibition Centre is out on a limb and attendances will finally depend on how many people consider it worth giving up the half a day or more required to visit the show. In London, a trip to Earls Court could easily be combined with sightseeing, shopping, theatres, and it was a way of filling an odd hour for people with no special interest in motors. The Birmingham show will demand a more positive commitment.

But once having paid his £1, the visitor should find plenty of interest. Even if he travels no farther than the car stands, he will see several models either newly released by British manufacturers of appearing for the first time in this country after launches abroad.

Vauxhall heads the British list with its Carlton and Royale ranges, though the keen eye will spot much the same cars on the Opel stand masquerading as the Rekord and the Senator/Monza. Also worth a look are two small Continental hatchbacks, the Chrysler Horizon and Fiat Ritmo / Alfa Romeo's Giulietta, the Renault 18, Porsche's Car of the Year 928, the revised Audi 80, the Mazda RX-7 rotary and a stylish newcomer from Poland to be announced next week.



Autobahn-eater: the new BMW 635.

BMW's new flagship

The introduction of the M1 mid-engined coupé has taken BMW firmly into the market for high-performance exotica, but this is only the icing on the cake of a new model programme designed to emphasize BMW's sporting links (John Blunsden writes). Earlier in the year we were shown the 323i two-door saloon, a well-equipped and eager top model in the "3" Series range, and now there is a stablemate for what up to now has been BMW's most expensive car, the 633CSi coupé.

The newcomer is the 635CSi, which is similar in outward appearance to the 633 apart from a front air dam and rear boot-lid spoiler to improve directional stability, wider wheels for better adhesion and some contrasting trim lines along the body sides. It is powered by a 218-bhp version of BMW's 24-litre six-cylinder fuel-injected engine in place of the 3.2-litre power unit of the 633.

The latest engine, 2mm shorter in the stroke but 4.4mm larger in the cylinder bore, is nothing if not versatile: known as the M90 as fitted to the 635, it becomes the M88 as supplied for the M1 and the M49 as a pure racing engine. When fitted with four valves per cylinder as well as fuel injection it develops 485 bhp and it is turbocharged the power reaches 800 bhp.

With the 635 the accent is on flexibility, for although the rear axle ratio has been raised to 3.07:1 the engine will pull away smoothly from 25 mph in fifth gear. The 0 to 60 mph acceleration time is a very creditable 7.3 seconds (half a second faster than the 633) and when testing the car on the Munich-Salzburg autobahn I recorded 138 mph on two occasions—within 2 mph of BMW's claimed maximum—despite the fact that the engine, at 2,300 miles, had still not completely freed off.

Priced at £16,449 in Britain (a modest increase of £1,070 over the cost of the 633), the new model is only available with the Getrag manual gearbox and I found the gearshift to be the 633's least happy feature. The upper four ratios form the conventional "H" with the first tucked away on its own to the left. On such a high-geared car I would prefer fifth to be the odd one out, especially as first's position (less of a movement to the left than for reverse) was at times difficult to define in a hurry.

This, and a certain amount of wind whistle at high speed around the rear view mirrors, were the only sources of criticism of a generally outstanding car. Wet road adhesion was most impressive and even streaks of loose gravel on a streaming wet surface failed to disturb the car unduly. The brakes were outstanding, the steering precise and sensibly geared and the comfort of the ride excellent.

This is very much a driver's car, as emphasized by only-average rear seat accommodation. If you have to carry three passengers for long distances, you should stick to the "7" Series saloon. The latest front seats give good lateral and lumbar support and the driving position I found to be ideal.

A fleeter Fiat

From a big sports car to a little one: Fiat this week announces a revision of the mid-engined X1/9, with a bigger, 1500 cc, power unit and a five-speed gearbox. The car seems almost to have been planned with Britain in mind. It makes its world debut at the Motor Show next week and will go on sale in right-hand drive from here before it is launched either on the Continent or in the United States.

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The 1500 cc overhead camshaft engine is a stretched version of the 1300 unit developed for the 128 saloon range and subsequently adapted for the original X1/9. It was first used in Fiat's new small/medium hatchback, the Ritmo, which is due in Britain in the spring.

Developing 85 bhp, it takes the revised X1/9 from rest to 60 mph in under 12 seconds—a second quicker—and raises the top speed by 10 mph to 112 mph. Just as important, flexibility is improved by the engine's higher torque. The fifth gear is an overdrive to promote relaxed high speed cruising and cut fuel consumption.

More than 3,500 X1/9s have been sold in Britain since its introduction in January last year and sales would have been higher had more cars been available. As it is, the X1/9 has consistently taken 10 per cent of the sports car market. The "mark two" should be available soon after the Motor Show and it will cost around

Peter Waymark

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SPORT

Golf

Faldo settles and survives but James misses his opportunity

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

It looked for a time at Wentworth yesterday as though Britain's three stalwarts in the World Matchplay championship, sponsored by Colgate, might win through to the second round. But in the end only Nicholas Faldo survived, defeating the number three United States money-winner, Andy Bean, by 5 and 4.

Brian Waites had a close and creditable match all the way with Graham Marsh, the holder, but was only briefly ahead, at the 15th in the morning. He lunched one down, and square dagain at the second where he holed from almost off the green for a two. Marsh immediately regained the lead when Waites missed the fairway with his second to the third, and this was the pattern of the match with Waites nibbling away at his opponent's lead but after pulling him bacw. too often leaving the door open at the next hole.

Marsh was at some pains not to sound patronising, but the gist of his comments was that although he always felt he had the edge, it was hard to develop the killer instinct against one who was not a recognized tournament player, and such a nice fellow as well.

Marsh reckons he himself has had a bad year, and the better form he has shown over here this past month has been due to a returning confidence with his putter. Some middle-distance putts yesterday were telling blows against Waites, in particular when the Australian holed from outside him at the 11th for a half in three to remain two up.

Faldo played well for most of the day. In an early exchange of holes with Bean he showed a tendency to hook .but once past the turn he settled down and was four times in the first round down in two out of bunkers to maintain his lead.

In the second round he played really well and was unrattled by his opponent's two twos against him, the second an extraordinary shot which hit the bank hard coming out of the bunker then trickled with back spin into the hole. At this point Faldo was back to two up but imediately made it three with a long putt on thenext green.

The closet match of the day was between Mark James and Severiano Ballesteros. James, with two birdies, was three up after seven, his opponent offering no better reason for what he called his own bad play than that he had got up late and rushed his breakfast. The Spaniard was back to all square by the 12th but lunched one down after driving out of bounds at the 1t7h.

James hit the first green after lunch with his second and made it two up but was back to all square by the seventh where he missed the green on the right. A string of good halves followed and then Ballesteros produced that combination of courage, luck and brilliant shot-making that has raised him to his present pinnacle.

Both had reached the 15th in two, Ballesteros with one club less, a six iron, and James holed from 30 feet for an eagle. *Ballesteros followed* him in from 25 feet with a putt that had a two foot swing on it to keep the match all square. Ballesteros missed the 16th fairway but James followed him deeper into trouble and lost the hole, being unable to make a proper swing, as his opponent could.

The 17th drive is not the Spaniard's favourite. He has, in this event, been four time out of bounds there (" If you include practice rounds, more like 10 times ") but this time there was no mistake. Both had holeable putts, Ballesteros for the match and James to square it; both missed narrowly. From the light rough at the 18th, Ballesteros put the issue gloriously beyond doubt by hitting a one iron 245 yards to within three yards of the hole.

Today the Spaniard plays Simon Owen of New Zealand who has not recently found the form that brought him into second place in the British Open and he was lucky to find Andy North, the United States champion, playing no better than moderately, his 76 being, with Lee Elder, the highest of the morning. Owen was one down after six, but won the next five in one under par and never looked back.

Gary Player gave a good example of his tenacity by turning the tables on David Graham after being four down with 10 played. It was a long uphill struggle, for he was three down again when he drove into the trees at the fourth after lunch, but Graham lost his grip on the match with three poor shots at the 7th, 8th and Ath.

Although Player was out of bounds by less than an inch at the 12th, his birdie at the 13th from 12 feet which squared the match again gave him heart at the finish and the strength to take advantage of Graham's mistakes. Today Player meets Isao Aoki whom he describes as the most accurate player in the world from 50 yards in, and who will be given every chance to show that if the present flawless weather continues and the course still plays short.



Faldo : found his best form in the afternoon

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	423	4	10	310	4
2	349	4	11	420	4
3	465	4	12	235	3
4	570	5	13	374	4
5	399	4	14	194	3
6	396	4	15	550	5
7	183	3	16	410	4
8	460	4	17	565	5
9	400	4	18	474	4
Out 3,650		36	In	3,532	36

First round results

N. Faldo (GB) beat A. Bean (USA) 5 and 4.
T. Watson (USA) beat D. Hayes (South Africa) 11 and 9.
G. Marsh (Australia) beat B. Waites (GB) 2 and 1.
S. Owen (New Zealand) beat A. North (USA) 5 and 4.
R. Floyd (USA) beat J. Mahaffey (USA) 5 and 4.
S. Ballesteros (Spain) beat M. James (GB) 2 holes.
I. Aoki (Japan) beat L. Elder (USA) 5 and 3.
G. Player (South Africa) beat D. Graham (Australia) 2 and 1.

Starting times

8.45: G. Marshv N. Faldo.
9.0. S. Ballesteros v S. Owen.
9.15: I. Aoki v G. Player.
9.30: R. Floyd v T. Watson.

Australia stretch lead to six strokes

Pacific Harbour, Fiji, Oct 12.—Australia stretched their lead to six strokes after the third round of the Espirito Santo golf trophy competition for women here today. But the Americans, who have won this world amateur team championship six times out of seven, kept their victory hopes alive.

Judy Daniel and Beth Oliver both had a round of 74 and the Americans moved up to share second place with Canada and the joint Britain and Ireland team. on 449. The top two individual scores from each team of three count for each round.

Both the Canadians and British dropped strokes today as a stiff wind made conditions more difficult than on the first two days. Julia Greenhalgh of Britain had problems with her approach shots and had a round of 78 (six over par) to fade out of contention in the individual competition, in which Jane Lock of Australia, and Beth Daniel, of the United States, share the lead on 220.

The Australians finished on 443 but might have done even better but for a bad finish by Linda Goggin, who dropped three strokes to par on the last two holes. Edwina Keennedy, the 19-year-old British amateur champion, also ran into trouble near the end and finished with a score of 78.

No one broke par all day and the best score came from Charlotte Montgomery, a 19- year-old student at an American university, who represents Sweden. Her par 72 took the Swedes into fifth place on 458. Karaten Ehrnlund, the best of the Swedish players, has been ill for the past two days and the team is down to two players. Mrs Ehrlund may return to morrow.

Leading scores (best two to count) :

443: Australia (L. Goggin, 79, 77, 76; E. Kennedy, 76, 71, 78; J. Lock, 75, 72, 75).
449: Canada (M. Palmer, 75, 75, 80; C. Sherk, 72, 74, 76; S. West, 80, 80, 77).
449: Britain and Ireland (M. Everard, 73, 77, 75; J. Greenhalgh, 73, 76, 78; M. Thomson, 83, 75, 78).
449: United States (B. Daniel, 75, 71, 74; C. Hill, 77, 78, 75; J. Oliver, 77, 84, 74).
450: Sweden (K. Ehrnlund, 74, —, —; C. Montgomery, 78, 73, 72; L. Wollin, 75, 80, 76).
452: Japan (H. Ishii, 85, 80, 74; M. Oda, 74, 73, 77; M. Yamada, 74, 84, 81).
455: New Zealand (L. Douglas, 82, 76, 78; C. Kingham, 75, 74, 73; H. Ryan, 78, 82, 78).
455: France (N. Jeanson, 73, 76, 85; C. Lacoste de Prado, 75, 78, 79; M. de Lorenzi, 74, 77, 77).
471: Argentina (A. de Felizia, 85, 77, 81; S. Garmendia, 78, 74, 83; B. Rossello, 82, 82, 79).
471: Spain (M. Figueras, 78, 84, 85; C. Maestre, 79, 79, 77; C. Marsans, 78, 80, 79).
472: Switzerland (C. Charbonnier, 76, 78, 82; R. Lautens, 77, 84, 84; M. de Werra, 80, 78, 81).
475: West Germany (B. Bohn, 83, 78, 83; S. Schultz, 82, 78, 76; M. Thannhauser, 86, 90, 76).
480: Italy (M. Marazza, 90, 83, 78; G. Moavero, 78, 80, 91; M. Buscaini, 79, 80, 85).

Individual

220: J. Lock (Australia), 73, 72, 75; B. Daniel (US), 75, 71, 74.
222: C. Sherk (Canada), 72, 74, 76.
223: C. Montgomery (Sweden), 78, 73, 72; C. Kingham (New Zealand), 75, 74, 74.
224: M. Oda (Japan), 74, 73, 77.
225: E. Kennedy (Australia), 76, 71, 78; M. Everard (GB), 73, 75, 75.
226: J. Greenhalgh (GB), 72, 76, 78.
228: M. de Lorenzi (France), 74, 77, 77.
230: C. Hill (US), 78, 78, 75; C. Lacoste de Prado (France), 73, 78, 79; M. Palmer (Canada), 75, 75, 80.
232: L. Goggin (Australia), 79, 77, 76.
234: N. Jeanson (France), 73, 76, 85.
235: J. Oliver (US), 77, 84, 74.—Reuter.

Racing

Spring in Deepsea could flout the formbook at Newmarket

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

At her best Ridaness would have a favourite's chance of winning the Marlborough House Stakes at Ascot this afternoon. She will be ridden by Lester Piggott and she did finish a length in front of Spring in Deepsea, her principal rival this afternoon, at Newmarket in July, when she was just touched off by Cistus.

However, on this occasion, I think there is ground for flying in the face of what the formbook says and going for Spring in Deepsea instead. Ridaness has not won a race of any description this season and, what is more, she could even be going downhill. After her excellent effort at Newmarket, she finished unplaced in the Hungerford Stakes at Newbury, before finishing only third in a fairly ordinary handicap at the Curragh.

Spring in Deepsea, on the other hand, was an impressive winner of the Strensall Stakes at York last month. Before that she ran really well against Swiss Maid at Kempton, where she was trying to give that much improved filly 10 lb. At Kempton, Spring in Deepsea finished three and a half lengths in front of Baccalaureate, giving her weight as well, and she should certainly account for that filly again this afternoon.

Whatever his luck on Ridaness, Piggott could win the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes for Jeremy Tree on Royal Obligation, a 42,000 guineas colt by Busted. I recall Piggott winning this same race for Tree in 1972 on Sea Pigeon, who has of course achieved greater fame as his remarkable career has progressed.

Royal Obligation lacks the experience of Village Voice, who won her only race so far at Nottingham easily, and Solar Gift and Leith Lady as well. But he may still be good enough and fit enough to win. By and large Tree's horses always know their business when they appear on a racecourse for the first time and he will have a line on Leith Lady through Lyric Dance.

Another winner for Tree could easily be Lockeridge, who is closely related to that good French stayer Recupere, winner of the Prix du Cadran four years ago. With that sort of pedigree Lockeridge ought to have no difficulty in staying the distance of the Wyndham Handicap Stakes. Lockeridge is not an easy horse to assess because he has only run once, but the manner of that victory at Salisbury suggested that he could easily be capable of better things and even of beating that improved stayer, Taffy, this afternoon.

Peerless Prince, the winner of the James Lane Handicap 12 months ago, is in the right sort of form to win the same race again today judged on the way that he won his last race on the course 13 days ago. Things may not have been going quite right for Peter Walwyn recently, but at least he can console himself with the knowledge that his young apprentice Nicholas Howe has been riding exceptionally well of late.

Howe rode a winner at Wolverhampton on Monday and another at Brighton on Tuesday to take his tally for the season to 22. Today he may well increase his score again by winning the Tankerville Nursery for Reginald Akehurst on Silver Horseshoe. Akehurst said openly, earlier in the season, that he thinks Howe is a very promising young rider and recently Howe has returned that compliment by guiding Silver Horseshoe to successive victories at Goodwood and Bath. With his young rider claiming 5 lb this afternoon Silver Horseshoe will be carrying only 7 st 6 lb and I doubt whether any of his rivals will be able to concede him the amount of weight that they have to this time.

Homing to retire at Highclere

By Michael Phillips

It has been announced that the Levy Board have bought a controlling interest in the good three-year-old Homing, who now retires to stud on a triumphant note, having won the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot 13 days ago.

As there is currently no room for another stallion on our National Stud at Newmarket due to the restriction on walking in mares because of the risk of spreading contagious equine metritis, a different home has had to be found for Homing just as one had to be found for Sagaro last year. In Homing's case, that will be the Highclere Stud where that other good miler, Queen's Hussar, has stood with such success.

It was on the advice of their stallion advisory committee that the Levy Board bought 11 of the 40 shares in the syndicate which now owns Homing, and I must add that Lord Porchester, who is the chairman of that committee, asked to stand down and took no part in the deliberations. His father, the Earl of Caernarvon, owns the Highclere Stud. The price of a share is £12,500, which places an overall valuation of £500,000 on Homing's head. Nominations to him will cost £3,500.

What is already clear is that the colt's owner and breeder, Lord Rotherwick, could have got more for him had he chosen to sell him to the United States because there was a firm bid of $2m from that country for Homing only last Saturday.

If Homing's record on the racecourse was something of a rags to riches story no similar remark can be levelled at his family which is as pure as driven snow. His great granddam was Musidora, who won the 1,000 Guineas and the Oaks. Homing himself is out of Heavenly Thought, who was by the Derby winner St Paddy and out of Wishful Thinking, who was by Petition and out of Musidora.

Homing's American-bred sire, Habitat, has achieved enormous success in the eight years that he has stood on one of Tim Rogers's studs in Ireland. Apart from Homing, who won five races this season and six in all, Habitat is also responsible for that veritable flying machine, Sigy, who impressed all those who watched her win the Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp on Arc day.

Unless there is a change of heart. Sigy will run again at Longchamp on Sunday in the Prix du Petit Couvert. Then she will have a long rest before she has one race in France next May, which should put her right for the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot.

" The fastest filly that I have ever had anything to do with ", is the way that Sigy's part-owner, Alec Head, describes her. That in itself is a great compliment to her sire, Habitat.

Homing will be the first proven miler by Habitat to stand in England. Habat and Hot Spark, the other two sons of Habitat currently standing in this country, excelled at distances shorter than a mile.

Jubilee provides the Queen with a big classic hope

By Michael Seely

York has been a lucky course for the Queen this season. Rhyme Royal and Alma carried the Royal colours to victory at the spring meeting; Tartan Pimpernel, and Rhyme Royal repeated the process at the Ebor fixture; then Rhyme Royal again just gor the better in a terrific battle with Conte Santi and Home Run here in September; and yesterday, Joe Mercer and Jubilee swept to a decisive victory over Euphrate and Piethorne in the Malton Stakes giving the Queen her sixth triumph on the Knavesmire in 1978.

If classic races were won on size, Jubilee would already be past the post in next season's Oaks. The bay filly by Reform, who is from the same family as the 1975 Derby winner, Grundy, is already, at two years of age, the heaviest animal at West Ilsley apart from that gallant old warrior, Boldboy. Major Dick Hern said that Jubilee would not run again this season, but judged on her pedigree and yesterday's performance, she is clearly a useful filly in the making.

William Carson chose the wrong stable representative, having elected to ride Sea Ballad, the 9 to 4 favourite. Richard Hollingsworth's Newbury winner enjoyed none too clear a run, and after a rough passage could only finish fifth.

Another disappointing effort was byMillvera who was strongly fancied after her promising fourth behind One In a Million at Ascot. The Mill Reef filly was struggling two furlongs from home and came in fourth. Millvera and Sea Ballad will be capable of better things next season.

Carson was also out of luck on Mon Chat who started a short-priced favourite for the Aske Handicap. Mon Chat had been placed four times this season, and looked sure to win when he and Carson were poised to pounce on the leader, Crested Grebe, below the distance. However, as the pair swept into the lead, that remarkable seven-year-old Lochranza staged a determined rally on the outside of the field, and snatched the race in the final stride. The sudden approval of Lindsay Charnock and Lochranza, who appeared to have been left for dead early in the straight, must have seemed like teh last straw to the champion-elect.

Lochranza has been a remarkable servant to his owner, Henry Michael and his trainer, Joe Carr. It was the seven-year-old's 20th *success, 17 of them having been* gained on the flat and three over hurdles. The trainer's daughter, Yvonne, who has ridden Lochranza to victory at Teesside Park, will be attempting to win the John Mitchell For Oils Trophy on him at Kelso in a fortnight's time. " The old horse has never won a cup ", Carr said, " and if he doesn't winn this one we'll have to have one made for him."

Major Hern confirmed that More Light would be taking on R. B. Chesne in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket next week. He also said that Admiral's Launch would be in the Champion Stakes. There is no further news about Alleged's participation. " No decision has yet been reached about the Arc winner ", Lester Piggott said. " But if Alleged does not run, I will definitely be on Hawaiian Sound."

On an afternoon when the evidence of the camera was called upon to determine the outcome of five of the six races Eddery and Starkey were seen to great advantage. Eddery produced Smakover with a perfectly timed run to catch Katharina in the dying seconds of the Askham Stakes and Starkey's strength and determination tipped the scales in favour of Inside Quarter in round eight of the Go Racing in Yorkshire Trainers' Trophy. This victory gave Denys Smith some consolation for Claudio Nicolai's unlucky defeat in the Cambridgeshire last Saturday.

Devon meeting off because of hard ground

Tomorrow's meeting at Devon and Exeter is the first casualty of the National Hunt season. The West Country fixture was called off yesterday afternoon because of hard ground.

There has not been any rainfall at the track for three months, and according to the clerk of the course, Commander Bill Sykes, is " like a road, with the grass all dying and burned away."

The stewards originally planned to leave their inspection until today, but exercised their power under Racing Rule 14 (ii) which *entitles local officials to abandon* racing two days before a meeting in exceptional circumstances.

STATE OF GOING (official): Carlisle: Good to soft. Ascot: Firm. Tomorrow: Ayr: Good. Uttoxeter: Steeplechase course, good. Hurdles, Good to firm. Devon and Exeter: Abandoned. York: Good to firm.

Flying Diplomat by 20 lengths

Hilary Jack rode the winner of the Newmarket Town Plate for the second year running when she partnered Flying Diplomat to a 20-length victory in the three and three quarter mile race over the Newmarket July Course yesterday. She is assistant to the Beverley trainer, Alf Smith.

Runner-up was Chance Balle, ridden by Jane Jarvis, the 16-year-old daughter of the Newmarket trainer Ryan Jarvis. A length away in third place was Queen's Herald, partnered by Fred Winter's 21-year-old daughter, Joanna.

Caporello (14-1), a fancied candidate for the Cesarewitch, the second leg of the autumn double at Newmarket on Saturday week, will not go to post. He rapped himself during his work, and the trainer, Gavin Pritchard Gordon said at York yesterday: " I had the vet look at him this morning and have advised his jockey, Pat Eddery, to find another ride ".

French representatives

Frere Basile and *Guadanini*, who finished fourth and fifth behind Alleged in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, have joined Trillion as representatives of France in the Washington DC International at Laurel on November 4. Frere Basile won the Prix Hocquart in May and was only touched off on the line by Acamas in the Prix du Jockey-Club.

Rugby Union

Friendly All Blacks seek to rebuild bridges

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The ninth All Blacks flew into London yesterday to a welcome from our weather as warm as the New Zealand springtime they had left behind them. But Jack Gleeson, their quiet and thoughtful coach, declined to be drawn into uttering the sort of platitudes it is tempting to make at a tour's opening press conference.

" My aim ", he said, with a wry smile, " is what any coach's aim would be—to win games. And we will endeavour to play the kind of rugby thheer kind of rugby here that we are permitted to play bye the opposition." That guarded statement of intent seemed wholly justified. It takes two teams to make an open game of rugby—unless one is much superior to the other.

The manager, Russell Thomas, created the most friendly impression by shaking hands with everyone that was representing press, TV and radio, as did Gleeson and the captain, Graham Mourie. " We believe ", Mr Thomas said, " that the success of the tour is important to our rugby, as it surely must be to your's. We're thrilled to be here because to come to the UK is the thing in our players' rugby careers. We've come to enjoy the tour and we look forward to making many friends."

These were all the right noises to make to an audience who knew how many bridges were due for rebuilding after the last British Lions tour in New Zealand. I have not the least doubt that Mr Thomas meant exactly what he said, and a first reaction was that he will do an excellent job on the public relations side.

Mr Gleeson did not mince words about New Zealand's defeat by Australia in the third international between the two countries this summer. " They are a very, very *good side* ", he said. " We had a struggle to beat them in the first two tests and they cleaned us up in the third. They moved the ball around far more than the 1977 Lions and, to that extent, I rate them a better all-round side than the Lions. We learned our lessons from the defeat."

He thought the strength of the 1978 touring side was " all round " but conceded that New Zealand are not producing these days forwards quite as big as they used to. He felt, however, that they had developed their game to make it worthwhile for players and spectators, and to encourage young people to take it up.

The manager expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the 18-match itinerary, and the captain saw it as posing quitet a different challenge to that met by the All Blacks on their short tour of France last year. " This tour, because of its length, will be a lot more demanding ", Mourie said, " and going through the four home countries we'll be opposed to a variety of styles ".

" But I can say that there was a tremendous air of expectancy in our camp when we left home—exceeding anything I can remember on a previous tour."

The All Blacks, who open their programme against Cambridge University next Wednesday, will train at the Lensbury club this morning and, as guests of the RFU, will watch the match between an England XV and Argentina at Twickenham tomorrow.

The party is:

BACKS: C. J. Currie, B. J. McKechnie, B. R. Ford, S. S. Wilson, B. G. Williams, R. Kururangi, B. J. Robertson, J. L. Taffray, N. M. Taylor, W. M. Osborne, D. D. Bruce, E. Dunn, M. W. Donaldson, D. S. Loveridge.

FORWARDS: A. A. McGregor, A. M. Haden, G. A. Secar, J. K. Loveday, F. J. Oliver, W. G. Graham, B. G. Ashworth, J. E. Black, G. N. K. Mourie (Captain), A. G. Dalton, W. K. Bush, L. M. Rutledge, B. R. Johnstone, J. K. Fleming, J. C. Ashworth, G. A. Knight.

The England team for tomorrow trained yesterday in handsome new surroundings at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill. Everyone reported fit, and one interesting statistic emerged, that Maurice Colclough, the lock from Angouleme, now weighs in at 18 stones plus—without the slightest evidence of surplus flesh.

Afterwards, in the long gallery of Horace Walpole's Gothic villa, with its damask-covered walls and fan-vaulted ceiling, a copy of the Henry VII chapel in Westminster Abbey, a bar was installed to sustain the selectors and media, and the chairman of selectors, Sandy Sanders, had to concede that spiritually, both inside and out, he felt exactly at home.

Martin Sansot, the Argentine full back, was unable to train yesterday after two days in bed with influenza. A final decision on his fitness may be left until just before the match. The team is:

M Sansot or E. Sanguinetti; M. Campo, M. H. Loffreda, R. Madero, A. Capelletti; H. Porta, R. T. Landajo; A. Cerioni, A. Cabelli, H. Nicola, R. Pasaglia, A. Lachetti, T. Petersen, G. Travaglini, H. Silva.



Enter the All Blacks: Russell Thomas, the manager (left) and Graham Moure, captain.

New Zealand tour itinerary

Oct 18, v Cambridge University.
Oct 21, v Cardiff.
Oct 25, v West Wales (Swansea).
Oct 28, v London Counties (Twickenham).
Oct 31, v Munster (Limerick).
Nov 4, v Ireland (Dublin).
Nov 7, v Ulster (Belfast).
Nov 11, v Wales (Cardiff).
Nov 15, v South and Southwest Division (Bristol).
Nov 18, v Midland Division (Leicester).
Nov 21, v Combined Services (Aldershot).
Nov 25, v England (Twickenham).
Nov 29, v Monmouthshire (Newport).
Dec 2, v Northern Division (Birkenhead Park).
Dec 5, v North and Midland of Scotland (Aberdeen).
Dec 9, v Scotland (Murrayfield).
Dec 13, v Bridgend.
Dec 16, v Barbarians (Cardiff).

Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 2) : 2.0, 2.30 (BBC 1) : 3.5, 3.40 races]

2.0 WYNDHAM HANDICAP (£2,919 : 2m)

2 000412- Minstrel Song (D), W. Marshall, 5-9-9 .... R. Marshall 6
4 020402 Huaralino, G. Hunter, 5-8-12 .... J. Lynch 7
5 21304-0 Cerna (D), J. Powney, 4-8-9 .... E. Johnson 4
8 1 Lockeridge, J. Tree, 3-8-6 .... S. Raymont 5 1
10 230430 Indian Mark (CD), Mrs L. Dingwall, 7-8-2 .... D. McKay 2
11 300121 Taffy (D), H. Candy, 5-8-2 .... P. Waldron 3
12 140020 Ellenslad (B), P. Kelleway, 3-7-9 .... B. Rouse 5

11-8 Taffy, 9-4 Lockeridge, 9-2 Huaralino, 8-1 Minstrel Song, 10-1 Ellenslad, 16-1 others.

2.30 DUKE OF EDINBURGH STAKES (2-y-o : £3,267 : 6f)

201 1 Village Voice (D), W. H. Bass, 8-12 .... A. Bond 3
210 Royal Obligation, J. Tree, 8-6 .... L. Piggott 1
211 3 Solar Gift, J. Powney, 8-3 .... P. Cook 5
215 Jubilee Song, L. Holt, 8-3 .... R. Weaver 2
216 3 Leith Lady, M. Francis, 8-3 .... W. Carson 4

7-4 Royal Obligation, 5-2 Village Voice, 7-2 Leith Lady, 8-1 Solar Gift, 10-1 Jubilee Song.

3.5 JAMES LANE HANDICAP (£4,626 : 1¼m)

301 002440 Fluellen (D), H. Wragg, 5-10-0 .... P. Eddery 3
306 413104 Assurance (D), G. Harwood, 5-8-0 .... P. Waldron 2
307 1-00221 Shady Nook (D), H. Blagrave, 5-8-0 .... S. Raymont 5 1
308 40-0200 Breathing Exercise, P. Arthur, 5-7-13 .... B. Rouse 5
309 024100 Zoro (D), C. Brittain, 5-7-13 .... P. Cook 6
310 004027 Peerless Prince (CD), P. Kelleway, 4-7-12 .... R. Street 4

9-4 Peerless Prince, 3-1 Assurance, 9-2 Shady Nook, 6-1 Fluellen, 8-1 Zoro, 10-1 Breathing Exercise.

3.40 MARLBOROUGH HOUSE STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £3,012 : 1m)

401 430431 Baccalaureate (CD), H. Wragg, 9-7 .... B. Taylor 6
402 010044 Budget Queen, D. Keith, 9-7 .... P. Eddery 4
407 432210 Spring in Deepsea, L. Cumani, 9-7 .... G. Starkey 3
408 111040 Sweetly, A. Breasley, 9-7 .... J. Mercer 5
410 222203 Ridaness (B), L. Browne, 9-4 .... L. Piggott 7
411 000002 Aljo (B), L. Browne, 8-11 1
414 000-000 Flirting Countess (B), R. Simpson, 8-1 .... D. Atkinson 2

15-8 Spring in Deepsea, 100-30 Baccalaureate, 4-1 Ridaness, 6-1 Budget Queen, 8-1 Sweetly, 12-1 Aljo, 20-1 Flirting Countess.

4.10 TANKERVILLE HANDICAP (2-y-o : £3,140 : 7f)

501 114132 Cap Ferrat (D), J. W. Watts, 9-7 .... A. Mercer 5 6
507 322010 Fair Mark, M. Jarvis, 8-9 .... B. Raymond 5
508 1 Whatcombe (D), B. Hobbs, 8-4 .... J. Lynch 3
511 402200 Torbay Express, Mrs R. Lomax, 8-5 .... P. Cook 1
514 20033 Cavokay (B), J. Sutcliffe, 8-4 .... W. Carson 2
516 0111 Silver Horseshoe, R. Akehurst, 7-11 .... N. Howe 5 4

9-4 Cap Ferrat, 11-4 Whatcombe, 7-2 Silver Horseshoe, 6-1 Fair Mark, 8-1 Cavokay, 10-1 Torbay Express.

4.40 MAYFLOWER STAKES (£1,752 : 1m)

601 012110 Mandalus (CD), M. Prescott, 4-9-6 .... C. Nutter 2
606 430040 Endless Echo, A. Pitt, 5-9-0 .... J. Blanks 3 1
608 003000 Balranald (D), H. Westbrook, 6-8-11 .... P. Colquhoun 5
610 223012 Grande Conde (D), A. Breasley, 3-8-11 .... R. Muddle 8
611 01000-0 Halls Treasure, W. Marshall, 4-8-11 .... S. Young 6
612 000-040 Quick J, M. Naughton, 4-8-11 .... J. Rowe 3
614 040120 Charming Roll, A. Breasley, 3-8-8 .... N. Howe 7
617 0 Sandy Hill, J. Welch, 6-8-8 .... W. Elderfield 10 4

5-2 Mandalus, 7-2 Grande Conde, Charming Roll, 11-2 Endless Echo, 7-1 Halls Treasure, 12-1 Balranald, 20-1 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Lockeridge. 2.30 Royal Obligation. 3.5 Peerless Prince. 3.40 Spring in Deepsea. 4.10 Silver Horseshoe. 4.40 Mandalus.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Ellenslad. 2.30 Village Voice. 3.5 Zoro. 3.40 Spring in Deepsea. 4.10 Whatcombe. 4.40 Mandalus.

Carlisle NH programme

2.15 HARRABY HURDLE (Div I : Novices : £422 : 2m 330yd)

40-1 Livsol, 6-11-13 .... C. Hawkins
03-4 Back It Back, 5-11-3 T. Carmody
000- Barrydale, 6-11-3 Mr J. Newton
0 Colandra, 5-11-3 .... Mr J. Skelton
0 Culmleigh Moss, 8-11-3 R. Lamb
40-3 Endrick Brig, 5-11-3 Mr J. Mackie
00-0 Frozen Ground, 6-11-3 M. Lowry
00-0 Yighting Brigade, 5-11-3 Mr P. Greenall
300- Misty Miss, 6-11-3 .. D. Atkins
020- My Best Friend, 5-11-3 K. Gray
40- Patient Knight, 5-11-3 S. Charlton
Pretty Boy Floyd, 5-11-3 D. Lancaster 7
02o- Ricabert, 5-11-3 .... D. Nolan
00 Music Girl, 4-11-0 .. M. Barnes
4-00 Swopple, 4-11-0 B. Ashbridge 7

9-4 Back It Back, 3-1 Endrick Brig, 4-1 Livsol, 7-1 Misty Miss, 9-1 Lighting Brigade, 10-1 Ricabert, 13-1 Barrydale, 16-1 others.

2.45 ORTON CHASE (Handicap: £805: 2m)

10-2 Even Melody, 9-12-7 C. Hawkins
100- Morag's Parade, 8-11-0 R. Barry
140- Chukka, 8-10-0 .. D. Goulding
001- Shermoon, 7-10-0 .. J. Suthern
30-3 Brother Will, 8-10-0 G. Faulkner
31-u Coleraine, 8-10-0 D. Nesbitt 7
23-u Kelton Lad, 9-10-0 P. Mangan
000- My Sonshine, 8-10-0 A. K. Taylor

Evens Even Melody, 100-30 Morag's Parade, 5-1 Brother Will, 8-1 Shermoon, 10-1 Chukka, 14-1 Kelton Lad, 16-1 others.

3.15 DERWENTWATER HURDLE (Handicap : £596 : 2m 330yd)

40-0 Igloo Fire, 6-12-7 .. R. Lamb
314- Magic Tipp, 5-11-2 P. Holmes 7
000- Cleo's Asp, 6-11-0 .... —
p- New City, 5-10-11 S. Houlker 7
00f- Saucy Eater, 5-10-9 M. Barnes
410- Master Milan, 6-10-7 R. Collins
13p- Levkimmis, 5-10-6 .. G. Jones
10-0 Bosphorus Queen, 7-10-5 C. Hawkins 4
100- Scimone, 5-10-2 S. P. Grant 7
400-Good Job, 6-10-2 .... —

11-4 Igloo Fire, 4-1 Master Milan, 5-1 Cleo's Asp, 13-2 Magic Tipp, 8-1 Saucy Eater, 10-1 Levkimmis, 12-1 Good Job, Scimone, 16-1 others.

3.45 DENTON CHASE (Handicap : £839 : 3m)

221- Lucius, 9-12-7 .... R. Barry
312- The Last Light, 9-11-11 M. Barnes
11r- Sun Lion, 8-10-9 .... D. Atkins
00-3 West End Lad, 10-10-8 D. ....
330- Cumbria, 8-10-7 .. G. Faulkner
24-3 Stan Party, 10-10-3 S. Charlton
00-2 Jean Premier, 9-10-2 K. Gray
4-40 Wily Talke, 8-10-1 A. Brown 4
f- Durham Town, 9-10-0 J. Suthern
Tony's Tot, 9-10-0 .. J. Toland
010 Poo Wee, 7-10-0 .. P. Mangan

100-30 Lucius, 4-1 Sun Lion, 5-1 The Last Light, 11-2 West End Lad, 7-1 Stan Party, 8-1 Jean Premier, 10-1 Wily Talker, 12-1 Cumbria, 16-1 others.

4.15 CARDEW CHASE (Novices : £628 : 2m)

0f0- All Bright, 6-11-2 .. J. Suthern
f21- Corallety, 7-11-2 Mr P. Greenall
00-0 Danescastle, 8-11-2 .. J. Toland
0-02 Falloden Folly, 6-11-2 J. Allen
002- Horn Head, 7-11-2 M. Murphy
13-1 Master Teddy, 7-11-2 R. Lamb
Queen Pharaoh, 7-11-2 Mr P. Craggs 5
002 Roman Deen, 6-11-2 C. Hawkins
u00- Roman King, 7-11-2 .... —
p0- Woodhay, 7-11-2 .... P. Barton
00-2 Seven Stars, 5-11-1 D. Turnbull
32-0 Stay Quiet, 5-11-1 .. R. Barry
0-00 King's Confidant, 4-10-3 A. Brown 4

3-1 Seven Stars, 4-1 Roman Deen, 9-2 Stay Quiet, 11-2 Master Teddy, 13-2 Coralleity, 8-1 All Bright, 10-1 Woodhay, 12-1 Falloden Folly, 16-1 others.

4.45 HARRABY HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £445 : 2m 330yd)

0p0- Bargello's Lady, 6-11-3 Mr P. Craggs
00-0 Colonel Crocket, 5-11-3 Mr J. Walton
0- Frosty Park, 6-11-3 .. D. Atkins
f0- Kirkstone Pass, 5-11-3 P. Barton
00- Milan City, 5-11-3 Mr J. Newton
4 Mosarigg, 8-11-3 .. M. Barnes
p-0 Silent Walk, 5-11-3 R. Cockburn 7
00- Sir Philip, 5-11-3 .. C. Hawkins
00-0 Direct Line, 4-11-0 .. R. Collins
Duck Walk, 4-11-0 .. D. Nolan
p- Glorious Eclipse, 4-11-0 P. Wharton 7
00-0 No Sale No Play, 4-11-0 S. Houlker 7
0-0 Percipient, 4-11-0 .. R. Barry
0- Political Pop, 4-11-0 T. Carmody
Salad, 4-11-0 .. J. Suthern
25 Silver Cygnet, 4-11-0 C. Fairhurst 4
0 Tanara Bea, 4-11-0 A. Brown
00-0 The Pukaar Bell, 4-11-0 R. Lamb
04 Threlkeld Hall, 4-11-0 D. Munro
00- Vulcrack, 4-11-0 .... —
p- Zagebo 4-11-0 .. D. Turnbull

9-4 Silver Cygnet, 5-1 Mosarigg, 5-1 Kirkstone Pass, 11-2 Political Pop, 8-1 Threlkeld Hall, 10-1 Direct Line, 12-1 Milan City, 16-1 others.

SELECTIONS: 2.15 Livsol. 2.45 Brother Will. 3.15 Igloo Fire. 3.45 Lucius. 4.15 Master Teddy. 4.45 Silver Cygnet.

Cheltenham NH

3.15: 1, Hanling Cry (4-11 fav); 2, Price Review (4-1); 3, Shadey Dove (20-1). 6 ran.
3.45: 1, Straight Scotch (4-1); 2, Cantara (15-8 fav). 6 ran.
3.55: Three Gems walkedover.
3.55: 1, Carrigeen Hill (1-2 fav); 2, Prince Kumar VI (6-1); 3, Kuan (10-1). 5 ran. Ask for Roger did not run.
4.25: 1, Scot Lane (4-9 fav); 2, Psalm (9-2); 3, Kirov (25-1). 5 ran.
4.55: 1, Cathy's Courtier (50-1); 2, Supermaculum (2-5 fav); 3, Candlewick Green (5-2). 7 ran.

York results

2.0 (2.1) BATTLE OF THE STANDARD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,769: 1½m)

Wild Goose Chase, b c, by Warpath—Snow Goose (G. Reed), 9-0 .. J. Bleasdale (8-11 fav) 1
Record Choice .. G. Starkey (11-1) 2
Ratcheur .... B. Jago (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Indian Jim, 11-1 Nilushna, 20-1 Glunton, 25-1 Princely Ruler (4th), 33-1 Irish Image, Blackwater River, Reabal, 50-1 Our Pip, Silver Wings, Girls Galore, Sasscombe. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 11p, 15p, 58p; dual forecast, 40p. C. Thornton at Middleham. ½l, 1½l. 3min 35.51sec. The winner was sold for 5,400 gns.

2.30 (2.32) MALTON STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,054: 7f)

Jubilee, b f, by Reform—Golden Ivy (The Queen), 8-8 .. J. Mercer (9-1) 1
Euphrate .... L. Piggott (7-1) 2
Piethorne .... J. Bleasdale (33-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Sea Ballad, 5-2 Millvera (4th), 10-1 Snow Chief, 13-1 Neilan, Kind Thougts, 33-1 My Saint Anne, Mrs Foodbroker, Bridge of Elsoe, Marine Victory. 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 90p; places, 21p, 22p, £1.80; dual forecast, £2.71. W. Hern at West Ilsley. 2½l, 1½l. 1min 27.37sec.

3.0 (3.1) GO RACING IN YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (3-y-o, £2,076: 6f)

Inside Quarter, b c, by Tyrant—Forcet Glen (Miss B. Robson), 3-8 .... G. Starkey (4-1) 1
Castlife .... J. Lowe (11-2) 2
Celtic Halo .. P. Cook (7-2 it fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 it fav Just Gavle (4th), 10-1 Feethams Flyer, 14-1 Glen Carron. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 18p, 26p; dual forecast, 73p. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. Sh hd, ½l. 1min 14.50sec.

3.30 (3.33) ASKHAM STAKES (£2,627: 1m)

Smackover, ch c, by Pontifex—Atanye (G. Holloway), 9-0 .. P. Eddery (5-2 fav) 1
Katharina .... G. Starkey (11-2) 2
Royal Emblem .... W. Carson (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Martingale (4th), 9-2 House Guard, 8-1 Dromefs, 100-1 Star Attention. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 18p, 19p; dual forecast, £1.11. L. Walker, at Newmarket. Hd, 2l. 1min 41.62sec.

3.0 (4.0) ASKE HANDICAP (£2,120: 1½m)

Lochranza, b g, by Highland Melody—Earall (H. Michael), 7-8-9 .. L. Charnock (6-1) 1
Mon Chat .. W. Carson (7-4 fav) 2
Crested Grebe .. J. Mercer (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 15-2 Toussac (4th), 7-1 Tony, 8-1 Rough-Cast, 11-1 Passerine. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 39p, 12p; dual forecast, 47p. E. Carr, at Thirsk. Hd, 4l. 2min 33.00sec.

4.30 (4.31) YORK STAKES (Apprentices: £1,646: 7f)

Lady of Man, b f, by So Blessed—Tranquility Base (Mrs R. Sangster), 3-8-3 .. P. Langfrey (5-1) 1
Bullfoon .... S. Payne (7-2) 2
Corlace .... Mrs E. Brownlees (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Greezo, 9-1 W. G. Greys (4th), 10-1 Quarry Bank, City Sound, 25-1 Harvest Bird, Paperwork. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 20p, 25p, 45p; dual forecast, 77p. J. A. F. Johnson, at Upper Lambourn. Sh hd, 6l. 1min 26.94sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Inside Quarter, Lochranza, £31.65. TREBLE: Jubilee, Smackover, Lady of Man, £245.00. Jackpot not won. Placepot: £207.50.

Lingfield

2.30 (2.32) DRYHILL HANDICAP (£1,594: 6f)

Gusty's Gift, ch g, by Divine Gift—Gusty Girl (J. Asaire), 4-9-6 .. J. Blanks (9-2) 1
Yoohoo .... G. Oldroyd (11-2) 2
Early Tudor .. R. Muddle (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Hot Chestnut (4th), 15-2 Boundless, 10-1 Ravelston, 12-1 Codebreaker, Zipperdi-Don-Dah, 14-1 Meritous, Turzo, 16-1 Alice Britain, 20-1 Overseas Admirer, Piercing Note, Quick Retort, 25-1 Miss Cameron. 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 21p, 21p, 33p, £1.15. B Swift, Epsom. Hd, 1½l. 1min 10.24sec.

3.0 (3.2) OXTED STAKES (3-y-o: £1,161: 1½m)

Royal Stall, b c, by Sovereign Path—Front Row (Mrs L. Allen), .. M. L. Thomas (11-8 fav) 1
Sharp Fiddle .... B. Taylor (11-2) 2
Starshot .... B. Rouse (11-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-1 Antiguo Seeker, 16-1 Mul Linda (4th), 50-1 Jot Lag. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 11p, 27p; dual forecast, 82p. R. Jarvis, at Newmarket. 2½l, 6l. 3min 7.25sec.

3.30 (3.31) BURSTOW HANDICAP (£1,763: 1½m)

Fals of Lora, br f, by Scottish Rifle—Ruddy Duck (A. Struthers), 3-9-10 .... R 1
Prince Yoyo B. Rouse (3-1 it fav) 2
Saturnus 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Winged Hussar, 6-1 Geminiani (4th), 12-1 Touch of Spring. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 11p, 23p; dual forecast, 32p. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. 1½l, 1½l. 2min 05.06sec.

4.0 (4.3) BURR STAKES (3-y-o: £3,824: 7f 140yd)

Galaxy Gemini, br c, by So Blessed—Riddels Bay (Galaxy Tape and Disc Co Ltd), 3-7 .. C. Johnson (2-1) 1
Ashwatthama .. G. Baxter (6-1) 2
Arjun .... B. Rouse (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 11p, dual forecast, 14p. B. Hills, at Lambourn. Hd, 8l. 3 ran. 1min 31.05sec.

4.30 (4.32) ROOKS NEST HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,326: 5f)

Ratan Boy, br c, by Workboy—Rubbish (Coal Cynnamo Ltd), 7-12 .. L. Johnson (5-2 fav) 1
Singing Clover .... G. Baxter (7-2) 2
Easymede .... R. Muddle (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Sindys Flame (4th), 6-1 Charlie's Manaic. 5 ran. Ducto Da did not run.

TOTE: Win, 25p; dual forecast, 41p. J. Sutcliffe at Epsom. ½l, 1l. 58.25sec.

5.0 (5.3) PLAXTOL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,470: 6f)

Santaclaire, ch f, by No Mercy—Cassania (D. Burston), 8-8 .... G. Sexton (1-1) 1
Song Beam .... R. Weaver (4-1) 2
Tyran .... M. L. Thomas (15-8 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Maenas (4th), 25-1 Ragtair. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 15p, 16p; dual forecast, 90p. H. Callingham at Newmarket. Nk, 4l. 1min 13.65sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Falls of Lora and Ratan Boy, £12.30. TREBLE: Royal Stall, Galaxy Gemini, Santaclaire, £5.15.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Saddle Bags, Golf Blade, Braumaria, Sarbande.

Rugby League

McMahon to be dealt with by disciplinary committee

The Australian full back, Alan McMahon, sent off against Warrington on Wednesday, will be dealt with by the Rugby League Disciplinary Committee in Leeds on Monday. David Howes, the league spokesman, said yesterday: " *McMahon was penalized* for butting and then sent off for biting. He will have the chance to state his case on Monday."

The Australian manager, Peter Moores, after his side's 15—12 defeat—the first of the tour— said the Australians, in future, would not play in any matches which were refereed by Joe Jackson, of Pudsey, who handled the game.

However Mr Howes said: " Mr Jackson is on the panel of five for the three Test matches and there is no question of him being withdrawn. He will not be in charge of any of the remaining tourist games other than the Tests because appointments for these have already been made."

He added that David Oxley, the league secretary, was meeting Mr Moores to iron out minor differences over interpretations in the laws of the game. He said: " The Australians were annoyed because they had a try disallowed and then claimed that the referee *wrongly allowed one for Warrington.*"

Mr Howes said that the difference in rule interpretation concerned scrummages and the treatment of injured players on the field by the physiotherapist. The view of the English league officials was that Australian complaints were " sour grapes ".

The Australians have named a virtual international side to meet Wales in the Rugby League international at Swansea on Sunday. They will finalize the team on the way to Wales today. Schubert and Anderson are candidates for the left wing positionand blind side prop will be Thomson or Young.

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Cricket

Group members in tactical move before Boycott debate

By Richard Streeton

The initiative in Yorkshire cricket's "civil war" yesterday was seized, unexpectedly, by the Members' Reform Group seeking the reinstatement of Geoffrey Boycott as captain. In a move, admittedly, of only minor tactical significance, they handed in their petition and resolutions, only a few hours before the club's cricket sub-committee meeting, calling for a special meeting of the club.

Originally the group planned to give Yorkshire official notice today of their demand for a special meeting. On legal advice, however, they deferred no longer than was necessary for practical reasons. The cricket sub-committee met last night, therefore, knowing that inside five weeks at the most, a demand for their resignation was to be put to the 12,500 members. They still adhered to their original decision to issue no statement until noon today. Even Boycott was not told his fate overnight. The meeting proper lasted two hours, 40 minutes and the committee continued with private discussions behind locked doors in the bar afterwards.

Twelve people debated Boycott's future in the Headingly Pavilion as nine of the 10 members of the sub-committee were joined by three ex-officio members: Sir Kenneth Parkinson, Yorkshire's president since 1974; Mr M. G. Crawford, the club treasurer; and Mr A. H. Connell, a Sheffield solicitor and chairman of the General Committee, a position that came into being after Brian Close was sacked in 1970. Also present were Mr Joe Lister, the Yorkshire secretary, and the club's solicitor, Mr J. W. Bosomworth. Mr J. R. Burnet, one of four past Yorkshire captains on the sub-committee, was away on business and unable to attend.

Of the other members, Mr John Temple, has been chairman for seven years. He has spent most of his life in the motor trade and has been a member of the Yorkshire committee for 20 years from the time when Wardle was sacked in 1958. He still plays club cricket. The three former Yorkshire captains present were Brian Sellers whose reign spanned the Second World War; Norman Yardley, also an England captain; and W. H. H. Sutcliffe, who like Mr Burnet, left the team in the late fifties. Mel Ryan, a seam bowler, whose career stretched from 1954 until 1965 and who is now the owner of a chain of Huddersfield newsagent shops, is the only other sub-committee member to have played first class cricket. The sub committee is completed by Mr H. J. McIlvenny, a former England amateur international football player; Mr C. G. Denis, whose son is a promising England under-19 fast bowler; Mr R. L. Feather, a former second team captain; and Mr F. Melling, a director of Sheffield United FC. Mr Ryan and Mr Feather, both 45, are the youngest on the committee.

It was Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, best known to the man in the street for defending the Black Panther, the Reform Group's counsel, who advised them against delaying their call for the special meeting. On a morning of warm sunshine, such as Headingly seldom knew all last summer, a large brown envelope was handed to Mr Lister by Mr Peter Briggs the Reform Group's chairman. It contained a petition of 504 signatures—well above the 2½ per cent of the membership required under the Constitution—calling the meeting. A letter stated that the group held a further total of 350 letters of support and listed the following two resolutions to be put to the meetings.

(1) "That Geoffrey Boycott be reappointed captain of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club and be invited to serve as such for the 1979 season.

(2) That this special general meeting had no confidence in the members of the cricket sub-committee and recommends their resignation from the general committee of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club forthwith".

These resolutions now have to be circularised to Yorkshire's members who can either attend the meeting or vote by proxy. Each member will also be sent a statement by the reform group arguing its case. There are some 60 active workers in the group which has now started to receive unsought but welcome donations from their supporters.

A Saturday in mid or late November at Leeds Town Hall will probably be the time and place for the meeting. It was in the same building that a similar controversy raged eight years ago after Close was sacked, though Close, by then, had left the county and no question of reinstatement was involved.

Once again the town hall's capacity of 1,700 is expected to be stretched. Coaches to bring 300 of the reform group's supporters from the Doncaster area alone have already been arranged. Meanwhile, Mr Kenneth Harvey, who this week set about raising support for the sub-committee's action, has no plans on a similar scale. "I feel I have alerted the members to the situation and that is enough", he said.

Boycott himself is taking no part in all this skirmishing. Every day this week Boycott has had lengthy practices at some indoor nets near his home. Amid all the furore the only thing is that Boycott would be more determined than ever to score as many runs as possible this winter in Australia.

Ice skating

Injured Miss Thompson keeps show on the road

By John Hennessy

Janet Thompson, the British ice dance champion, defied doctor's orders and a torn Achilles tendon on Wednesday to compete in the international tournament at Richmond, sponsored by Rotary Watches. In spite of the pain and the handicap of a plaster strip along the back of the right leg, she and Warren Maxwell achieved a commanding lead in their specability. They are placed first by all five judges after the four compulsory dances.

A physiotherapist advised Miss Thompson to withdraw from the tournament in the morning. But, mindful of the fact that the two British solo champions, Robin Cousins and Karena Richardson, had already had to cry off because of injury or illness, Miss Thompson insisted on competing. She has guts, if not enlightened self-interest. She is to see a specialist today to see whether surgery or, perhaps, a plaster cast is required.

The highlight of the British pair's performance was the original set pattern, in which the couples display a dance of their own creation. Their's was an unusual conception of the Viennese waltz, full of spirited movement and demanding advanced technique, even if you happen to have two sound legs. The judges were almost at one in their marking, within a tenth of a point on either side of 5.4 and a Viennese *strasse* ahead of any of their challengers.

The United States dominated the two solo events, though not as convincingly perhaps as might have been expected. David Santee, ranked sixth in the world, was outscored right across the board in the evening's short programme by Fumio Igarashi, from Japan; Linda Fratianne, ranked second in the world, has been given unexpectedly stiff opposition by another Japanese, Emi Watanebe.

Igarashi's short was greeted with long applause. He had achieved the evening's first triple jump, a toe loop in combination with the statutory double toe salchow, a variety of striking spin positions and, particularly, a strong clean double axel. Santee, on the other hand, tacked an unsteady double toe loop on to the salchow at the very start and blushed, presumably, with embarrassment.

But Santee's lead in the figures had left him invincible, on the day, at least. Igarashi would have to outpoint him by about four-tenths of a mark in the free skating, which seems highly unlikely. Andrew Bestwick, replacing Cousins, had an unhappy evening. He began with a single salchow, instead of the required double; finished with a double axel, landed on two feet, and seemed thoroughly ill at ease in between.

Miss Fratianne and Miss Watanebe both gave splendid displays but whereas we had come to expect that of Miss Fratianne (was she not world champion two seasons ago at the age of 16?), the Japanese was quite an eye-opener. She achieved all the required elements with superb technique and exuded charm at all points of the compass.

Miss Fratianne, as a generalization, was marked about a tenth and a half above Miss Watanebe, which seemed a little generous, not because the American in any way fell from grace, far from it, but because the Japanese managed to raise her performance to unexpectedly new heights. Tracey Solomons, like Bestwick a late British substitute, like Bestwick landed the double axel on two feet. She lay fourth.

Tennis

Short measure for doubles

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

World Championship Tennis announce that the Braniff Airways doubles tournament, in which eight pairs will contest £100,000 at Olympia, London, from January 3 to 7, will be refereed by Fred Hoyles who does a similar job during the Wimbledon championships.

Mr Hoyles, who farms in Lincolnshire, said yesterday that many people regretted they did not see more doubles televised on *Match of the Day* during Wimbledon. "One hears this quite a bit. They think men's doubles is splendid to watch, but they don't get much chance."

In the latest issue of *International Tennis Weekly*, published by the Association of Tennis Professionals, Robert Lutz writes that the scheduling and court assignment of the men's doubles at the recent United States championships was "appalling". He adds that men's doubles has never been treated well at the United States Open, and suggests that the event should be played as a separate tournament. Lutz and Stan Smith are the United States champions and their Davis Cup doubles pair.

There is an increasing tendency to promote tournaments restricted exclusively to doubles. The WCT event, previously played in America, is the most distinguished of these. In multi-event tournaments the doubles are unjustly treated in terms of prize money, and are seldom scheduled for "show" courts at peak viewing times.

Baseball

Cey inspires Dodgers to go further ahead

Los Angeles, Oct 12.—Los Angeles Dodgers moved nearer victory in baseball's world series here last night when they beat New York Yankees 4—3 to take a 2—0 lead in the best-of-seven series.

Ron Cey, the third baseman, batted in all four Dodger runs with a single in the fourth inning and a three-run homer in the sixth.

French president

Paris, Oct 11.—Jean-Marie Balestre, a Frenchman, has become the new president of the International Sporting Commission, the governing body of motor racing, it was announced today.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; St Louis Blues 5, Detroit Red Wings 4; Montreal Canadiens 3, Minnesota North Stars 2; Atlanta Flames 4, Chicago Black Hawks 4; Washington Capitals 4, Los Angeles Kings 2; Vancouver Canucks 8, Colorado Rockies 2.

Basketball

MANILA: World championship: semi-final round: Czechoslovakia 112, Senegal 82; Puerto Rico 114, Dominican Republic 89; USSR 97, US 76; Canada 99, Philippines 88.

Football

Club form may give England's manager cause for concern

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

England's exciting, though precarious, performance in their European championship match against Denmark in Copenhagen last month seemed at the time to be more the result of a hesitant defence than a particularly strong attack. Mistakes at the back had to be answered with positive action from the forwards.

Whether or not a 4-3 victory was a triumph for adventure or an uneasy adventure that happened to bring triumph was a matter of personal choice. Either way it was a crucial victory that, in the light of Wednesday's draw between Denmark and Bulgaria, placed them in a strong position.

They are now the only team in group one to have won a match. Denmark who, in terms of individual players were expected to be their most dangerous rivals for the single qualifying place for the finals in Italy in 1980, are now in difficulties, having played three games without a victory.

One of their draws was with the Republic of Ireland who are England's next opponent in Dublin on Wednesday week. England go there nicely positioned at the head of the group and with Bulgaria, originally thought to be potentially dangerous, at the foot. It is the two Irish teams who present the greatest threats, since they are so familiar with the English players.

Ron Greenwood, the England manager, will be relieved to find himself in this optimistic situation at a moment when he is considering his announcement next Tuesday of the party for the match in Dublin. Although he has made it clear that his intention is to make changes only when absolutely necessary, he must be concerned about the fact that a few of the team who played in Copenhagen were not in good club form and have remained unconvincing.

Even Clemence, the goalkeeper, had moments of uncharacteristic indecision in Liverpool's comfortable defeat of Norwich City last Saturday, and with Hughes said to be in danger of losing his club place, Neal not inspiring confidence, and Wilkins still suffering from the infectious Chelsea malaise, this could be the most testing period of Mr Greenwood's period in charge.

At least he knows that, with Keegan still playing superbly, his open policy of attack should keep England ahead. His decision to go forward at all costs against the Danes was shown to be correct, both on the day and in view of Bulgaria's lack of success this week with defensive football, used despite Denmark's much less positive attitude that was probably brought on by Simonsen's absence.

If there was midweek encouragement for England, another match in the European championship carried a warning for the English club champions, Nottingham Forest, who go to Athens to play AEK in the European Cup next Wednesday. In a remarkable 8—1 win by Greece over Finland in Athens, an AEK player, Mavros, scored four goals.

The victory emphasized that to play in Greece can prove more difficult than is sometimes predicted. It is worth recalling that only last month Finland beat Hungary 2—1 in the same group six although Greece, often poor travellers, lost in the Soviet Union by 2—0.

Portugal's 1—1 draw with Belgium in Lisbon was watched by Jock Stein, the new Scottish manager. Scotland, having lost to Austria in group two, need to beat Portugal—also in Lisbon—on November 29 if they are to recover.

Chelsea will have to wait to clinch £150,000 in transfer deals involving a former player, Stephen Kember, now with Leicester City and Leighton Phillips of Aston Villa the new captain of Wales.

The Chelsea manager, Ken Shellito, said that Villa had shelved the deal for Phillips, who will cost over £100,000 because of the injury crisis at Villa Park.

Leicester will not let Kember go until they find a suitable replacement.

Mr Shellito added: "We have agreed terms with both clubs but I don't know how long it will be before either player joins us. It could be very soon in the case of Kember.

Birmingham City can play Tarantini

Birmingham City have been given permission to play their Argentine signing Alberto Tarantini. He will make his first appearance at Tottenham tomorrow.

Birmingham received clearance yesterday from the Department of Employment for the £250,000 defender and he can turn out against his countrymen Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa.

The Birmingham manager, James Smith, welcomed the news after weeks of waiting for a work permit and lengthy discussions between the department, the Football League and the players' union. He said he was "delighted" and praised the work put in by the club's administrative staff.

"He will play at Spurs but I don't know at the moment in which position. He is a very versatile player", Mr Smith said.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

THIRD DIVISION: Lincoln City v Colchester United; Tranmere Rovers v Chester.

FOURTH DIVISION: Darlington v Crewe Alexandra; Stockport County v Barnsley.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Lewes v Tamberough Town.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Salford v Hull Kingston Rovers.

Boxing

McKenzie now aims to erase blot on his record

Clinton McKenzie, the new British light-welterweight champion from Croydon, cannot wait to erase what he calls "the only real blot" in his professional career. That was the second round knockout by Colin Powers, of Paddington, nearly 18 months ago.

"I miscalculated badly before that contest and was caught cold", McKenzie said after his fine title victory on Wednesday over the Ulsterman Jim Montague in Belfast. This time McKenzie, aged 23, outclassed Montague before the referee, Wally Thom, saved the local boy from a certain knockout in the tenth round.

In the first nine rounds, McKenzie had won eight by a comfortable margin, his only moment of anxiety being in the fourth round when Montague, in desperation, landed a solid right upper cut to the body.

"I will fight again here any time they want me", a delighted McKenzie said after getting a rousing reception from over 2,000 spectators. He gave Montague a boxing lesson in an all-southpaw battle that never reached top class, mainly because of McKenzie's almost total superiority.

"I felt sharp and strong and threw too many good punches", he said. "I would like to be in the same form if the chance comes for a revenge match with Powers. Next time I reckon I will beat him." McKenzie, a smart, quick-moving young boxer, is only the fourth visiting fighter on record to win a British championship in a Belfast ring.

The other three may still be fresh in the memory of many boxing enthusiasts: Johnny Cusick, who beat Spider Kelly for the featherweight title in 1939; Peter Keenan, who successfully defended the bantamweight title against George O'Neill in 1954; and another Scot, Charlie Hill, who outpointed Spider Kelly's son, Billy, in defence of the featherweight championship in 1956.

David Green's world welterweight title contest with Carlos Palomino is off until January at least. Hopes that Palomino's back injury would have cleared up in time for the bout to go on at Wembley on November 7 were dashed with the news that it is more serious than originally believed and that the world champion will not be fit to fight again before the end of the year.

The contest was originally scheduled for Monte Carlo on October 21, but was postponed when Palomino injured his back in training.

New York, Oct 12.—Plans for the French heavyweight, Lucien Rodriguez, to fight the former ex-world champion, Ken Norton, next month have been vetoed by the American television network ABC. Randy Stephens, a Texan, will replace Rodriguez.



MIDDLE TAR As defined in H.M. Government Tables.
H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

Bernard Levin

The ashes are too cold now, Mr Heath

Long ago, H. L. Mencken proposed that unsuccessful candidates for the United States Presidency should be hanged, as their continued existence in a state of irremediable melancholy offered a bad example to the young. Mrs Thatcher might be pardoned if, without any brooding on her part, there *should spring* to her mind an analogous case applicable in this country. It is often said of Mr Heath that he spends too much time dreaming about the restoration of the Bourbons, and there is something in the suggestion; what those who make it seem to forget, however, is that the Bourbons *were* restored, and doubtless had a good deal of fun thereafter until they finally vanished down *the memory-hole of history*. Mr Heath's dreams are therefore not without precedent; nevertheless, they are only dreams.

I do not believe that there are any circumstances at all in which the *Conservative Party*, if *Mrs Thatcher* were to cease to be its leader, would turn again to Mr Heath; whatever their respective views of his policies and hers, there is far too much against him for any serious Tory to contemplate defying the wisdom of Heraclitus: you cannot step twice into the same river. Tory memories are not so long as Labour ones, but they are not so short as Liberal ones, either. Mr Heath fought four elections *as Leader of the Conservative* Party, and lost three of them. Moreover, many of those who voted for his overthrow in 1975 did so because, irrespective of which candidate they wanted in his place, they felt the need *to get rid of him*. Of *those, many* wanted a new Leader not just because Mr Heath had lost too many elections but because of what a correspondent of mine once felicitously described as his "unique ability to find groups of potential Tory supporters and then take steps to offend and alienate them". Again, a few of the older Tory MPs may even remember Mr Heath's *own* conduct at the time of the struggle for the succession to Mr Macmillan, when he spent the crisis *vaulting lightly from* bandwagon to bandwagon until finally alighting on the victorious Home vehicle; these are unlikely to have been impressed by his spluttering rage at the lese-majesté of Mrs Thatcher's challenge to him in 1975, and they are even less likely now to think that Ted was hard done by. And above all, of course, the confession of panic implicit even in *dropping* Mrs Thatcher if she loses the election would give a victorious Labour Party so enormous an advantage in consolidating its power that even the most unstable Tory would be unlikely to wish that advantage quadrupled *by the further admission* that they could think of nothing better to do than go back to a Leader already declared wanting.

But that, as I say, is what *I* believe; there is no reason to assume that *Mr Heath believes it*, *and a* good deal of evidence to suggest that he doesn't; indeed, an extra weight dragging down his chances of returning to the leadership of the party is the way in which he has repeatedly *made clear his opinion that the* Tories who overthrew him were fools, and would come to repent their folly in time, even if, that is, they have not already done so.

Now if Mr Heath is to take back what he sees as his borrowed robes, it can only be in the wake of an election defeat for his party. He has not, of course, gone so far as Mr Powell, whose chances also lie, though for slightly different reasons, in a Labour victory; Mr Powell has urged support for the Labour Party, and even claims to have achieved enough of it in 1974 to put the Labour Party in power, but Mr Heath is still nominally loyal to his party and its electoral front, insisting that he will *vote and campaign for a Tory victory*.

All the same, he knows as well as anyone that, whether his chances of a return from over the water are great or small, they will vanish altogether if the Conservatives win the election under Mrs Thatcher. He is still a sufficiently loyal Tory not to work for a Tory defeat; I hope he is still sufficiently loyal not to wish for one. But if we look at his *behaviour objectively*, it can hardly be denied that, whatever his intentions and wishes, he is making it less, not more, likely that the Tories will win the next election. It is not just that his attacks on Tory policy *provide evidence of disunity in the* Tory ranks; in its present condition the Labour Party would hardly be in a position to exploit differences of opinion among their opponents if Mr Heath had machine-gunned the platform at *Brighton* and the survivors had retaliated with hand-grenades. But by a frontal assault on the economic policy which will, after all, form the main domestic plank in the Tory's election platform, he must *make it less likely that that plank* will hold.

At this point, of course, a defence must be entered on Mr Heath's behalf. Leaving his absurd ambitions out of account he is entitled to plead *that he believes Tory economic* policy to be grievously mistaken and potentially ruinous for the country. Is he to acquiesce while his party adopts a set of *principles* that he is convinced would be a national disaster if put into practice (quite apart from the fact that their adoption may make an electoral victory for the Tories less likely)?

Well, yes, actually Mr Heath is too experienced a politician not to know that there is no chance of the Tory movement away from incomes-policy being reversed this side of the election. Moreover, he must have studied with great care Sir Geoffrey Howe's words in the debate before he made his own contribution even *more pointed on the evening* television programmes. Sir Geoffrey called not for free collective bargaining but for "realistic, responsible" free collective bargaining, which gives a future Tory government *quite as much elbow-room* as is necessary to develop any incomes policy it pleases, up to and including a statutory wage-freeze backed by martial law and the threat of deportation to Australia for anyone who attempts to break it. Mr Heath knows very well that a Thatcher government will advance with the utmost caution towards the relaxation of Labour's policy, and his presentation of the question as one of bloody anarchy versus wise restraint supported by all sensible and patriotic people is false as well as ridiculous.

Mr Heath cannot be expected to support Mrs Thatcher and her *leadership simply because she, not* he, was the choice of those to whom the party has entrsted the selection of a Leader; he has shown himself incapable of any such magnanimity in defeat. And even if he truly believes that Tory incomes policy really is going to be as stark as the caricature of it his attack implied, he certainly cannot believe that he can compel the party to adopt his proposals for the election campaign. And if we give him the fine benefit of a broad doubt, and agree that he *really* does not want his party to lose the election just so that he can look smug and let it be known that no such defeat would have come about if his party had not dropped its faithful pilot, there remains the bitter truth that what he is doing will certainly make it more likely, even if only by a little, that his party *will* lose—thus enabling him to look smug and let it be known that no *such defeat would have come about if....*

Mr Heath was at pains to stress the patriotic nature of Mr Callaghan's incomes policy, and to make clear his belief that it would be *unpatriotic* of the Tories to rejoice in its failure. He also made it clear that although he would fight the election as a Tory, he would not attack this Labour policy. He thus leaves himself the role, in a future economic crisis, of the man who would rather bind wounds than cause them, who puts the country first and wishes his colleagues would do likewise, who will not condemn Labour leaders merely because they are Labour leaders.

There is no place in the unfolding drama for such a role, and Mr Heath, for all his self-regarding disloyalty, would be unfit to play it if there were. He has done his party harm while claiming to be wishing it only good. But whatever happens to Mrs Thatcher's leadership, the ashes of Mr Heath's are too cold to be rekindled, huff and puff how he may. I wish him a speedy and final realization *of this fact, and a fair wind* for the journey towards acting upon it.

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The Gael-force wind sweeping over Scotland

Oban

The force of Gaels who moved into Oban this week to air the Gaelic culture with pipes, poetry, and an embankment of fiddle players are perhaps sterner stuff than the deferential Highlanders who came here in 1892 for the first National Mod. The event is the Gaelic equivalent of the Welsh eisteddfod (a mod being a fod), and the Scottish event was modelled on the Welsh Bardic *Congress, after kilted* observers has studied the eisteddfod in the late 1800s and reported back.

The national stature the two events have achieved since then reflects the fundamental difference between Welsh and Scottish nationalism. Welsh culture and language vibrates to the very roots of the national movement. Scottish nationalism is cold-eyed and economic by comparison, more affiliated to oil fields than to a national identity which in Scotland does not exist finding a likeness between the background, upbringing and lifestyle of a Glaswegian and an Orcadian or a Western Isles man, and a resident of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, is about as relevant as comparing a Zulu with an Eskimo.

The Scottish National Party has given Gaelic a low priority. Their policy on the subject is to be announced later this month after the party machine *has churned out the SNP* line on innumerable other topics.

In Oban this week upwards of 15,000 Gaels have arrived to hear or to perform their gentle songs and lilting poetry. Contestants with such lyrical names as Isbabel and Sheena, Kyrene, and Raema, Ina and Morag Doilidh and Catriona enliven the language before the adjudicators. At the first mod the organizers were obliged to go into the street and invite members of the public into the hall to perform a song or poem. There is no shortage of competitors now although the mod this year is without a bard because the four pieces of Gaelic literature entered were all below standard. An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Scottish Highland Society which organizes the event, is to reconsider the rigid rules of the competition which could be deterring Gaelic writers who number among the finest wordsmiths in Europe.

Where stern attitudes are entering Gaeldom, and taking over from gentle diplomacy is *on the question of the* status given to Gaelic in Highland schools and by local authorities. Since it was officialdom which tried ruthlessly to prevent the use of Gaelic by the *1871* Education Act, there was now a responsibility to repair the damage which reduced the number of Gaelic speakers from 250,000 to about 90,000.

Mr Donald MacCuish, president of An Comunn, has challenged the Scottish Office to match the financial provision from the Welsh Office for the Welsh language, and has emphasized the importance of teaching Gaelic at school, and of broadcasting it on radio and television. The problems for broadcasters are enormous in producing programmes incomprehensible to 98 per cent of the audience in Scotland, but as Mr MacCuish pointed out in his plea to the Government for help, a language in decline might reasonably expect more help than less.

The bilingual policy of the Western Isles council has been welcomed as a courageous initiative, and Ann Comunn are now pressing the Highland region to follow the example. But the pace and direction of Gaelic policy is causing frustration, and led to the resignation of broadcasters and teachers in Scotland.

Mrs Hughina Park, of Bonar Bridge, Sutherland, is proposing to report the Highland Region council to the EEC Commission on Human Rights because of their attitude to the teaching of Gaelic in schools.

"Gaelic has been allowed to die in the schools here. The authorities say they have neither the teachers nor the time to give lessons in Gaelic. Instead, it has become an *English education, and insidiously* over the years we have been taught to despise our language and basic culture."

Ronald Faux

Will the cardinals choose a traditionalist?

They go sadder than in August, if not wiser. The cardinals are certainly more aware of the crucial nature of the decision which they face. So much is clear from what some of the more thoughtful cardinals have been saying. Even more so from the simple fact that never in recent years have they been so anxious to talk before a conclave. Prelates bound by their responsibilities to remain quiet are giving interviews, talking, listing their candidates, listening to others, saying that the conclave will be short—or long—this time, will aim at a transitional solution until the Church itself knows better what it wants, or seek now the Pope who will carry them through the next decade. The unaccustomed prolixity had to be checked according to reports of Tuesday's meeting of cardinals in general congregation where they agreed to have less to say for themselves.





Cardinal Giuseppe Siri: convinced traditionalist. Salvatore Pappalardo: less conservative. Piricle Felici: traditional le / ings.

All this is undoubtedly a sign of the perplexity left by the brief pontificate of John Paul. They are largely bothered by two issues. The first is that John Paul revealed to a totally unexpected degree the need of the ordinary faithful for a Pope who seemed to understand the value of simple communication. And secondly, the need of the Pontificate as it has been fashioned by John XXIII and Paul VI, the last Pope's immediate predecessors, for an able and experienced hand in command of the administrative machinery and the Roman Church's widely extended international and inter-religious responsibilities.

It is probably not an exaggeration to say that part of the failure by the Sacred College to understand these needs more fully was due to the Church's continuing failure to project its own character and problems in a straighforward way to the world at large. There is much talk here of the opportunities which the Roman Church loses when it has the world's press at *its doors and is reluctant* to open those doors sufficiently to reveal in full the difficulties and the hopes behind a Papal election, as seems to be happening now, and this despite the fact that the Church's newfound importance in international affairs makes it a perfectly legitimate subject for serious inquiry. The most damaging effect may not be so much on the public at large, *though the public showed its* thirst for understanding and contact by its grateful acceptance of John Paul's ready smile.

The real effect is internal. Prelates look at television and read newspapers like anybody else. The Sacred College which elects the Pope is drawn from all continents. Most of them are busy men connected with *no more than one aspect of the* Church's life. The shift during the past decade and a half has been decisively towards a church in closer contact with the modern world. "Almost", *as Paul VI used to say*, "as if running after it." It is difficult to doubt that Prelates themselves, including the Papal electors, would know more about their own problems if the Church's life were made public and treated in a more natural way.

Certainly it is still early for this issue to have a real part in the outcome of the forthcoming election. The cardinals *will have a difficult time as it* is, with the need to find a Pope who looks sufficiently pastoral while being sufficiently able as an administrator to sustain the Church's administrative appe*tites and the many aspects of* its position in international affairs. The name one hears most is that of Cardinal Siri, the Archbishop of Genoa, both as a possible candidate and a *man to beat. His appearance* is stern and his reputation is that of a convinced traditionalist. He is not the candidate who would be expected to open the Vatican to the eyes of the world.

Siri's supporters nevertheless show some recognition of the need for an attractive presence by pointing out that he is really much less severe than he seems, not so conservative politically as he is made out to be, and, as a good Genoese, about the only member of the Sacred College with the necessary expert knowledge *to put the Vatican's finances* in order. He also is said to have been the runner-up at the election in August even if a long way behind John Paul.

Opponents maintain that he led the conservative opposition *to many reforms at the Vatican* Council and was publicly reported as saying that the Church would need 20 years to get over John XXIII.

His candidacy is also seen as a device for collecting the conservative votes together in a recognizable block not so much with the aim of electing Siri but of making use of this declared support for another candidate less likely to arouse objection. In this light, some speak of Cardinal Felici. He has had no specific pastoral experience, but emerged as an effective secretary-general despite his traditionalist leanings at the council. Cardinal Uursi, the Archbishop of Naples, is back on the lists as a type similar in character and pastoral experience to the late John Paul.

Pastoral Italiana cardinals likely to be capable of rising to the now immense challenge of the modern Papacy are few. *This emerged clearly enough at* the last conclave. Candidates of undoubted administrative flair are led by Cardinal Benelli, Archbishop of Florence. But he has had a residential diocese for little more than a year and *his earlier experience was* curial. He is moreover under 60 and his energies are such as to make his Papacy likely to be both long and unpredictable—neither of them qualities which *do not usually endear* themselves to Papal electors.

A reasonably pastoral candidate a little older than Benelli, less conservative than Siri with a knowledge of the Curia and the diplomatic service *is at* hand in Cardinal Pappalardo the talented Archbishop of Palermo. He is not particularly well known, partly through his own choice. His comparatively *young age of 60 might raise the* difficult question once again of whether a Papal candidate should be encouraged to offer to resign after a certain period of years. Any such agreement *would mark* a striking change in the conduct of modern elections and the atmosphere does not seem particularly auspicious for such innovations.

The decision to make conditions *inside the Conclave* a little easier this time has lent support to the view that it may last several days. Certainly the cardinals are unlikely to repeat the rapidity of the election of John Paul. There must *now be much more anxiety* about what is at stake and the dangers of a mistake at so delicate a stage in the Church's history. Most of the cardinals appear singularly serene, according to the comment in one of Italy's most distinguished Vatican correspondents. "Though tormented", he adds with respect, "by the gravity of the decision."

At some stage the gravity could be nourished by the need to look more seriously than before at the non-Italian cardinals. The French Chamberlain of the Church and former Secretary of State, Cardinal Villot, would offer an easy shift because of his long experience in Rome. In another way, so would Cardinal Pirdhio, the Italo-Argentinian who is at the head of the congregation dealing with religious orders. And so, too, would Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster. Were he better known the more seriously would be the possibility of doubling the number of British incumbents of the Holy See.

Peter Nichols

Thanks a billion

Continuing our search of new words and new meanings.

A million million spermatozoa,
All of them alive:
Out of their cataclysm but one
poor Noah
Dare hope to survive.

We are in some doubt about precisely how many billion spermatozoa Aldous Huxley had in mind. In traditional British arithmetic class a million *was 10 to the power of six, or* 1,000,000; a billion was a million million, 10 to the power of 12, or 1,000,000,000,000. Then we had trillion (10^{18}) and so on. Americans and *other lesser breeds without the* Law, or so we were told, used billion for a thousand million, that is 10 to the power of nine, or 1,000,000,000, because they had not had the benefit of a *British education. Weight of* numbers has told. The American usage has driven out the historically accepted and logical million million, especially in financial circles—more econo*mic neocolonialism. This is* confusing. *The Times* has decided to end its confusion by conforming to the American style.

Professor Denis Baron, of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, a punctilious wordsmith to whom I am indebted for much good stuff on semantics, recommends that we should use only spaces, not commas, between groups of three figures. This complies with the recommendations of the International Organization for Standardization and the British Standards Institution. In a large part of the world the decimal point is indicated by a comma. Horrific legends abound, as of the German who ordered from a British firm exactly 10 grams of a chemical, which he wrote as 10.000g on the purchase form. This was interpreted as 10,000 grams in this country. The German was astonished by the size both of the bill and the shipment.

Even more confusing is the lack of uniformity in the general and financial press in the use of symbols for these large multiples beyond the dreams of our average overdrafts. One million pounds is written as £1m, or £1M; and one billion dollars as $1b, or $1bn, etc, etc. There are existing, long-standing, and universally familiar and accepted symbols for multiples that are used in science. Many of them, such as kilo- (k) for one thousand times (10^3x) as in kilogram (kg) are also in daily use by the general public.

The judicious Professor Baron thinks that we should adopt these symbols for large sums of money, and so avoid all ambiguity. To a scientist m can mean milli- (one thousandth) or metre, depending on position and context, but never million. One million times is mega- (M); so one million volts is one megavolt or 1MV. Accordingly one million pounds would be one megapound or M£1: the multiplier attaches to the unit, not the number. In the United States a megabuck is an accepted colloquialism for a million dollars. One thousand million times is giga- (G). So one billion dollars in American billions would be G$1. One million *million times*, the traditional and now obsolete British billion is tera- (T).

Philip Howard

Congratulations to the Davis Cup Team for putting Britain within an ace of victory.



SAHARA DIARY

A grey-red, hot, dusty, unfriendly world

I have a serious complaint to lodge with whoever designed the tailboard of the new open-backed Land-Rover. More specifically, it is a complaint against the sadist who decided to put that little curly hook on it at kneecap level.

This individual should know for future reference that my kneecap does not naturally have a small, curly, hookshaped hole in it, even if it does at the moment (and a nasty, livid colour it is too). As punishment, I sentence whoever it is to spend a week or so touring the western Sahara as a guest of the Polisario Front.

The sight of the new fleet of Land-Rovers neatly parked at Tindouf airport had somewhat reassured the journalists and foreign delegates who arrived *there at the end of last month* for the Front's fourth congress. The prospect of riding off across the desert on a camel may be all very romantic, but there are few journalists who have much experience in handling the beasts. A new Land-Rover seemed a much better bet.

Tindouf is about 1,000 miles south-west of Algiers as a Boeing flies, which means it is about 100 miles due west of the "S" in "Saoura" in *The Times Atlas*. For half an hour before the aircraft lands the cabin crew come round and ask passengers to *shut all the blinds* because this is considered a strategic war zone by Algeria and aerial photography or even looking is not allowed. (Unfortunately the Fokker aircraft which *make the journey out of* the congress season are not equipped with blinds so passengers have to be trusted not to spy.)

The desert round Tindouf is a grey-red, dusty colour and here and there round the edge of the airport can be seen the tops of grey-red, dusty coloured jet fighters, well hidden in sand bunkers. The officially recognized border with Morocco is scarcely 40 miles away and the uneasy truce between Algiers and Rabat has meant that weapons are at the ready.

The Land-Rovers were all *painted that same grey-red* colour, although the seats, mounted lengthways in the back, were covered with a bright floral print material which fortunately came off quite easily. *The tailboards were down ready* for people to clamber in, supported by a chain attached to that vicious curly hook.

The old Polisario hands, journalists who have been com*muting into the area since the* war in the western Sahara began to become serious three years ago, manoeuvred themselves into the front seats beside the drivers. The innocent first timers found themselves at the back. The convoy assembled, tailboards were lifted and knees made their first acquaintance with the peculiar *devilishness of that hook*.

From the airport the Land-Rovers set off across the desert to Tindouf and then out to a reception centre known to old hands as Hotel Saint George. *Two tall flagpoles from which* the red, white and black flag of the democratic Republic of the Sahara stirred sluggishly in the heat guarded the entrance to the yard marked out round the "hotel" by stones collected from the desert. The Land-Rovers were neatly parked so close together that it was impossible for the drivers to get out without banging their door on the vehicle alongside. It was a strange parking problem in which the one thing that there seemed to be plenty of was space.

The congress itself was said to be *taking place at a venue* called appropriately Wad al Nasr (Victory River) but exactly where that is must remain a mystery to those with no experience of this stretch of desert. Even the driver said he did not know where he was going, he merely was following the rest.

The western Sahara is essentially not a soft and sandy place. *It is a baked, hard, unfriendly* place. The surface may look something like a huge, slightly overdone meringue pie, but the softness is missing. The Land-Rovers set off from Hotel Saint George *like nothing so much as* a flock of skittish sheep, kicking their heels behind them, shepherded by a topless Land-Rover full of Polisario soldiers *with guns wrapped round with* cloth to protect them against the dust.

Driven at speed across such a surface, the Land-Rover frequently loses all contact with the ground. The occupants of the rear seats frequently lose all contact with the rear seats. Heads hurtle against the canvas roof (if lucky) or against the tubular frame (if unlucky). Knees bank frequently against curly hooks, dust swirls around each vehicle like an accompanying cloud.

Just where Wad al Nasr is defied the expertise of the experts. It is sure that the scenery gave no clue and the Land-Rovers crossed so many tracks in the course of their journey that they might have been their own. One camel was passed, but it was dead and lying in a sandy old water course.

At all events it was a fine camp site. In the long tents American apple juice tins were ranged *alongside the Italian* orange juice and the knives and forks were Sheffield-made, even if the coffee cups were made in China.

That night was spent in modern tents with thick carpets over the ground and a fine white metal wash basin and kettle set ready for the morning ablutions.

That day the journey went on for many hours. We left the camp site in the opposite direction from the one we had taken to reach it and even so



arrived back at the "Hotel Saint George" an hour quicker than we had taken on the outward journey. We left the "hotel" and set off towards *the east for a refugee camp*.

We arrived at the refugee camp well after sunset and had supper in the mud-walled mosque. Another night under canvas and another day spent talking to Polisario representatives and the women who run their refugee camps, or rather with their menfolk.

Women in the western *Sahara are scarcely emanci*pated. Once when the Land-Rovers stopped in the desert I offered one a drink from my water bottle. She refused because the driver wanted some water. Everywhere the party stopped the women waited silently at table and answered commands as silently and obediently as a well-trained dog. The fact that all the young men appeared to be away at the war and the women were left totally in charge of things did not seem to have really elevated their status.

The sun in the Sahara beats *down in just the way that the* imagination thinks it does. The climate is dry and there is none of the humidity that makes some hot climates intolerable. At the same time it is so very *hot that everynne just has to* lie in the shade of their tent. It is a good time to think.

These people are no longer the people their grandfathers or even their fathers were, even though they would like to be. Their womenfolk and children and old men live in refugee camps. Their young men and boys go out to fight in the desert. Some, if the Italian Communist Party is to be believed, still keep slaves. It is a hot, unfriendly world where standards are different to our own and where the people are taught they must either fight for their own country or die as slaves of another country.

Ian Murray

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TIMES PAST
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THIS EMU HAS NO CLOTHES

The creation of a unified currency system throughout the European Community ought to attract the support of all those who favour European unity, or economic development. It would remove a major cause and symbol of European disunity as well as making possible a more rational ordering of the economic affairs of the EEC. It would tend to reduce inflation, encourage trade and investment, and lower interest rates. It would make a major contribution to world currency stability and therefore to world trade.

The motives which lead governments to want to retain national control of the money supply are, on the whole, of the sort which ought to be resisted. They start from a false belief that by allowing a lax monetary policy it is possible to buy greater expansion of the economy and a lower level of unemployment. The events of recent years suggest that quite the contrary is the case, with wrong monetary policies leading in time to more unemployment rather than less. Yet those who wish to see an effective form of European monetary union ought to be especially concerned to ensure that the path chosen is the right one. It is for this reason that the current proposals for the creation of a European Monetary System should be resisted by the government as yet another of the pretend solutions which have bedevilled currency policy in Europe during the past decade. What has been proposed so far is currency alignment, without monetary alignment, something which neither the technical experts nor the economists believe in.

To merge the currencies of the Community countries depends upon merging their monetary policies; and to merge their monetary policies is to merge their economic policies. Not only that, but the alignment of monetary policies must come first, as there will be a time lag between alignment of money supplies and alignment of currencies. This is the choice which has to be faced in deciding to set up a unified European monetary system. Nowhere does it seem to have figured in the discussions which have been held during the working out of the scheme which the EEC is hoping to begin in just over two months' time, a preposterously short time for an extraordinarily ambitious policy.

The experts of the EEC Monetary Committee have carefully refrained from discussing the topic at all, preferring to concentrate on the technical questions of measuring when intervention should take place in foreign exchange markets. The Finance Ministers of the Community have made no worthwhile proposals on how the economic performance of the countries taking part is to be brought into line. Yet if this condition is not met the whole plan is doomed. The value of a currency in the foreign exchange markets is determined, over time, by the rate of inflation at home and that rate is determined by the monetary policies which the authorities pursue. There might be better grounds for believing that the proposed scheme could be made to work if there were grounds for thinking that it would force the governments of weak countries into pursuing the sort of domestic monetary policy necessary to bring down their rates of inflation. Even so the timing could be wrong; it asks us first to step into the abyss and then to build the bridge across it.

In any case by concentrating first on the creation of a system of fixed parities within Europe the authors of the scheme have inevitably focused attention on the short term problems of resisting speculative pressure. Yet that approach raises to prime importance something which ought to be little more than a technical afterthought to be considered in the stage immediately before a final merger of European currencies takes effect. Before that were to happen, there would first need to be a major political commitment by all the participating countries to harmonizing their policies and merging their institutions in the monetary field.

If a single European currency requires a single European monetary policy, a single European monetary policy requires a single European monetary institution. What would be required would be a body with a role similar to the Federal Reserve System in the United States, with an exclusive right to create or control the creation of money throughout the Community. The establishment of such a system poses great technical and constitutional problems, as genuinely important reforms tend to do.

The legal problems which have been raised by the modest suggestion that a proportion of the reserves of the German Federal Bank should be pooled into a European Monetary Fund give only a minor indication of the problems which would be faced.

If the political will to solve these problems is lacking, any attempt to create stability by intervening in the foreign exchange markets is doomed to failure. To tie together low, medium and high inflation currencies is merely a gift to speculators. The creation of a European Federal Reserve System would require a step forward as ambitious as that which led to the signing of the Treaty of Rome. If the European countries are not liking to do that, they should admit that they are not ready to move towards European monetary union rather than bringing discredit on the idea with a scheme which cannot succeed. But they should be willing to do it, and should carry out the real reform with their eyes open, rather than a false reform with their eyes tight shut.

SHOULD MR SMITH BE KEPT OUT OF BRITAIN?

It is abundantly clear that the rank and file of the Conservative party want their MPs to vote against the continuation of sanctions when the order comes up for renewal in November. Many Conservatives feel no less strongly that if Mr Smith can visit the United States and talk to Mr Vance as well as to members of Congress it is wrong, one-sided and hypocritical to debar him from Britain.

There is not much of a case for admitting Mr Smith for the purpose for which he went to the United States—to influence public and congressional opinion in order to bring pressure upon the Administration to change its policy (a purpose that failed). The British public and parliament are, unlike the Americans, fairly well informed, complex as the situation has become. A barnstorming visit would probably raise the heat without shedding proportionately more light. But there are respectable arguments for bringing Mr Smith here with one of his black colleagues (preferably Bishop Muzorewa) to discuss with the government, and properly in the current situation, with the opposition, possible next steps in achieving settlement with the Patriotic Front leaders and guerrillas.

The objection that he, a rebel, cannot come here without breaking the law falls down on common sense. Britain has taken all necessary powers to do anything it likes with Rhodesia and Rhodesians. In the past British ministers have talked with Britain with those against whom grave charges can be brought under English laws—Mr Whitelaw did so as recently as 1972. What matters is not the letter of the laws on Rhodesia as enacted here, but their intention—which is to end a rebellion by a peaceful settlement.

The same answer is valid against any demur about the morality of bringing him to Britain—the issue is human lives, not taking sides (or taking umbrage). If it is wrong to deal in Britain (as opposed to one of HM ships) with Mr Smith, then it is wrong for ministers to talk to Mr Nkomo, who had taken on himself responsibility for killing the passengers in civil aircraft. If it be now accepted that we face a worsening civil war in Rhodesia, then it is as right to negotiate with Mr Smith as with Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

The proper question is whether a visit by Mr Smith and the Bishop would be constructive. Probably it would be. British ministers need to find out if the removal of racial discrimination, hailed by the Bishop, does at last give real credibility to the March 3 agreement. Ministers have ample means of pointing to any areas where it still does not, and telling Mr Smith that the Executive Council cannot expect a tittle of support until these points are met; but the public must be told what they are, and for what specific reasons the settlement (not yet put to the white referendum) remains malodorous in Dr Owen's nostrils as well as Mr Mugabe's.

The stick and carrot of all such negotiations must be the removal of sanctions—not indiscriminately, as the Conservative rankers wish, but constructively as part of the transition to black rule. And for both sides. To maintain sanctions whatever Mr Smith does amounts to a public avowal that Britain and the United States are implacably the allies (at arm's length) of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe. What was bias will become outright support. Possibly this commitment was wrung from Mr Callaghan in Kano; if so, he should confess it to Parliament—that Britain is, in this matter, under African control. But if our policy is still our own, sanctions are our chosen tools for getting peace and pressuring both sides, not one. Mr Davies in a speech handicapped by illness unfortunately failed to make that point, and his suggestion that he could not deal with Mr Nkomo was quite mistaken—one deals with power, and if Mr Nkomo becomes Zimbabwe's president eventually, Britain will negotiate with him.

Bringing Mr Smith to London would incense the Africans but not bringing him will help to convince the Patriotic Front that it has a veto. On the contrary, policy requires that the Front's leaders should be made to negotiate for less than the unconditional surrender it apparently demands, an unconditional surrender which would lead to a new civil war between Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe. Now is the time to negotiate in this way. If in despair the Executive Council were to "hand over" the "colony" under British law to Britain, the choices would become infinitely more embarrassing and perilous for the British Government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Publishing comparisons of national earnings to output

From Sir John Partridge

Sir, Amidst the current debate on incomes policy may I make the following modest plea. It is that published comparisons of national earnings: whether year on year or over other periods, should be regularly set alongside not only movements in prices—as is the conventional practice—but also alongside movements in national output.

What happens now is that while indices of output trends are published every month they are rarely put in juxtaposition with the monthly data on industrial earnings and retail prices. It is almost as though togetherness would be too painful to contemplate.

Since the end of 1973 industrial earnings have risen by 106 per cent; prices by 101 per cent; Gross Domestic Product by 4 per cent. Within GDP, industrial production (including North Sea oil activities) has risen by 1½ per cent, and manufacturing production has fallen by 4 per cent. There are three elements in the equation: pay, prices, and output. It is the last of these which points most directly to the magnitude of our problems in the productivity field.

I do not argue that any such regular triple comparison of the trends in *national* earnings, prices and output would quickly have any great influence on the varying situations in individual bargaining units. But it might at least help to underscore the fact that a nation or a business which pays itself vastly more for a relatively static volume of production is playing ducks and drakes with its future.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARTRIDGE,
Wildwood,
Haslemere,
Surrey.
October 11.

From Mr J. P. Hall

Sir, Sir Fred Catherwood asks forcefully for more investment in British industry (October 6) citing the higher investment levels of our international competitors. But Sir Fred would certainly seem to be overstating his case in saying that lack of new equipment is our main *current* limitation in the market place. Nor can I accept that by itself it explains our loss of share of world trade, which started and continued its shattering slide when investment levels were for the most part in our favour.

It is doubtful whether Ford of Britain is significantly below Ford's own continental plants in investment per worker in "real" and comparable terms, but low shift productivity in Britain yields an efficiency ration of less than 1: 2 compared with their German and Belgian plants.

BL's Bathgate plant is but the latest of an infinitely long list of investment programmes that got caught up on the new Luddism of workers and unions who have insisted on immediately claiming for themselves too great a share of the benefits of new plant either in the form of increased wages and/or decreased effort, continued bogus overtime plus redundancy payments. At present it's far more a question of what use we make of our equipment than of its sophistication.

Unquestionably investment is vital in the longer term, but right now we are suffering above all from an inability to utilize old investment. Of what use is it to build new plant while labour persistently overvalues itself and puts every conceivable obstacle in the way of reaping the benefits of the investment?

Politicians and industry alike must grasp this nettle before launching into more and more expenditure. If they do not, we shall all sink into a morass of increasingly highly geared inefficiency, choked back from the drain in the shop floor.

Yours faithfully,
J. P. HALL,
Lane Lodge,
Stoke Green,
Near Slough,
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr Graham Presland

Sir, It is sad to find Lord Keynes misrepresented yet again. Sir Frederick Catherwood (October 6) writes, "Keynesian economics . . . have shifted resources out of the market sector into the public sector and high and progressive personal taxes have discouraged the investment sources on which industry had been built up."

The Keynesian position is surely that action is needed to ensure sufficient spending to buy what can be produced with resources fully employed. Whilst this can indeed be achieved by raising public sector spending, cuts in income tax are in corporation tax are equally effective. The choice is the politicians' and not dictated by Keynesian economics.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM PRESLAND,
School of Management Studies,
St Helens,
Merseyside.

From Dr Brian Burkitt

Sir, The full blooded attack by Professor Hayek on the activities of British trade unions (*The Times*, October 10) could only be answered in full by an article of similar length. However, it must be pointed out that his policy recommendations lack relevance, since they are based on analysis proceeding from false assumptions.

So long as employers possess the right to hire and fire and to exercise largely unfettered control over the level and organization of production, it is manifestly incorrect to assert that trade unions are the only privileged institution licensed to use coercion. Coercion based on employers' authority is an essential element of the "free" labour market extolled by Hayek and it is the duty of unions to protect their members by countering it.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN BURKITT,
23 Moorway,
Tranmere Park,
Guiseley,
Leeds.
October 10.

From Mr Robert W. Tyrrell

Sir, The cause of economic growth in the industrialized countries since 1780 was not the invention of capitalism, as Paul Johnston (October 11) suggests; it was the use of fossil energy for the first time to multiply man's productive powers. The capitalist system was a consequence of this prime mover, and could not exist without it.

The problems of the future will have little to do with classic capitalism or Marxism and a great deal to do with sources of energy and raw materials.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT W. TYRRELL,
51 Glenhouse Road, SE9.
October 11.

The culling of grey seals

From Dr E. Barton Worthington

Sir, History repeats itself on the Grey Seals issue, but from the mass of talks, writings and showings of recent days one would not guess it.

Nearly 20 years ago, in response to agitation from the fishing industry that the depredations of grey seals were going beyond the bounds, a Grey Seals Committee was established. I was its chairman, as then Chief Scientist of the Nature Conservancy, and its members were men well versed in conservation, on seals and on fisheries. They included Sir Frank Fraser Darling, Dr Harrison Matthews, Professor H. R. Hewer, Sir Cyril Lucas and Captain Stansfeldt.

Over several years we examined the scientific evidence and initiated research to fill the gaps. We predicted that without control the population was likely to double itself each decade. We recommended that annual culls be started to maintain the population at a level tolerable to the fishermen and in the interests of the seals themselves.

Experience since then has largely vindicated those conclusions. In some critical areas, such as the Farne Isles, after initial opposition, seal culls have become the rule. The policy of population control of seals, as of mankind, has become widely accepted.

Why then do the media do so much to twist public opinion?

Yours faithfully,
E. BARTON WORTHINGTON,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
October 11.

Ruling the waves

From the Controller of Radio 3

Sir, Mr J. D. Barber (October 11) accuses the BBC of discriminating against Radio 3 in its medium wavelength allocations. Yet it is one of the very few cultural networks in the world that is broadcast on both VHF and medium wave. France-Musique, for instance, can *only* be heard on VHF.

In terms of finance, £13 million per year are currently being spent on Radio 3 as against £7 million on Radio 1 despite the vast disparity in the respective size of their audiences. The new allocation of wavelengths was not merely the result of the Geneva Wavelength Conference; it also had to take the separate needs of Scotland, Wales and Ulster into account. There is simply no doubt that VHF provides far greater fidelity in music reproduction than medium wave and it is precisely the discrimination Mr Barber attributes to Radio 3 listeners that they are increasingly likely to exercise in favour of VHF. On VHF there is wider frequency response, comparative freedom from interference, and the possibility of stereophony. The price of a three band receiver including VHF is less than it was 25 years ago. Of how many consumer goods can that be said?

Had we left Radio 3 on its present medium wave, it could have suffered intolerable interference at night time. The new channel (247 metres) provides much the same overall coverage in daytime and even at night will be appreciably better than the present channel if the latter had to compete with a foreign transmission on the same wavelength. And we are hoping to be able to strengthen the 247 metres medium wave signal by boosters in specific areas.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN HEARST,
Controller, Radio 3,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Broadcasting House, W1.

Mr Smith's views on race

From Miss Sheila Greenwood

Sir, I think your readers might be interested to know that after serving in the Royal Air Force, Mr Ian Smith attended Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa. I was a student there at the time. He was a leading protagonist in the student movement to admit non-whites to the University.

Does this not confound Ambassador Andrew Young's remarks about Mr Smith being a racist?

Yours faithfully,
SHEILA GREENWOOD,
Whitsbury House,
Fordingbridge,
Hampshire.
October 10.

British microelectronics

From Dr L. J. Herbst

Sir, Your leader on microelectronics in yesterday's *Times* (October 2) contains a misleading slant in the phrase that "the importance for British industry of microprocessors lies in their *use*, not their manufacture."

To start with, a microprocessor is not, as might be inferred from your article—and many others—a computer, but only part of one, namely the control and processing portion of a microcomputer. Several integrated circuit chips are needed to make a complete microcomputer and this leads to a large variety of possible permutations making up a microcomputer assembly.

The intelligent use of microcomputers demands some understanding, extending well beyond programming, of microcomputer architecture and the potential of the hardware, a term signifying integrated circuit chips and electromechanical peripherals.

Over and above that, it is vital that we should have a strong indigenous microelectronics industry in order to satisfy a substantial proportion of the huge domestic demand which is bound to arise, and also in order to contribute to our exports. This is just as important as realizing the potential of the microcomputer in industrial applications.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. HERBST,
Head of Department,
Department of Electrical, Instrumentation and Control Engineering,
Teesside Polytechnic,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland.

Offensive interviewing

From Mr Wilfred Greatorex

Sir, Mr John Stokes MP (Letters, October 5) applauds Sir Harold Wilson for having terminated a television interview when questions came up about the Bingham Report.

Some will wonder where is the discourtesy or lack of dignity in an interviewer who merely asked Sir Harold to discuss a grand scale official charade which occurred while he was still in office as Prime Minister. The matter was not sub judice. It was not restricted by the Official Secrets Act.

Sir Harold is still a professional politician. Are we to take it that Prime Ministers or ex-Prime Ministers should now be insulated from the hard question in the media? Are we to genuflect before our political leaders? It was not so in the United States at the time of Watergate. It must not be so here over Oilgate.

Even Moses would not expect such soft and privileged treatment were he alive today—which he isn't.

Yours faithfully,
WILFRED GREATOREX,
Foxwell,
Berry Hill,
Taplow,
Near Maidenhead,
Berkshire.
October 5.

A police ombudsman

From Mr Jeff Rooker, MP for Perry Barr (Labour)

Sir, Publication of Sir Robert Mark's book *In the Office of Constable* and the long extracts in *The Times* have caused much comment on the new police complaints procedure.

During the parliamentary recess I have had several discussions with senior police officers and have not found one who resents the lay element. What they do resent is the quite astronomical increase in paperwork involved in the procedure. This is required because the lay element is at the end of the procedure, acting more or less as a long stop, and is not in at the beginning.

A proposal finding favour with those at or near Superintendent level (who bear much of the investigatory work load), is a Police Ombudsman in the same style as the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsmen. This would bring the lay element into the beginning of the complaints procedure and have the effect of sorting the wheat from the chaff. Only those cases where the lay element agreed there was a prima facie case would proceed.

The public would be satisfied because the Police had not been the sole investigator; the paperwork and bureaucracy would be cut as the trivial and sometimes malicious cases were not taken right through the procedure; and the police would be left to do the real job of catching villains of all kinds.

What Parliament enacted it can amend and there is no merit in waiting several years just because that is the way we have done things in the past.

Yours faithfully,
JEFF ROOKER,
House of Commons.

The Warwick vase

From Sir John Pope-Hennessy, FBA

Sir, I have read with some surprise the statement in your issue of October 9 that "three weeks ago Sir John Pope-Hennessy, special adviser to the New York Museum, visited Britain, and it is thought the sale of the vase may have been agreed then".

I did not visit Britain three weeks ago and I have not been associated with this transaction. May I at the same time record the view that the Warwick vase is not a work of art of national importance and that the press agitation regarding its export is wholly unjustified.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN POPE-HENNESSY,
Consultative Chairman, European Paintings Department,
Metropolitan Museum,
New York.
October 12.

From Mr Francis Collin

Sir, Would it not be within the capacity of modern technology, one wonders, to make a full-sized replica of the "Warwick" vase (Marlborough vase? Getty vase? Metropolitan vase?)?

Surely it would pay Madame Tussaud's to do this (with the permission of the new owners) and to exhibit it to the public in Warwick Castle?

Its aesthetic appeal, its history and newly acquired fame would be a great attraction, and how many of those who saw it would *really* mind whether they were seeing the original or the copy?

The distinction would be almost entirely a mercenary one, based on those intangible and artificial factors which professional dealers and those who buy for investment (amateur dealers) have to bear in mind. But do we, as members of the public, have to consider these factors to quite the extent we do?

Why not several copies, come to that, with one for us Londoners to enjoy, ourside the Orangery, say, at Kensington Palace?

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS COLLIN,
30 Eaton Terrace, SW1.

A disrupted tour

From Mr Michael Mason

Sir, Opposition on the part of Australian homosexual women and men to Mrs Mary Whitehouse's recent tour was not occasioned, as she claims (October 10), by her "Child care—not child abuse" thesis. It was prompted by such publications as leaflets circulated to the press, and bearing a photograph of Mrs Whitehouse, published by the Australian Festival of Light and calling on the Government to declare homosexual organizations illegal as well as forbidding any public representations urging the reform of the laws against homosexuality.

It was a disgraceful document. If Mrs Whitehouse was aware of it, she did not repudiate her association with it. If she did not, she will at least understand what moved the homosexual protesters.

"Pies", whether of wholesome fruit and pastry or of shaving cream and dye, obviously have no part to play in such arguments, merely trivializing issues of some importance. But nor should fanciful claims that homosexuals advocate "child abuse".

As to our supposed commitment to destroy families, I wonder where Mrs Whitehouse imagines gay people come from? This particular two-headed, bug-eyed monster will be forever grateful to the parents who bore him and have continually supported him and tried to understand him.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MASON,
News Editor,
Gay News,
1A Normand Gardens,
Greyhound Road, W14.
October 11.

New building in Hull

From Mr Ian R. Holden

Sir, I note with concern Charles McKean's article on Page 16 of today's edition (September 27). Whilst we would agree here in Hull that the decision to proceed with multistorey flats is controversial in the context of national thinking, your correspondent is clearly ill-informed of the rationale for this particular decision.

The site in question is within 200 yards of the city centre, where high rise dwellings, as your photograph shows, have been successfully occupied for some years. The decision to build further flats was taken in the light of the known public demand for accommodation close to the city centre.

As to the general views expressed about this city, I feel that you are very sadly in need of up-to-date information about the new investment and development which is occurring here today. It is quite untrue to infer that the city does not obtain new industry, or that it is in any way a declining force in the industrial field. Quite the opposite is true and I do think that more care should be taken in checking facts before expressing such ill-informed opinions.

Yours faithfully,
IAN R. HOLDEN,
Director of Industrial Development,
City of Kingston upon Hull,
76/78 Lowgate,
Kingston upon Hull,
September 27.

Whitehall promotion

From the Deputy General Secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants

Sir, Peter Hennessy's report on "fast stream" recruitment into the Civil Service and, more particularly, the front page introduction to the article (October 9) may have left the impression that the Society of Civil and Public Servants was seeking to restrict the supply of university graduates into the Civil Service administration. That is not our proposal and it would perhaps be helpful if I clarified the position.

At present graduates are recruited into Civil Service Administration via the Executive Officer (EO) competition (1,212 in 1977) and the Administration Trainee (AT) competition (111 in 1977). Those recruited through the AT competition receive more favoured training and career development arrangements than an EO thus their opportunity to advance through the grades is very much greater.

This advantage is given before either entrant has had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her ability "on the job" and is based purely on a recruitment system which we believe favours particular universities and particular social backgrounds.

Our proposal is that all graduates, along with A level entrants and promotees from within the service, should enter Civil Service Administration as Executive Officers; they should be tested on the job, trained and career managed in a positive way and those who prove to be the most able after about six years of testing employment would be selected for accelerated advancement so that they reach as high a level in Service as his ability allows.

The difference between our proposal and the present arrangement, or any future arrangement which includes "starred entrants", is that we believe those selected for accelerated advancement to the highest positions should have demonstrated their ability on the job before they receive special development.

It is quite wrong, in our view, that this decision should be made only on the basis of a selection process which must, because the candidates are mainly young graduates straight down from university, place the main emphasis on background and on ability to perform well in an artificial selection environment.

The consequence of such a selection procedure is to perpetuate the situation whereby ministers' closest advisers are drawn from a limited social class, with little hard experience of the real problems of implementing the policies on which they advise.

It is not, therefore, our wish to reduce the number of graduates entering Civil Service Administration; what we are seeking to achieve is a selection process which will be fair to everyone and which will ensure that those who reach the top levels of the Civil Service will, from the outset, have demonstrated their right to be there by performance on the job.

Yours sincerely,
CAMPBELL CHRISTIE,
124-130 Southwark Street, SE1.
October 9.

Vulnerability of Tribunites

From Mr Tom Hooson

Sir, Mr Emery's prediction (October 7) that many Tribune MPs are about to lose their seats requires a 1931 size debacle (not impossible but not likely) or tenure of a disproportionate share of Labour held marginals to come true. The facts do not support Mr Emery. By matching the up to date list of 71 Tribune MPs from a recent *Tribune* with October 1974 election results, I find that any realistic swing from Labour—3, 5 or 8 per cent—will remove Tribunites only in about the same proportion as other Labour MPs.

I would bet, contrary to Mr Emery, that when Labour moves into opposition, the extremists will have many bases, mainly where Labour majorities are impregnable to competition, fact or reason. For there the pure milk of socialism will be unadulterated by fears of offending moderates, and "democracy" as understood in Blackpool and East Berlin will prevail.

The loud voice of extremism will be heard in Parliament for a long time yet. It will die only when upwards of 10 million Labour voters begin to think before voting. The inert acquiescent tribal vote is the power base of the extremists; its irrationality goes so deep that no one election cure can work miracles.

Yours faithfully,
TOM HOOSON,
The Lindens,
The Watton,
Brecon,
Powys.
October 7.

The culling of grey seals

From Dr E. Barton Worthington

Sir, History repeats itself on the Grey Seals issue, but from the mass of talks, writings and showings of recent days one would not guess it.

Nearly 20 years ago, in response to agitation from the fishing industry that the depredations of grey seals were going beyond the bounds, a Grey Seals Committee was established. I was its chairman, as then Chief Scientist of the Nature Conservancy, and its members were men well versed in conservation, on seals and on fisheries. They included Sir Frank Fraser Darling, Dr Harrison Matthews, Professor H. R. Hewer, Sir Cyril Lucas and Captain Stansfeldt.

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Experience since then has largely vindicated those conclusions. In some critical areas, such as the Farne Isles, after initial opposition, seal culls have become the rule. The policy of population control of seals, as of mankind, has become widely accepted.

Why then do the media do so much to twist public opinion?

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E. BARTON WORTHINGTON,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
October 11.

Ruling the waves

From the Controller of Radio 3

Sir, Mr J. D. Barber (October 11) accuses the BBC of discriminating against Radio 3 in its medium wavelength allocations. Yet it is one of the very few cultural networks in the world that is broadcast on both VHF and medium wave. France-Musique, for instance, can *only* be heard on VHF.

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Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN HEARST,
Controller, Radio 3,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Broadcasting House, W1.

Stevenson's Donkey

From Mr David Edmundson

Sir, In his fascinating article "Stevenson's Donkey" (September 30) Richard Holmes's formidable list of Modestine's load omits the heaviest item of all: RLS himself. Stevenson nowhere admits to it, but there is independent evidence.

Fitzwater Wray, who, under the pen name of Kuklos (which he said was the Greek for a wheel), was cycling correspondent of the *Daily News* in the 1920s, with his wife (Klossie) followed as much of Stevenson's route as could be done on a bicycle, meeting several people who remembered Stevenson. They all agreed that Stevenson sometimes rode on Modestine.

I had this from Kuklos himself in 1925. He used to lecture on his adventures, and there must be others who can confirm his account.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID EDMUNDSON,
Middle Place,
Heathwaite Manor,
Windermere, Cumberland.

Just rewards

From Mr Christopher Booker

Sir, I am intrigued by your Law Report (October 4) of the case of *Bwanaoga v Bwanaoga*, in which it was submitted that a telephone conversation between "a legal executive qualified as a solicitor in New Zealand" and "a graduate articled clerk employed by a firm of solicitors practising in the East End" should be rewarded at "the rate of £13 an hour plus 50 per cent for care and attention". His Lordship, Mr Justice Payne, found that this was "adequate remuneration".

I calculate that £13 an hour plus 50 per cent amounts to some £20 an hour, or (assuming one can stay on the telephone that long) £160 per eight-hour day, or roughly £40,000 a year.

Certain questions cannot help intruding on the mind of the bemused layman. (1) Does this "adequate remuneration" represent the total efforts of both sides, or must it be doubled? (2) How are we to imagine a telephone conversation conducted without "care and attention"—presumably one side just leaving the telephone off the hook? (3) What is the price of a non-graduate articled clerk, because I think that may be all I can afford?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BOOKER,
Garden Flat,
16 Thurlow Road, NW3.

FOREIGN REPORT

Decisive session of Ottawa Parliament opens

Mr Trudeau gives pledge on Queen's role

The curtain went up on a decisive half-year in Canadian political affairs on Wednesday with the opening of the fourth and last session of the thirtieth Parliament. Dissolution is expected some time next spring, clearing the way for a general election.

The opening was marked by a Government commitment in the Speech from the Throne, read by Governor-General Julien Leger, that it would not "in any way" reduce the role of the Queen in Canada.

The address pledged "severe" Government spending restraints, while also shifting expenditure to high priority social and economic goals. These included industrial expansion and job creation, in addition to more help for the needy.

There had been, the speech said, "misunderstanding" about some features of the Government's plan for constitutional renewal, which includes repatriation and overhaul of the British North America Act.

The Government's view was that the new constitution "should describe the situation as it exists today", and discussions were already under way with provincial governments to ensure that the legal drafting conforms to that intention.

"There is no intention to change or to reduce in any way the role Her Majesty plays."

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, came under intense criticism this summer when he unveiled constitutional proposals which, in the opinion of many expert observers, would widen the Governor-General's role at the expense of the Queen.

The Speech from the Throne promised that a revised constitutional Bill will be introduced in Parliament at the new session. An earlier Bill died on the Commons order paper when the previous session prorogued.

The part of the Speech from the Throne devoted to economic matters was mostly a recapitulation of measures the Government has already announced, aimed at stimulating Canadian business. However, it represented a new and stronger commitment to the principle of controlling public expenditures while encouraging private industrial expansion.

Steps will be taken both to reduce the size of the federal Civ Service and prevent it leading the private sector in wage settlements— as was once the case in Canada.

Increased support will be provided for big capital projects in manufacturing, energy and transportation.

Even as it was taking place, the opening was over-shadowed by a far more compelling political attraction which comes along just five days later. Next Monday, 15 federal by-elections will be held—the largest number ever to take place on one day in Canada.

Political observers will be closely watching the results of this mini-general election for further indications of a trend away from Mr Trudeau and his governing liberals. The Prime Minister received a jolt recently with the publication of a Gallup poll showing his party with only a 3 per cent lead over Mr Joe Clark's Progressive Conservatives, the main Opposition party. A month earlier the lead was 10 points.

Since then opinion surveys have shown the Liberals actually tightening their traditionally strong grip on French-speaking Quebec. The Tories are now believed to be ahead of the Liberals in the nine English-speaking provinces.

Three of the by-elections will be held in Quebec, Canada's second largest province, and the Liberals are conceded a change of winning all three seats, including two which they did not previously hold.

The remaining by-elections will take place in six other provinces, and it is here that the Tories are expected to come out strongly.

The by-elections are due to take place only two days before a provincial vote in Saskatchewan, the only province now governed by the socialist New Democratic Party (NDP). The New Democrats under Mr Allan Blakeney, the Premier, are in a thre-way battle with the Liberals, who ruled Saskatchewan through part of the 1960s, and the Conservatives, who have shown signs of coming to life in the province.

A strong Conservative trend has been noticeable in provincial elections in recent years, but this is not necessarily translatable into Tory success at the national level. Only last month the Conservatives overthrew a Liberal administration that had been in power for eight years in Nova Scotia. Last year the Conservatives overthrew an NDP government in Manitoba.

Of the 10 provinces the Liberals now hold power in only one—tiny Prince Edward Island—while the Conservatives are the governing party in seven.

At both the national and provincial levels the liberals have been badly hurt by Canadians' concern over economic issues.

Inflation is still running at more than 9 per cent. Unemployment is at a seasonally-adjusted rate of 8.5 per cent, and most observers believe it will reach 10 per cent this winter.

Mr Trudeau's own popularity has steadily declined. Many Canadians see him as too concerned with constitutional matters.

In addition, the Prime Minister suffers from the fact that the Liberal Party in Quebec has, since last February, had a strong new leader in the person of Mr Claude Ryan to do battle with the separatist government of Mr René Lévesque.

Mr Trudeau's career got an inadvertent boost when the separatist Parti Québécois was elected to office in November, 1976, since national unity and separatist-bashing have long been his strong suit in the eyes of the Canadian electorate.

But Mr Ryan, a former newspaper publisher and a federalist, is widely considered a good bet to trounce the separatists at the polls in 1980, and lead the Liberals back to office in Quebec.

Despite all his troubles, it is too early by far to talk about the political demise of Mr Trudeau. He has had his back to the wall before, notably after the Liberals' near-defeat in the 1972 federal election, and has always managed to get back on top.

John Best

Afghanistan coup

West keeps cool

If the Afghanistan coup had occurred 15 or 20 years ago the Americans might well have put troops into neighbouring Pakistan to "contain" a communist threat to the Indian Ocean. But since April the response has been wary and coupled with a disposition to wait and see.

Pakistan feels shocked and let down and many are the voices telling visitors that the defence of the West's vital oil routes in the region cannot still be left to Iran and Saudi Arabia.

One reason for the controlled response is that the misty outlines of Afghanistan's communist revolution had not become clear before the Khalq (the people) faction of the Communist Party started eliminating the rival Parchem (the Flag) faction from power. "They have problems we would not want to imagine", one American diplomat remarked to me.

The Carter Administration appears to have decided provisionally that no great American interests are at stake in Afghanistan. Privately some American officials are happy to watch the local communists try their hand at breaking up the feudal system which has defied all attempts at reform.

But if reconnaissance satellites reported Soviet troop movements across Afghanistan, heading south or towards Iran, the American attitude would change swiftly. There can be no confusion between the importance the United States attaches to the Shah's problems in Iran and how it gauges its proper stance towards ill-coordinated Afghanistan.

India's response to the coup has been skilled. Recognition was quick in order to assert India's national interests. It was absurd to allege—as some Westerners did—that the move was made to oblige Moscow.

"There is no need for the Government of India to react as if it were Lord Curzon," Mr Jagat Mehta, the highest permanent official at the Indian External Affairs Ministry, remarked at a dinner party soon after the coup.

That was more than a *bon mot*, for things have changed since Britain blundered last century into its Afghan adventures. These still cause bitterness in Kabul which the communist propaganda machine is likely to exploit next year, the sixtieth anniversary of Afghanistan's overthrow of British suzerainty.

India is perhaps the key factor in the Russians' thinking in the whole region. To polarize the situation by a full scale takeover of Afghanistan would alienate India and help the Chinese in southern Asia.

When Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the Indian External Affairs Minister, went to Kabul last month, the Government took pains to give him the full red carpet treatment.

The Russians tried to tell the Indians when Mr Vajpayee was earlier in Muscow that they believed China was behind the disturbances in northern and eastern Afghanistan. The Afghan Air Force has strafed areas near the frontier, and the Army fought actions, provoking an influx of several thousand Muslim tribesmen fleeing "Godless Marxism" into Pakistan.

It is money from the Gulf states financing fanatical Islamic groups like the Muslim Brotherhood and entering via the Pathan tribesmen who straddle the frontier which worries Kabul most at present.

Pakistan is naturally troubled and a senior Pakistan Army officer asked me: "Does India want Pakistan to become a buffer state?"

The military men in Islamabad would like the United States to give them moral support and provide badly needed modern arms. But American-Pakistan relations are at a low ebb because of the nuclear reprocessing affair, and Pakistan does not have the cash to buy what it needs, though Saudi Arabia might help again. If Pakistan decides to stay in the Central Treaty Organization (Cento), arms and equipment might be supplied more easil.

The talk of Russian tanks at the Khyber Pass is an exaggeration. Defence experts say the gorge could be put out of action by air strikes.

When General Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistan military ruler, and Mr Nur Muhammad Tarakki, the Afghan Prime Minister, met in Kabul last month they seem to have assured each other they would each concentrate on their sizable domestic problems. But Kabul none the less does keep sentiment alive over the Pashtoonistan and Baluchistan separatist movements in Pakistan.

The military regime in Islamabad faces a hard choice since the communists installed themselves in Kabul. Either some genuine devolution of power is negotiated with the Peshawar and Quetta provinces—and the Punjabi politicians are made to stomach it—or Pakistan risks a self-generated break-up.

With the threat from Afghanistan, a new guerrilla war like that which Mr Bhutto waged from 1973 to 1977 would be suicide for Pakistan.

Richard Wigg

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Food Report

Scrutiny of new foods to be secret

Secret machinery for vetting new foods is quietly being assembled by Government Departments. For the past year they have been bargaining with grocery manufacturers about a voluntary discipline in which all "novel" foods will be submitted for inspection by civil servants.

Nutrients will have to be extracted from unconventional sources if the world food shortage is to be prevented from worsening. Many of the most important nutrients in the British diet come from foods like meat, fish, eggs and cheese which are costly to produce in terms of energy and raw material intake.

Already some of the meat protein used traditionally in processed foods like sausages and in canteen meals is being replaced by vegetable substitutes extracted from North American soya beans.

Experiments are in progress to extract useful and economic nutrients from widespread and little-used materials like grass, vegetable residues and even manure. The Government wants to make sure that nothing suspect or weird enters the British diet without consumers noticing it.

The vetting system will be a secret operation which the Government justifies by saying that the existing safeguards of the Food and Drugs Act will remain. They enable the Government to order a food off the market if it is found to be unsafe. It argues that there is no need for public disclosure of the voluntary vetting scheme because the powers in the Act will enable it to detect an undesirable product.

It has therefore decided on almost complete secrecy for the vetting scheme, for which it will not be accountable to Parliament. The final decision about approving or rejecting any product will be left to ministers. Approval will be in the form of a certificate issued to the manufacturer.

Products will be examined first by a group of civil servants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Health and Social Security. Manufacturers will be allowed to appeal against its recommendations to a second committee which will include a doctor and representatives from food companies, consumer groups and enforcement authorities such as associations and local councils.

It will meet under an independent chairman, who will probably be a leading food scientist or technologist. In this miniature bureaucracy members of the second committee will be expected to sign such tightly-phrased commitments to secrecy that the only thing they will be able to tell anybody about their committee is that they are members of it.

The award of certificates to the manufacturers of new products will never be made public. Any objections made against a new product by Ministers or by either of the new committees will remain secret. If an MP asks in a Parliamentary question which companies have been granted certificates the information will probably be withheld.

The Government claims that one important reason for keeping the system secret is that companies are highly sensitive about the possibility of information about new processes being leaked to competitors. Work on novel foods that may help to ease the world food shortage is long and costly and companies do not want their investments to be jeopardized.

One of the strangest features of the new system is that it will bypass the well-established procedure under which all foods are examined by experts at the request of Ministers. That job is already done by the Food Standards Committee and the Food Additives Committee, whose members are appointed by Ministers and who make recommendations to Ministers.

The difference between the existing committees and those which the Government plans to set up is that they publish their recommendations. Moreover the action which Ministers take as a result is also published.

What makes the secrecy of the new system so disturbing is that the food industry itself is baffled by the decision to bypass the existing committees. Mr John Wood who works in the secretariat of the Food and Drink Industries Council, said that food companies did not understand fully what the second committee would do.

"I do not think they are totally convinced that it is necessary to have this system", he said. "Why set up a new bureaucracy of committees? No serious problems have occurred through manufacturers using novel foodstuffs." The council is the leading lobby for the British grocery manufacturing industry.

Hugh Clayton

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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 12: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief, visited the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport, Colerne, today.
Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Sir Charles Curran, 57; Sir Gilbert Flemming, 81; Rear-Admiral John Grant, 70; Sir Anthony Grover, 71; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rosier, 63; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, 53; Sir Geoffrey Vickers, VC, 84.

Cocktail party

Primrose League
The annual conference cocktail party of the Primrose League was held in Brighton last night. In the absence of the chancellor, Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, the guests were received by Mr John Stokes, MP, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, and Mrs Stokes. Members of the Shadow Cabinet attended with friends and supporters of the league.

Today's engagements

Lectures: Correggio and art in Parma. National Gallery, 1. Degas: "The Little Dancer" and other sculptures, Tate Gallery, 1.
Recitals: Organ, St Stephen's Walbrook, 12.30. Recorded music, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15.
Concert: An introduction to the viol, Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, 7.45.
Walk: Thomas More's Chelsea, meet Sloane Square station, 2.
Exhibitions: Icons from Bulgaria, Courtauld Institute, Woburn Square, 10-5. Eskimo Art, Tattershall Castle floating gallery, Victoria Embankment, 10-6. Prisoners-of-war paintings, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 10-5.50.

Latest appointments

Latest apointments include:
Lord Justice Brandon, to be a Privy Councillor on his appointment as a Lord Justice of Appeal.
Mr Justice Sheen to be knighted on his appointment as a Judge of the High Court.

BBC 2 will show 37 Laurel and Hardy films

By Our Arts Reporter
The new early evening programmes on BBC 2, starting on October 30, will be a mixture of light entertainment, drama, documentaries, features and repeats.
Mr Brian Wenham, the channel's controller, announcing detailed plans yesterday, said the evening programmes on weekdays would start at 5.35, 90 minutes earlier than at present, because Open University courses end on October 26. He said he had not enough money to avoid repeats.
Each evening will begin with news headlines and weather, followed by a Laurel and Hardy film, 37 of which will be shown. There will be a live relay from La Scala, Milan, of Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra* at 6.20 on December 7, and five programmes in late November marking the 150th anniversary of Schubert's death.
Richard Stilgoe, *Nationwide's* resident humorist and handyman, will have his own programme, *Now the Good News*, on Mondays at 6.50.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, Oct 13, 1953

Greek bases for US

Athens, Oct 12.—Greece and the United States have signed an agreement allowing American forces to use Greek air and naval bases, the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Papagos, announced tonight. The agreement was reached on the basis of article three of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's pact, a joint Greek-American communique said. Article three provides for the establishment of an integrated force under centralized control and command. A protocol admitting Greece and Turkey to the organization was signed on October 22, 1951. The new agreement was signed in Athens tonight by Mr Cavendish Cannon, American ambassador, and Mr Stefanopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister. It authorizes the United States to use and develop Greek roads and railways for military purposes under the Nato defence scheme. American forces may be established in Greece with rights to enter and move about freely both on Greek territory and in Greek waters. American establishments will have the same facilities as the Greek armed forces.

Forthcoming marriages

Professor O. G. von Simson and the Hon Mrs Alexander Geddes
The engagement is announced between Otto Georg von Simson, of Berlin, and Marie-Anne Geddes, of Petersham Lodge, Richmond, Surrey. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr J. H. Baker and Miss C. M. Prior
The engagement is announced between John Howard, son of Mr C. J. Baker, of Upper Brook Street, W1, and of Mrs K. C. Baker, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Christine Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Prior, of Bickley, Kent.

Mr G. O. Chapman and Miss F. J. Moffatt
The engagement is announced between Giles, son of the late Mr J. H. Chapman and of Mrs N. E. Chapman, of Swanland, East Yorkshire, and Frances, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. S. Moffatt, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Mr A. J. Dean and Miss C. M. A. Stuart-Buttle
The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Vernon Dean, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Southborough, Kent, and Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. S. Stuart-Buttle, of Tonbridge, Kent.

Mr M. G. Filgate and Miss A. P. Pegg
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Mr Patrick Macartney-Filgate and of Mrs Deborah Filgate, of Oxford, and Anne, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs David Pegg, of Cople, Bedfordshire.

Mr A. J. Harrison and Miss D. A. Austin
The engagement is announced between Alan, younger son of the late Mr J. Harrison and of Mrs G. P. Harrison, of Canterbury, and Dione, eldest daughter of the Rev W. F. C. and Mrs Austin, of Leicester. The marriage will take place on October 28, 1978, at Ascot, Berkshire.

Captain R. G. Hunt and Miss I. B. Knox
The engagement is announced between Robert Hunt, The Royal Green Jackets, son of the late Colonel C. H. Hunt, CBE, and of Mrs Hunt, of Dunworth House, Donhead St. Mary, Shaftesbury, Dorset, and Belinda, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. R. V. Knox, c/o The Old Manor, Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire.

Mr A. H. Lister and Miss S. M. Currie
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Harry Lister, of Normanby, Middlesbrough, and Sheila Mary, second daughter of Dr and Mrs R. D. Currie, of Crewe, Cheshire.

Mr B. J. S. Maclennan and Miss M. Davison
The engagement is announced between Bruce John Stuart Maclennan, son of Mrs A. Sidky, of 22 Dungarvan Avenue, Putney, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Young Davison, of 22 Greenfield Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

Marriages

Señor P. Goycolea and Miss V. R. Bett
The marriage took place at Brompton Oratory on October 12 of Señor Patricio Goycolea, son of the late Señor Narciso Goycolea and of Señora Ada Zerbi, of Santiago, Chile, and Miss Victoria Bett, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Torre Bett, of London, W1.

Mr R. C. Murdoch and Mrs J. Berry
The marriage took place on Tuesday, October 10, between Mr Robert Clive Murdoch, of Westerhill, Linton, Kent, and Mrs Susan Mary Berry, widow of John Berry, of The Old Vicarage, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.

Luncheon

Lord Rhodes
Lord Rhodes and members of the British Parliamentary delegation which recently visited China entertained Mr Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mme Huang Hua and members of his suite at luncheon yesterday in the House of Lords. The Chinese Ambassador and Mme Chang Ming, Mr Chu chi-yuan and Mme Hsu Chun-pei, and Her Majesty's Ambassador in Peking were among those present.

Dinners

Law Society
The Treasurer of Gray's Inn, Lord Justice Waller, and the Masters of the Bench entertained the president, Mr John Palmer, and members of the Council of the Law Society at dinner in Gray's Inn Hall last night.

Magistrates' Association
The annual meeting dinner of the Magistrates' Association was held at the Royal National Hotel yesterday. Mr J. B. Edwards, chairman, presided and the principal guest was Mr Merlyn Rees, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Other guests included: Sir Bryan Roberts, Sir Robert Armstrong, the Rev Dr Ernest Payne, Mr Roger Rickard, Mr D. H. Kidner and members of the Judiciary from Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants
The President of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, Mr Geoffrey C. Rowett, gave a dinner last night at Goldsmiths' Hall. The guests included: Mr D. I. Allport, Mr M. Barradell, Mr D. C. F. Bartlett, Mr N. G. Bassett Smith, Mr A. A. Benjamin, Mr A. J. Boreham, Mr P. A. R. Brown, Mr G. Chandler, Dr J. H. Chesters, Mr J. C. Coates, Mr C. N. D. Cole, Mr K. R. Cooper, Mr R. H. F. Croft, Mr L. Davies, Mr A. P. de Boer, Mr S. A. W. Eburne, Mr P. Ellis, Mr G. Foggon, Mr T. C. Frankland, Mr W. K. Gardener, Mr M. Gibbs, Mr P. W. C. Griffith, Sir Denis Hamilton, Mr N. Hanlon, Mr G. Heywood, Mr A. V. Hilton, Dr A. Hind, Mr M. D. Hobkirk, Mr L. Hopkins, Mr S. Hornby, Sir Havelock Hudson, Mr J. Hughes, Mr J. A. Knox, Mr N. E. Leigh, Mr A. J. Lomas, Mr G. O. Luff, Mr P. McDiarmada, Mr I. A. N. McIntosh, Mr S. Mahendra, Mr M. Marshal, MP, Mr W. McCall, Mr T. G. Miller, Mr P. E. Moody, Sir Henry Moore, Mr E. A. Morgan, Sir Leslie Murphy, Mr J. J. Murray, Mr W. V. W. Norris, Mr L. W. Orchard, Mr K. Peach, Mr B. J. Prichard, Mr B. Rigby, Mr S. F. Rohm, Mr N. J. Robson, Mr D. N. Royce, Mr P. J. Ruttcman, Mr P. Sadler, Mr K. F. Scott, Mr W. Scott-Moncrieff, Mr T. W. Slack, Mr E. G. Smalley, Mr K. G. Smith, Mr S. W. Spain, Mr B. M. Thimont, Mr D. Thomas, Mr K. Thompson, Mr D. J. Thomson, Mr W. M. Vernon, Mr C. F. Ward, Mr M. G. T. Webster, Mr I. Weston Smith, Mr A. J. Whyrall, and Mr C. Wren-Hilton.

Tallow Chandlers' Company
The Tallow Chandlers' Company held a ladies court dinner at their hall yesterday, in honour of their Clerk, Mr Randall H. Monier-Williams, who is shortly retiring after fifty years in office. The Master, Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, presided and with Lady Lloyd received the guests. Miss Betty R. Masters, Deputy Keeper of the Records, Corporation of London, replied to the toast of the guests. Others present included: Sir Anthony and Lady Wagner, and the Clerk to the Grocers' Company and Mrs Cox.

Wheelwrights' Company
The court ladies' dinner of the Wheelwrights' Company was held at Trinity House yesterday evening. The Master, Mr F. C. Schilling, presided and Mr Rashleigh Belcher and Dr G. S. Udall also spoke.

Upholders' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended the annual dinner of the Upholders' Company held at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr A. C. Fowler, presided, and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Junior Warden, Mr G. H. Procter and Mr A. M. Fowler. Mr David Hicks and Lady Pamela Hicks, Sir Ralph Perring, the Hon Mrs Andrew Agnew and masters of other livery companies were the principal guests.

Chartered Surveyors' Company
The Chartered Surveyors' Company held their installation dinner at Plaisterers' Hall last night. The Master, Mr A. H. P. Gillett, presided and received the guests with the Senior Warden, Mr B. J. Russell, and the Junior Warden, Mr N. E. H. Taylor. The Master, the Bishop of London, Judge Miskin, QC, and Mr Robert Steel were speakers. Other guests included: Mr A. Colin Cole, the Master of the Plaisterers' Company, the Master of the Turners' Company, the Master of the Glass Sellers' Company, Major-General W. D. M. Raeburn, Mr Bernard L. Morgan, Mr J. P. Griggs, Professor Charles Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Martin, the Clerk of the Plaisterers' Company and Mr G. C. Grover.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner evening at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool last night. Mr Gareth Edwards was the guest of honour and Mr Eric Evans was in the chair. Mr John Dawes, Mr Peter Robinson and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club, also spoke.

Reception

Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company
The Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company held a reception at the Drury Lane Theatre yesterday evening in aid of the company's charitable appeal in connexion with the London Homes for the Elderly. The Master, Mr Rodney FitzGerald, accompanied by Mrs FitzGerald, received the guests.

Service reception

162 Movement Control Regiment RCT (V)
The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Snow, and officers of the 162 Movement Control Regiment RCT (V) entertained guests at the Regent's Park officers' mess yesterday evening. Among those present were: The Ambassador of Jordan and Mrs Izziddin, Lord and Lady George-Brown, Colonel and Mrs M. Baugniert. The president of the mess committee Major Colin Spurr, presided.

Service reunion

Clover Club (8th Indian Division)
The Clover Club (8th Indian Division) held a reunion last night at HM Tower of London. Brigadier H. E. Boulter presided.

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Iranian collectors very selective, bidding highly for what they want

Sales of oriental carpets make £750,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's had more than £500,000 worth of oriental carpets for sale yesterday with 202 lots and Christie's £250,000 worth with 78 lots. The auctions brought most of the big Iranian collectors, as well as the international dealers, to London.

They proved as usual very selective, bidding a lot for what they wanted and leaving other things alone. Sotheby's sale was 13 per cent unsold and Christie's 40 per cent, but half of that latter figure represents one expensive carpet, an unsold Senna at £40,000.

The top prices at Sotheby's included £45,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000) for a large (18ft 7in by 10 ft 11in) Ravar Kerman carpet of the 1890s. It had an indigo field with huntsmen, animals, trees and sprays of flowers. The buyer was Soleimani from the United States.

A rare reversible Heriz silk rug (5ft 2in by 3ft 1in) with a stylized tree-of-life pattern on a madder field, dated to about 1840: made £27,000 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000) going to Mrs Adham. A Kashan raised silk and metal thread prayer carpet of about 1900 (10ft 6in by 7ft 1in) made £23,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

Not everything went quite so well. An early-seventeenth-century silk and metal thread Polonaise, which made £4,000 in the 1970 Kevorkian sale, was bought in at £3,000 yesterday (estimate £18,000 to £20,000). Another Polonaise was actually sold at what looked like a bargain price, going to Seligman at £6,500 (estimate £15,000 to £25,000).

The top price in Christie's sale was £22,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) for an antique Feraghan "Zelli Sultan" rug (6ft 6in by 4ft 2in). An antique silk Senna rug (5ft 11in by 4ft 1in) made £15,000 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000). Both were sold to Elghanian, a very rich Iranian collector.

Christie's morning sale of Islamic manuscripts and miniatures made £268,706, with 31 per cent unsold. There were some high prices but also some important lots unsold. Angetclu, from Teheran, paid £55,000 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) for an illuminated manuscript of 1514. It is a poetical account of the meeting of two sultans, father and son, and was written in Herat. It is illustrated by two fine miniature paintings.

A Koran written in Shiraz in about 1550 was sold for £14,000 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) and while a particularly fine Mogul miniature of about 1589, an illustration to the Baburnama showing Babur visiting the Urwah valley, made £13,000.

Among the unsold lots was a Shahnameh of 1487 with 43 miniatures, which was bought in at £34,000, and an early nineteenth-century Koran unsold at £15,000.

Completing their week's series of Islamic auctions Sotheby's also held a sale of coins, mainly in gold, which realized £59,723, with less than 1 per cent unsold. Spink paid the top price of £10,000 (estimate £3,500 to £4,000) for a 500 querche piece of 1861 issued on behalf of the Ottoman Sultan of Turkey, Adb Al Aziz ibn Mahmud.

Christie's held a sale of fine Continental furniture totalling £160,992, with 9 per cent unsold. Dutch marquetry was once again in strong demand, a mid-eighteenth-century walnut and marquetry armoire selling for £10,000 (estimate £5,000 to £6,000) to Boss and Gopfert from Germany. There was also a Dutch walnut and marquetry bureau-cabinet which fetched £6,500 (estimate £5,000 to £6,000).

Phillips's Bayswater sale room had some distinguished old cars for sale. A 1923 Rolls-Royce 20 hp cabriolet, originally supplied to the Maharaja of Gwalior, which had been used extensively in India for transporting royalty on tiger and black buck shoots, was sold for £16,200 (estimate £11,000 to £14,000). The buyer was an English private collector. He also paid £3,000 (estimate £2,700 to £3,000) for a 1931 Rover Nizam.

Phillips's musical instrument sale in Blenheim Street made £64,913, with 3 per cent unsold. A superb violin by Charles François Gand (known as "Gand Père"), dated 1829, went for £5,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000), the highest auction price on record for that maker. A violin mostly by Hieronymus Amati but with some changes, was sold for £10,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000).

A sale of art reference books at Sotheby's Chancery Lane made £16,823, with less than 1 per cent unsold, and a Belgravia sale of silver and plate £72,076, with 7 per cent unsold.

Film body seeks increase in resources

By Martin Huckerby
The production board of the British Film Institute must achieve a "very significant increase in resources if its 25-year contribution to the growth of an independent British cinema is not to wither away just as its contribution is most needed", according to its annual report for 1977-78.

Referring to a point of crisis needing urgent resolution, it says there has been a huge increase in demand on the board's resources, due to the proliferation of film-making courses in the educational system, the work of the regional arts associations and the continuing incompatibility between commercial production and experiment or innovation. That was coupled with considerable inflation of costs, which had in no way been met by increased resources.

Operating costs increased from £157,000 in 1976-77 to £215,000 last year. Nevertheless the board was able to finance only 4 per cent of the film-making projects submitted, although 15 per cent were earmarked for production.

However, the trebling of spending on the promotion and distribution of films financed through the board had helped to make great improvements in that area, with the development of film tours accompanied by film makers, as well as theatrical releases and television showings.

British Film Institute Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1978 (BFI, 127 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EA, 40p).

Architecture report

Manchester: A factory transformed

A recent National Economic Development Office report, *Construction for Industrial Recovery*, highlighted the close connexion between good industrial buildings and increased productivity, better labour relations and improved selling capacity.

Most manufacturers who took part in the survey (more than 500 firms) commissioned new buildings in order to accommodate new machinery or to cope with additional demand. It was only *as a result* of the new construction that the other benefits became apparent.

Many manufacturers' plant grows like Topsy: a bit added here, a bit there, an extension, or an off-the-peg shed on the car park. In an amazingly high number of cases no thorough analysis had been undertaken of the spatial arrangements.

That was the case with Chloride Technical, in Manchester. Office space and workshops were scattered throughout the site, some in temporary buildings, with a muddle of services and great difficulties of communication.

So in 1974 the company approached Building Design Partnership, and the result is its new award-winning office and workshop complex.

There are a number of interesting points about this scheme. First, as is often the case, Chloride's work had to continue uninterrupted during the building.

Second, Chloride appointed one man to speak for its with the architects throughout the development. That is a most important point. Frequently the best results are missed because the architect has been unable to get decisions quickly from the client body.

Third, the programme was designed to make the best use of tax allowances and grants. That also is important. The NEDO report showed that grants would not, in themselves, make industrialists build. But if they *are* going to build, it is obviously wise to accept all gifts on offer.

The final form of the building is, at heart, a low-cost industrial shed. To get the greatest space for the money, it was agreed to erect a single building; at one end would be a two-storey office block, and at the other would be an extension to the development workshops.

The report emphasized the importance of image in attracting the right employees and in impressing customers. What kind of image, therefore, has Chloride Technical?

It is a fairly sleek one. A simple steel portal frame shed spanning 72ft and clad in muted corrugated sheeting, which wraps up the sides and over the top. It is given distinction, however, by two things: first, the four air-condition housings, which rise twice on each side like gigantic periscopes. By having them on the outside, the architects have managed to give the building form and scale.

The second distinctive feature is the way glass and windows have been used. The entire ground floor of the gable is glazed, as are the two corners, with two-storey glazing above the entrance. The entrance is further marked by a canted glass canopy or porch.

It raises the question: why should the best conditions be provided only for city office workers? The skills are available to transform the industrial environment. But is there willingness by the industrialists?

Charles McKean

Plea to magistrates on Bail Act

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, has appealed to magistrates to keep criticism of the new Bail Act and of the law on juvenile delinquents in proportion.

On the Bail Act, which the police have suggested is resulting in serious offenders going free on bail, Mr Rees said it left ample room for the police to make reasoned arguments where they considered bail should be opposed, and he knew that magistrates would always take what they said into full account.

"Before blaming everything handily on the Act we should look very closely at what the Act actually says", Mr Rees said. He was addressing the dinner of the Magistrates' Association's annual general meeting.

He went on to refer to magistrates' demands that they should be given the power to make an order sending persistent juvenile offenders into residential care. Under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, they can only place the offender into the care of the local authority.

There has been persistent criticism that too many hard-core young delinquents have been allowed by local authorities to go back home, in effect to restart their criminal activities.

It was important to realize the relative size of that issue, Mr Rees said. Out of more than 90,000 juveniles found guilty by magistrates of serious offences only about 5,500 were made subject to care orders, six in every hundred, and only a small proportion of those caused difficulty by constantly reoffending.

A code suggested in a recent report should, in future, be used as guidelines by local authorities taking offenders into care, he said. Under it there would be a presumption that the young delinquent would be removed from his home, and it would not be acceptable to return him home just because the local authority had no adequate facilities.

'Any Questions' goes west to its roots

By Kenneth Gosling
Any Questions tonight comes from the Victoria Rooms in Bristol, which is appropriate on its thirtieth birthday since the programme has its roots in the West Country.

As usual, it will be broadcast live, repeated tomorrow lunchtime, and followed in due course by its younger companion programme, the 24-year-old *Any Answers*.

When Mr Michael Bowen took over as producer in 1953, Mr Freddie Grisewood had been the chairman for five years.

"We had 16 million listeners then because of television there are now fewer," he said. "We about 200 a week, because there are no so many liseners. We have tried a television version from time to time and, indeed, there is intrinsically no reason why it should not be possible to do it on television. It just has not happened that way; television understandably prefers to make its own programmes."

No one appears on the programme more than three times a year, but it used to have its regulars, especially A. G. Street and Ralph Wightman alternating fortnightly. The same kind of questions tend to come up: violence was as topical in 1948 as it is now: but with more new people being tried out on the panel, the programme keeps its freshness.

The ideal panellist needs to be someone of independent views, with a good sense of humour and a strong personality, which is why such people as Lord Boothby, Mr Malcolm Muggeridge and Lady Stocks have achieved such popularity over the years.

It is remarkablethat in 30 years the programme has had only two chairmen—Mr Grisewood for 20 years and Mr David Jacobs for the past 10—and three producers. Mr Bowen handed over the programme to its fist wroman producer, Miss Carole Stone, last year.

"My only ambition", Miss Stone said, "is to bring on a few more newcomers: I try to have one new one each week".

Tonight's team will be Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Hill of Luton, Miss Katherine Whitehorn and Mr Neil Kinnock, MP. It is, Miss Stone says, just another Friday, even though it is the thirteenth.

Korchnoi takes hair-raising risks in crucial game

From Harry Golombek
Bagnio, Oct 12
This world chess match, if it is producing nothing else, is providing the spectators with a series of exciting dogfights, and the thirty-first game, which was played here today, was no exception.

It was no classic game, mainly because Anatoly Karpov, the out of form world champion, seemed more intent on drawing than trying to win, but also because Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, broke a number of recognized positional rules in the way he set out his opening attack and, laudably enough, took some hair-raising risks in an all-out attempt to win.

The game started placidly enough with Korchnoi, as white, playing a Queen's Gambit for the seventh time in the match.

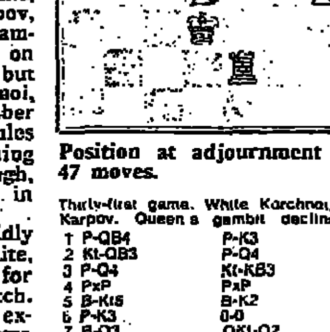
On the fourth move he exchanged pawns in the centre and for a time the game proceeded along the normal lines of the exchange variation of the Queen's Gambit.

But on the nineteenth move, instead of playing for a breakthrough on the Queenside, as is customary when carrying out a minority pawn attack, he played a move that completely closed the avenues of attack on the Queen's wing.

Karpov for some time played logically and well, but then, obsessed by the idea of getting Korchnoi into time trouble, he set off on his policy of playing moves almost instantaneously.

He did indeed succeed in getting his opponent in some time trouble since Korchnoi had only five minutes left for his last five moves before the time control.

The position is still full of interesting complications but would seem to be much in favour of Korchnoi. The score is Karpov 5, Korchnoi 4, with 21 draws.



Position at adjournment after 47 moves.

Thirty-first game. White Korchnoi, black Karpov. Queen's gambit declined.

	White	Black
1	P-QB4	P-K3
2	Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
4	PxP	PxP
5	B-Kt5	B-K2
6	P-K3	0-0
7	B-Q3	QKt-Q2
8	Kt-B3	R-K1
9	Q-B2	P-B3
10	0-0	Kt-B1
11	BxKt	BxB
12	P-QKt4	B-Kt5
13	Kt-Q2	R-B1
14	B-B5	BxB
15	QxB	Q-Q2
16	QxQ	KtxQ
17	P-QR4	B-K2
18	KR-Kt1	Kt-B3
19	P-R5	P-QR3
20	Kt-R4	B-B1
21	Kt-B5	R-K2
22	K-B1	Kt-K1
23	K-K2	Kt-Q3
24	K-Q3	R(B1)-K1
25	R-K1	KtP-KKt3
26	R-K2	P-KB3
27	R(R1)-K1	B-R3
28	Kt(Q2)-Kt3	B-B1
29	Kt-Q2	B-R3
30	P-R3	K-B2
31	P-Kt4	B-B1
32	P-B3	R-Q1
33	Kt(Q2)-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
34	R-KB1	B-R3
35	P-KB4	B-B1
36	Kt-Q2	Kt-Q3
37	R(B1)-K1	P-R3
38	R-KB1	R-Kt1
39	R-QR1	R(Kt1)-K1
40	R(R1)-K1	R-Kt1
41	P-K4	PxP ch
42	Kt(Q)xP	Kt-Kt4
43	Kt-B3	RxR
44	RxR	BxKt
45	KtPxB	R-Q1
46	KtxKt	RPxKt
47	P-B5	adjourned

Latest wills

Miss Annie Stokes, of Coventry, left £41,122 net. After personal legacies totalling £3,550, she left the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Bosley, Mr Bertram Thomas Sheldon, of Shipston-on-Stour, chartered surveyor .. £518,965
Moss, Mr Arthur George, of Torquay £579,035
Rogers, Mr Joseph Edward George, of Reading .. £125,922
Spence, Mr Archie Layton, of West Chiltington £128,259
Walker, Mr John Eric Hardy, of Bournemouth £262,348

Egg prices cut by 4p a dozen

Goldenlak, Britain's biggest egg-farmer cooperative, is to cut prices by up to 4p a dozen, it was announced yesterday. The company sai dthere was a boom in supply, and added: "It *is* extremely grave for producers but good news for housewives buying eggs next week at a price that in real terms is an all-time low".

Grades one and two (large and grade five (small) will be reduced by 4p a dozen and there will be 3p off medium-sized eggs in grades three and four which now cost about 37p a dozen.

Memorial service

Mr G. McLaren
A memorial service for Mr Guy McLaren was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The Rev R. T. J. K. Wood and the Bishop of Dover, who gave an address, officiated. Mr Clive Lester read the lesson. Among those present were:
Mrs McLaren (widow), Mr Michael McLaren (son), Mr and Mrs Nicholas Durlacher (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs Martin McLaren and Lord and Lady Freyberg (brothers and sisters-in-law), the Rev Richard McLaren, the Hon Annabel Freyberg, Lord and Lady Aberconway, Mr and the Hon Mrs K. R. M. Carlisle, Miss Barbara Carlisle, Mr and Mrs J. Durlacher.
Lord and Lady Wigram, Lady Plunket, Lady Mabel Cheetham, Lady Cecilia McKenna, Major and the Hon Bernard Bruce, the Hon Peter and Mrs Samuel, Major-General Sir John Younger, Lady Burke, Sir David Llewellyn, Major-General Sir George Burns (Colonel, Coldstream Guards), General Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, Sir Nigel Strutt, Sir Edward Tomkins, Mr John Ambler and Princess Margaretha of Sweden, Major-General and Mrs A. H. C. Dobson, Mr H. D. Brown, Mr David Brooke, Mr George Ritchie, Mr John Blackwell, Mr James St Aubyn, Mrs Clive Lester, Mr and Mrs R. H. Parry.
Mr Christopher Elwes, Mrs P. de Laszlo, Major Martin Gibbs, Mrs W. Straker Smith, Mr John Robb, Mr and Mrs Hugo Chisenhale-Marsh, Mr Humphrey Whitbread, Major John and Lady Elizabeth Basendale, Mr C. O. J. Ramsden, Mr R. Faure Walker, Mr A. L. Lewis, Miss E. Singleton, Mrs Roger Mortimer, Mrs A. Mann, Major and Mrs J. H. Bowman, Mr and Mrs Rex Fripp, Mr R. W. Stalley, Colonel and Mrs Fergus Higgins, Mr and Mrs Walter Goetz, Miss Claire Richards, Mr Leigh Windsor, Miss Bronwen Davies, Miss Marie Everest, Mrs J. C. Marks, Mr Simon Marks, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Fairlamb (Commonwealth and Continental Church Society).
Miss J. M. Harris, Mr H. M. Hodgson, Mrs S. MacGinnis, Mr Patrick Ovans, Mr E. M. Sullivan, Mrs R. Benson, Mr W. Goodyear, Colonel R. L. Preston, Mrs George Mann, Mr and Mrs Christopher Schofield, Colonel and Mrs R. Crichton, Mr Vesey Crichton, Mrs H. M. E. Hastings, Mr Henry Boyd-Carpenter, Mr Michael Edwards, Mrs R. J. Pinto, Brigadier A. Fortescue, Mr R. Edwardes-Ker, Mr M. Edwardes-Ker, Mr I. Lecky, Miss Fiona Stewart, Miss M. Groves, Mr A. F. Jones, Mr John Pridout, Mr R. T. Smith, Mr F. A. Shorburn, Mr and Mrs I. G. F. Mayor, the Rev Ian Harland, Mme G. Wiss, Mrs Michael Baillie-Grohman, Miss Joanna Henderson and Mr Thomas Penn.

Science report

Dinosaurs: Cooling the overheated brain

By the Staff of *Nature*
The function of the bizarre bony horns, frills and miscellaneous bumps which adorned the dinosaurs that roamed the Earth about 200 million years ago are a subject of great speculation among palaeontologists.

A few years ago a group of American scientists suggested that the rows of upstanding bony plates which give the familiar Stegosaurus its terrifying appearance were not primarily for defence or display, but were an essential part of the dinosaur's system for getting rid of excess heat, by convection from the large surface area of the plates.

In a recent issue of *Nature* P. E. Wheeler, of the Department of Zoology at the University of Durham, argues that the elaborate bony bumps and crests found on the heads of many dinosaurs also acted as cooling structures, to conduct heat away from the brain.

The brain and central nervous system are particularly sensitive to overheating, which can occur either through a high external temperature or from heat generated by increased metabolic activity in the body itself. Present-day land animals have evolved various ways of getting rid of excess heat from around the brain.

In modern reptiles evaporation from the lining of the mouth and throat conducts heat directly away through the floor of the cranium; in mammals evaporation from the surface area of the convoluted nasal passages cools the blood flowing through them, which in its turn cools the blood flowing from the brain.

The large dinosaurs would have had particularly severe cooling difficulties, for the body surface area through which heat could escape was low compared to their large volume, in which enormous amounts of heat would have been generated. In some types of hadrosaurian dinosaurs the nasal bones are formed into a prominent hollow crest that contains extensive air passages.

It has been suggested that that was to increase the dinosaur's sense of smell, but Mr Wheeler now suggests that its prime function was to cool the brain either by direct conduction of heat or, as in present-day mammals, through the indirect cooling of blood flowing through the tissue lining the air passages.

He points out that even in hadrosaurs that do not possess any prominent facial crests, the nostrils are expanded and probably contained a cartilaginous "nasal capsule" whose internal structure would provide a large surface area from which evaporation could occur.

In that case cooling would have necessarily been indirectly through cooling of venous blood, an interpretation which is supported by the fact that these dinosaurs also have a big cavity in the facial bones that could well have been a sinus into which drained the blood flowing through the nasal capsule. That would have provided a "heat sink" for direct conduction of heat from the cranium.

The largest known dinosaurs were the sauropods, such as Brachiosaurus and Diplodocus, which could weigh more than 10 tonnes. The conventional view that they were aquatic has recently been challenged, and Mr Wheeler says that they too have signs of the nasal adaptations which he proposes are cooling structures, which supports the idea that they lived on the land.

As all that persists of the dinosaurs are the fossilized remains of their skeletons, it will never be possible to prove or disprove the new theory. However it provides another intriguing possibility for palaeontologists' fertile imagination to work on.

Source: *Nature*, October 5 (275, 441; 1978).

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OBITUARY

DR B. B. ROBERTS
Authority on the Antarctic

Dr Brian Birley Roberts, C.M.G., died on October 9, at the age of 65. For many years Foreign and Commonwealth Office expert on Antarctic problems, and at the same time Senior Research Associate of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, and Fellow of Churchill College, he was without doubt the most profoundly knowledgeable specialist on the polar regions in the country, and perhaps in the world.

His interest in these remote territories started when he was still a schoolboy, and his first visits to the North were during his undergraduate days at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, when he led expeditions to Iceland in 1932 and to East Greenland in 1933. In 1934-37 he was a member of the British Graham Land Expedition, exploring the Antarctic Peninsula; his ornithological work on that expedition earned him a Cambridge PhD on his return. In the war he served in the Naval Intelligence Department; and later he joined the Foreign Office Research Department while retaining a post at the Scott Polar Research Institute.

For the next thirty years his activities were directed at the expansion and improvement of polar research. He played an active part in the formation of the British Antarctic Survey and several other major polar expeditions, in the establishment of the British (now International) Glaciological Society, and in negotiations on the terminology and place names of Antarctica. His enthusiasm and abilities played a large part in developing the library of the Scott Polar Research Institute as a world centre, whilst his careful writing of both government and other papers carried an authority based on wide experience and thorough preparation. His book on *Edward Wilson's Birds of the Antarctic* gave him and a very wide circle of readers great pleasure. By bringing his expertise to the polar desk at the FCO he was able to exert a significant influence on the negotiations that led to the Antarctic Treaty in 1959. At the subsequent consultative meetings under the treaty he was a universally respected figure. He also played a primary role in the negotiations that led the same governments in 1972 to draw up the "Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals", which came into effect on March 11, 1978. He was made CMG in 1969 and was awarded the Founders Medal of The Royal Geographical Society in 1976. He was elected president of the Antarctic Club in 1963 and of the Arctic Club in 1973.

His incisive intelligence, rigorous standards, meticulous attention to detail and unflagging capacity for work made him a potentially formidable figure, yet his sense of humour and underlying kindliness caused him to be held in much affection by his colleagues and friends.

MR S. A. HANDFORD

Mr S. A. Handford a classical scholar who edited and translated a number of works from Greek and Latin, including several volumes for the Penguin Classics series, died on October 10. Born in Manchester in 1898 he was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a First in Classical Mods and Literae Humaniores, gaining the Ireland Scholarship and the Charles Oldham Prize.

He was Assistant Lecturer in Classics at University College, Swansea, from 1922 to 1923, Assistant Lecturer and subsequently Lecturer at King's College, London, from 1923 to 1946 and Reader at King's from 1946 to 1966. His early work included a revision of L. W. Hunter's *Aeneas on Siegecraft* (1927) and editions of Books III and IV of Xenophon's *Anabasis* (1928) and a book on *The Latin Subjunctive* (1947).

Later he translated for the Penguin Classics and his publications here were Caesar's *Conquest of Gaul* (1951), *Fables of Aesop* (1954) Sallust's *Jugurthine War and Conspiracy of Catiline* (1963) and a revision of Harold Mattingley's translation of Tacitus's *Agricola and Germania*. He also edited a pocket Latin-English dictionary.

He married, in 1923, Doris, daughter of J. H. Ollerhead. She died in 1975.

HERR ERNST ZINDEL

Herr Ernst Zindel, who as head of the Junkers aircraft company's construction section, was closely associated with the design of the three-engined Junkers Ju 52, has died at the age of 81. The Ju 52, which first flew in 1932, had a reputation amongst pilots as a very safe aircraft and featured in the Second World War as a transport and paratroop vehicle. It was still in service in Africa as late as 1958. Zindel was a close confidant of Professor Hugo Junkers, the firm's head, and designed one of the earliest four-engined passenger aircraft.

MISS HELEN McSWINEY

Miss Helen McSwiney, OBE, who died on October 10, had given invaluable service to the Girl Guide Movement for over 50 years in the United Kingdom and overseas. She travelled extensively on behalf of the Girl Guides Association and the World Association, including two tours with Olave Lady Baden-Powell to the Far East and one to the West Indies. For a time Miss McSwiney lived in the Lady Margaret Hall Settlement and it was the need of a London Guide Company without a Guider in a slum area that first brought her into Guiding in the early 1920s. She was also a national vice-president of the YWCA.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Markets edge ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 2. Dealings End, Oct 13. § Contango Day, Oct 16. Settlement Day, Oct 24

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
107	93¾	Treas 11¾% 1979	100⅝	-⅛	11.467	9.292
97⅞	89½	Treas 3% 1979	96⅞	-⅛	3.131	7.788
98	89¼	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	96⅞	-⅛	4.390	7.800
106	97½	Treas 10½% 1979	100⅝	-⅛	10.452	10.060
97½	84½	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¾	..	3.655	7.873
109	87½	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98	-⅛	9.184	10.608
103½	89¼	Treas 9½% 1980	98	-⅛	9.693	10.960
96	83¾	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93⅝	-⅛	3.736	7.649
95¾	82½	Fund 5½% 1978-80	94¾	-⅛	5.542	8.629
112	96¾	Exch 13% 1980	102	-⅛	12.747	11.856
108¾	92¾	Treas 11½% 1981	99⅞	-⅛	11.557	11.712
91¾	77½	Treas 3½% 1979-81	89¾	-⅛	3.917	8.610
101	86	Treas 9¾% 1981	96¾	-⅛	10.139	11.580
97	91½	Exch 8¾% 1981	93½	-⅛	8.919	11.600
110	94½	Exch 9¾% 1981	94½	-⅛	10.056	11.853
92	85½	Exch 3% 1981	86¾	..	3.463	8.496
113	96½	Exch 12¾% 1981	101½	..	12.556	12.090
100	83¾	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	91½	-⅛	9.251	11.546
93	72¾	Treas 3% 1982	84¾	..	3.535	8.277
119½	101½	Treas 14% 1982	105½	-⅛	13.285	12.065
95½	85	Treas 8½% 1982	89½	-⅛	9.234	11.651
103	91½	Exch 9¼% 1982	91½	-⅛	10.131	12.082
96¾	80¾	Exch 8½% 1983	89¾	-⅛	9.805	12.095
97	79½	Exch 3% 1983	82	-⅛	3.659	7.972
114	94	Treas 12% 1983	100¾	-⅛	11.982	11.973
101	89	Treas 9¼% 1983	90½	-⅛	10.263	12.030
95	93	Exch 10% 1983	94	..	10.860	12.109
95	72	Fund 5½% 1982-84	82	..	6.761	10.162
99	77	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	85½	..	9.830	11.205
97	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77	..	8.410	10.618
95	68	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	81½	..	9.731	11.343
73	49	Trans 3% 1978-88	63	..	4.701	8.507
76	54	Treas 5% 1986-89	65	..	7.695	10.424
129½	104	Treas 13% 1990	105	..	12.722	12.612
93	67	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	81	..	10.848	11.718
111	96	Treas 11¾% 1991	97	..	12.504	12.719
75	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	64	..	8.973	11.153
117	86	Treas 12¾% 1992	102	..	12.831	12.834
96	84	Treas 10% 1992	83	..	11.927	12.508
113	89	Exch 12½% 1992	99	..	12.710	12.809
115	84	Treas 12½% 1993	100	..	12.827	12.876
75	51	Fund 6% 1993	61	..	9.858	11.504
126	96	Treas 13¾% 1993	110	..	13.126	13.010
128	99	Treas 14½% 1994	111	..	13.216	13.028
115	94	Exch 12½% 1994	99	..	12.671	12.926
95	66	Treas 9% 1994	77	..	11.571	12.154
110	91	Treas 12% 1995	96	..	12.746	12.852
51	39	Gas 3% 1990-95	44	..	6.741	9.881
97	82	Exch 10¼% 1995	86	..	12.249	12.607
119	97	Treas 12¾% 1995	98	..	12.934	12.940
91	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	77	..	11.806	12.354
133	101	Treas 15¼% 1996	113	..	13.348	13.163
125	99	Exch 13¼% 1996	101	..	12.931	12.906
30	32	Redmptn 3% 1986-96	43	..	6.936	9.799
121	87	Treas 13¼% 1997	103	..	13.006	12.964
98	85	Exch 10½% 1997	85	..	12.479	12.741
95	65	Treas 8¾% 1997	74	..	11.897	12.406
72	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	60	..	11.172	12.070
135	103	Treas 15½% 1998	117	..	13.325	13.165
100	93	Exch 12% 1998	95	..	12.817	12.891
96	69	Treas 9½% 1999	80	..	12.167	12.454
93	83	Treas 10½% 1999	88	..	12.460	12.680
96	81	Exch 12% 1999-02	94	..	12.858	12.907
42	37	Fund 3½% 1999-04	39	..	9.868	11.179
91	57	Treas 8% 2002-06	66	..	12.120	12.349
55	40	Treas 5½% 2008-12	46	..	11.903	12.163
80	55	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	64	..	12.273	12.358
95	93	Exch 12% 2013-17	97	..	12.823	12.835
35	26	Consols 4%	31	..	12.783	..
35	26	War Ln 3½%	31	..	11.595	..
30	26	Conv 3½%	34	..	10.187	..
25	20	Treas 3%	23	..	12.884	..
24	17	Consols 2½%	20	..	12.391	..
21	17	Treas 2½% Aft 75	19	..	12.604	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red. Yield
96	79	Aust 5½% 77-80	95	-¼	5.593	11.410
86	69	Aust 5½% 81-82	82	-¼	6.679	11.571
77	63	Aust 6% 81-83	80	-¼	7.657	11.749
93	77	Aust 7% 79-81	89	-¼	7.975	12.176
90	90	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
79	61	E Africa 5½% 77-83	77	..	7.932	13.032
105	197	German 4½% 1930	105	..	..	..
52	39	Hungary 4½% 1924	49	..	..	..
90	69	Ireland 7½% 81-83	85	..	..	..
100	84	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	95	..	7.987	12.202
410	225	Japan Ass 4% 1910	385	..	..	..
77	63	Japan 6% 83-88	69	..	..	..
79	65	Kenya 5% 78-82	79	..	6.453	13.607
93	82	Malaya 7½% 78-82	86	..	8.847	12.675
95	81	N Z 6% 76-80	93	..	6.449	11.630
75	53	N Z 7½% 88-92	66	-¼	11.330	12.927
89	69	N Z 7½% 83-86	82	-¼	9.421	11.393
91	71	N Rhd 6% 78-81	89	..	6.853	12.486
91	71	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	..	6.853	12.496
132	112	Peru 6% Ass	150	..	..	..
97	..	S Africa 9½% 79-81	99	..	..	..
70	50	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	53	-1	..	..
65	50	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	41	-2	..	..
97	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	83	-2	..	..
35	43	Spanish 4%	46	..	..	..
91	67	Tang 5½% 78-82	90	..	7.242	13.371
99	91	Uruguay 3½%	96	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red. Yield
27	20	L C C 5% 1920	23	..	13.268	..
91	64	L C C 5% 80-83	80	..	6.258	10.736
92	72	L C C 5½% 77-81	87	..	6.300	10.450
75	56	L C C 5½% 82-84	80	..	6.988	10.518
75	53	L C C 5½% 85-87	70	..	9.063	11.383
95	81	L C C 6% 76-79	96	..	6.232	10.872
75	62	L C C 6¼% 88-90	67	-¼	10.291	12.292
73	53	G L C 9¾% 90-92	62	-¼	10.932	12.603
100	92	G L C 9¾% 80-82	90	-¼	10.462	12.497
107	93	G L C 12½% 1982	100	-¼	12.469	12.362
115	96	G L C 12½% 1983	100	..	12.490	12.470
85	76	Cor L 6¾% 90-82	83	..	7.735	11.976
95	60	Ag Mt 7% 81-84	82	..	9.519	12.273
77	55	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	65	..	11.874	13.110
77	52	Ag Mt 8½% 85-90	63	-¼	10.610	12.864
92	73	Belfast 6½% 77-80	92	..	7.084	12.409
99	84	Brighton 6¾% 76-79	98	..	6.835	10.429
96	85	Camden 6½% 77-79	96	..	6.507	10.322
91	72	Croydon 6¾% 78-81	89	..	7.797	12.084
99	82	Edin 6¾% 77-79	98	..	6.591	10.069
103	80	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	91	..	10.160	12.113
110	96	Liverpl 13½% 1981	102	-¼	13.129	12.274
33	25	Met Water B 3% 34-03	27	-¼	11.140	12.587
92	76	N I 6½% 79-80	92	..	7.026	13.273
92	60	N I 7% 82-84	77	..	9.372	13.236
87	65	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	80	..	8.071	12.351
98	84	Sthend 5¼% 77-79	98	..	5.335	10.371
85	60	Swark 6½% 83-86	74	-¼	8.970	11.330
94	77	Surrey 6½% 78-80	93	..	6.450	11.418

Investment Dollar Premium 81¾% (80¾%). Premium Conversion Factor 0.7195.

FOREIGN STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
57	40	Bayer	£33	+1	158	3.0	22.8
19	11	Commerzbank	£17	+½	43.0	2.6	19.0
34	17	Cp Fn Paris	£18	..	186	4.5	11.2
42	32	EBES	£30	..	301	5.9	..
25	14	Ericsson	£19	..	39.1	3.0	25.1
23	6	Finsider	15	..	..	..	..
14	4	Granges	£14	..	..	..	..
560	386	Hoechst	530	-13	13.6	3.0	17.1
14	5	Montecatini F	23	..	..	..	..
655	470	Robeco Fl 5	604	..	29.9	5.0	34.5
520	325	Rolinco Subs Fl 5	467	-10	..	..	62.8
105	50	Snia Viscosa	81	..	..	..	..
33	43	Volkswagen	£20	+3	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12	8	Brascan	£10	-¼	60.5	5.9	3.4
..	..	BP Canada	£10	..	..	..	..
16	9	Can Pac Ord	£14	-¼	47.9	3.3	9.4
16	9	El Paso	£12	-¼	41.7	3.5	22.5
45	27	Exxon Corp	£36	-¼	..	..	..
33	20	Fluor	£27	-¼	63.7	2.3	11.9
31	16	Hollinger	£24	-¼	..	..	..
33	24	Hud Bay Oil	£25	-¼	30.6	1.2	26.8
39	14	Husky Oil	£22	-¼	..	..	..
26	9	INCO	£13	-¼	51.7	4.0	20.1
21	6	IU Int	£8	-¼	47.8	5.6	8.8
33	18	Kaiser Alum	£27	-¼	87.5	3.2	..
18	6	Massey-Ferg	£7	..	..	..	13.1
17	11	Norton Simon	£13	..	47.9	3.5	11.0
28	20	Pacific Petrol	£27	-¼	..	..	..
26	17	Pan Canadian	£20	-¼	..	..	..
245	130	Steep Rock	215	-1	..	..	..
12	8	Trans Can P	£10	-¼	..	..	..
42	17	US Steel	£19	-¼	..	..	..
725	728	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
14	7	Zapata Corp	£11	..	15.7	1.4	33.8

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
305	185	Alexs Discount	248	..	21.7	8.8	5.7
371	285	Allen H & Ross	330	..	30.3	9.2	7.1
238	98	Allied Irish	217	+3	11.4	5.3	5.2
195	106	Arb-Latham	163	..	15.3	9.4	10.3
345	180	ANZ Grp	315	-3	10.9	3.5	10.6
25	13	Bank America	£20	-¼	57.0	2.9	13.9
462	202	Bk of Ireland	435	-5	22.7	5.2	5.9
27	14	Bk Leumi Israel	16	..	0.4	2.4	11.9
200	150	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	15.2
706	370	Bk of NSW	630	-5	19.7	3.1	13.6
315	223	Bk of Scotland	263	..	17.3	6.6	6.7
34	21	Bnks Trs NY	£26	-¼	161	6.0	10.0
367	227	Barclays Bank	342	..	20.1b	5.9	5.8
238	115	Brown Shipley	238	..	14.1	5.8	8.4
313	190	Cater Ryder	268	..	25.6	9.6	..
28	17	Chase Man	£25	-¼	114	4.4	12.4
29	13	Citicorp	£16	-¼	61.6	3.0	12.3
93	51	Clive Discount	78	..	7.2	9.2	5.8
232	170	Com Bk of Aust	214	..	9.4	4.4	7.9
185	115	Com Bk of Syd	162	..	7.6	4.7	16.3
24	12	Cc De France	£22	..	95.0	4.3	16.7
7	4	First Nat Fin	6	..	..	..	..
13	7	Fraser Ans	12	..	..	..	..
210	130	Gerrard & Nat	175	..	12.4	7.1	4.6
50	27	Gibbs A.	35	-1	3.3	6.1	23.6
271	161	Gillett Bros	220	..	23.2	10.5	5.4
142	55	Grindlays Hldgs	139	..	4.2	3.2	4.4
238	150	Guinness Peat	236	-2	15.5	6.6	10.2
22	12	Hambros £10	£17	..	146	8.6	..
197	142	Do Ord	193	..	14.6	7.7	8.2
116	74	Hill Samuel	94	..	7.4	7.9	8.1
359	202	Hong K & Shang	307	-7	7.8b	2.6	20.4
70	43	Jessel Toynbee	63	-1	5.0	7.9	..
229	115	Joseph L.	180	..	12.0	6.7	8.9
52	21	Keyser Ullmann	30	..	1.0	3.0	6.7
80	42	King & Shaxson	62	..	5.2	8.4	4.7
134	76	Kleinwort Ben	99	-1	6.5	6.6	7.5
298	185	Lloyds Bank	258	-2	14.5	5.6	5.1
177	92	Mercury Secs	115	-1	3.7	5.0	6.1
390	256	Midland	342	-2	22.4	6.5	5.1
68	39	Minster Assets	61	..	5.3	8.8	5.4
240	154	Nat of Aust	220	..	9.3	4.2	8.8
91	38	Nat Com Bk Grp	75	..	4.2	5.6	5.5
348	205	Nat Wminster	270	..	19.2	6.7	5.6
54	29	Ottoman	£49	..	280	5.7	11.3
65	43	Rea Bros	56	..	2.3	4.3	11.2
24	14	Royal of Can	£21	-¼	71.8	3.4	21.6
490	290	Schroders	440	-10	17.5	4.0	9.8
290	169	Seccombe Mar	210	-5	20.7	9.6	9.7
86	51	Smith St Aubyn	80	..	7.6	9.5	..
452	293	Standard Chart	409	..	29.6	7.3	3.9
386	213	Union Discount	315	..	24.0	7.6	5.2
74	37	Wintrust	74	..	4.6	6.3	18.7

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	53	Allied	86	+1	6.7	7.7	11.8
170	87	Bass Charrgton	160	..	7.6	4.8	11.1
78	26	Belhaven Grp	46	..	..	..	..
264	78	Bell A.	246	..	7.5	3.0	8.5
110	34	Boddingtons	95	..	4.0	4.2	14.3
127	61	Brown M.	122	..	6.1	5.0	14.3
177	98	Bulmer HP Hldgs	140	..	4.9	3.5	8.2
178	73	Burtonwood	174	..	5.3	3.0	10.4
86	40	C of Ldn Dfd	65	..	4.6	7.1	22.4
205	100	Devenish	198	..	9.1	4.6	10.6
214	119	Distillers	203	-1	11.0	5.4	9.6
137	50	Greenall	124	..	4.2	3.4	12.5
316	132	Greene King	300	..	12.1	4.0	14.6
198	124	Guinness	161	-1	11.0	6.8	7.6
192	95	Hardys & H'sons	183	..	10.9	6.0	12.3
133	53	Highland	141	..	4.4	3.1	21.0
155	35	Invergordon	147	..	2.5	1.7	13.6
180	42	Irish Distillers	180	-3	6.1	3.4	12.2
84	31	Marston	84	-1	2.9	3.4	10.6
72	49	Scot & Newcastle	66	-¼	5.3	8.0	6.8
20	15	Seagram	£19	..	41.9	2.2	14.1
90	40	SA Breweries	73	..	7.0	9.5	4.0
131	42	Tomatin	127	..	4.7	3.7	16.7
134	57	Vaux	129	..	6.1	4.7	13.6
101	58	Whitbread 'A'	99	..	6.0	6.0	6.3
107	60	Do B	102	..	6.0	5.8	2.9
95	65	Whitbread Inv	92	..	6.1	6.7	22.3
254	114	Wolverhampton	238	..	9.2	4.0	13.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	110	-1	9.3	8.5	7.7
45	25	AC Cars	45	..	1.4	3.2	9.6
162	30	AGB Research	155	..	5.2	3.3	18.2
257	134	APV Hldgs	230	..	9.1	4.0	8.5
79	45	Aaronson Bros	74	..	5.5	7.2	7.5
138	62	Acrow	134	..	3.8	2.9	11.1
111	52	Do A	102	..	3.5	3.6	8.4
54	11	Adda Int	34	+2	1.0	1.9	10.1
310	150	Advest Group	303	+3	15.2	5.0	8.3
130	34	Aeron't & Gen	117	-2	3.9	3.3	12.2
62	42	Airfix Ind	55	..	4.9	8.9	5.2
12	7	Akzo	£11	-¼	..	..	..
166	147	Alcan Urd	166	-2	15.0b	9.0	5.3
94	69	Do 10½%	£85	..	1050	12.3	..
303	205	Algemene Ind	238	-4	21.2	8.2	7.3
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	53	-1	6.6	12.4	9.7
58	25	Allen W. G.	64	..	4.3	7.9	4.3
100	44	Allied Colloids	76	..	2.6	3.4	14.0
74	43	Allied Insulators	65	-1	6.5	9.5	5.2
13	7	Allied Plant	13	..	1.1	3.9	7.9
115	14	Allied Retail	115	-2	4.4	3.5	14.7
79	19	Alpine Hldgs	75	-1	4.2	5.3	10.3
352	210	Amal Metal	315	..	24.7	7.8	12.8
177	57	Amal Power	140	-1	8.8	5.9	3.9
49	21	Amber Day	43	..	3.8b	7.9	6.6
38	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	0.8	3.2	4.4
96	41	Anchor Chem	71	..	6.3	8.9	4.6
77	28	Anderson Strath	60	..	4.0	6.7	8.0
95	49	Anglia TV 'A'	92	..	8.7	7.2	6.4
640	300	Anglo Amer Ind	540	..	42.1	8.0	5.8
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	..	..	..	..
105	49	Applesard	93	..	9.5	10.0	7.7
51	18	Aquascutum 'A'	50	-¼	2.3	4.6	10.6
137	66	Arlington Mtr	116	..	11.7	10.1	4.6
77	38	Armitage Shanks	71	+1	6.5	9.2	12.4
73	39	Armst Equip	63	-1	3.4	5.3	7.3
91	55	Ass Biscuit	79	..	5.3	6.7	5.3
220	85	Ass Book	237	-5	6.8	2.9	7.3
78	46	Ass Brit Food	75	..	3.3	4.7	7.8
130	68	Ass Comm 'A'	120	..	10.0	8.3	7.1
142	82	Ass Engineer	111	..	7.9	7.2	5.7
71	36	Ass Fisheries	48	-2	..	..	..
76	30	Ass Leisure	76	+2	4.6	6.0	7.4
198	122	Ass News	194	..	8.7	4.6	8.6
68	30	Ass Paper	62	..	4.6	7.4	6.6
44	23	Ass Tooling	40	..	3.9	9.7	18.4
69	23	Astbury & Mdley	69	..	3.0a	4.4	6.1
58	27	Atkins Bros	53	..	5.6	10.1	6.2
43	17	Audiotronic	31	..	0.3	1.1	..
45	22	Ault & Wiborg	43	..	3.1	7.1	3.8
101	56	Aurora Hldgs	94	..	8.2	8.7	4.4
106	30	Austin E.	106	..	5.8	5.5	4.8
90	30	Automotive Pd	77	..	2.2	2.8	8.0
59	14	Avana Grp	59	+¼	1.7	2.8	10.7
197	113	Averys	154	..	9.2	6.0	10.7
225	74	Avon Rubber	194	..	14.1	7.2	2.8
347	232	B.A.T. Ind	300	-3	22.6	7.5	5.5
301	203	Do Dfd	262	-3	..	..	..
63	30	BBA Grp	61	..	3.8	6.2	6.2
124	71	BET Dfd	122	+5	8.8	7.2	7.3
144	57	BICC	126	-1	11.1	8.1	11.7
38	20	BL Ltd	22	..	..	..	..
92	61	BOC Int	69	-¼	5.3	7.6	5.0
276	111	BPB Ind	246	-2	11.6	4.7	5.5
68	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	63	-12	4.3a	6.4	8.4
45	17	BSG Int	42	..	3.2	7.6	4.1
121	86	BSR Ltd	91	-1	7.5	8.2	6.1
353	148	BTR Ltd	352	..	16.7	4.7	12.1
122	70	Babcock & W	152	..	6.5	5.8	7.5
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	34	..	3.5	10.4	10.5
9	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	..	0.3	5.0	49.0
194	93	Baird W.	194	-2	14.0	8.1	6.0
123	65	Baker Perkins	113	-1	6.5	5.5	4.0
85	28	Bambergers	78	..	4.9	6.3	12.4
168	14	Bambers Stores	164	-2	2.3	1.4	12.3
70	25	Banro Cons	65	..	3.4	5.2	8.0
16	3	Barker & Dobson	13	-¼	..	..	37.5
264	144	Barlow Rand	215	-1	16.4	7.6	4.5
174	39	Barr & Wallace	168	+5	5.6	3.3	5.0
170	37	Do A	167	+5	5.6	3.3	5.6
128	56	Barratt Devs	106	..	12.4	11.7	2.8
54	25	Barrow Hepbn	43	..	2.3b	5.3	4.3
72	23	Barton & Sons	63	..	4.6	6.7	7.1
135	60	Bassett G.	130	-1	8.7	6.7	6.6
99	29	Bath & P'land	67	-1	5.2	7.7	3.8
93	34	Beales J.	83	..	4.4	5.3	3.6
202	89	Beatson Clark	202	-2	8.7	4.3	8.7
54	22	Beauford Grp	53	..	5.0	9.4	7.8
84	48	Beckman A.	77	..	7.6	9.8	9.0
713	372	Beecham Grp	693	-2	28.2	4.1	13.4
83	30	Bejam Grp	59	..	2.4	4.1	7.9
65	34	Benrose Corp	91	..	6.2	7.6	10.7
69	30	Benn Bros	59	+1	4.9	8.2	12.2
211	121	Berec Grp	149	+1	6.5	4.4	6.6
167	74	Berisf'd S & W	156	-1	6.5	4.2	5.0
63	31	Berisfords	62	..	3.8	6.1	8.5
175	122	Bestobell	166	..	14.4b	8.7	7.5
80	28	Bett Bros	62	..	2.7a	4.4	9.7
263	102	Bibby J.	266	+1	10.7	4.2	4.9
56	23	Biturcated Eng	52	..	4.4	8.4	5.2
128	50	Birm'gham Mint	128	-2	7.4	5.8	8.3
123	66	Black & Edg'tn	94	..	7.1	7.5	11.4
72	35	Blackwd Hodge	66	-1	3.4b	5.2	7.1
30	15	Blackwood Mt	23	..	..	..	14.4
275	122	Blagden & N	243	-1	18.2	7.5	10.4
302	153	Blue Circle Ind	277	+5	14.7	5.3	7.1
67	39	Blundell Perm	54	..	4.8	5.7	8.2
20	7	Boardman K O.	20	..	1.7	8.3	6.6
79	33	Bodycote	79	+2	3.4	4.3	7.7
44	17	Bonser Eng	44	..	2.2	5.0	12.6
300	128	Booker McCon	292	-2	12.0	4.1	8.5
212	84	B'soy & Hwkes	177	..	7.7	4.3	7.2
161	67	Boot H.	141	-1	13.9	9.9	7.0
242	215	Boots	236	..	9.1b	4.4	14.5
97	45	Borthwick T.	63	..	9.4	14.9	8.7
21	11	Boulton W.	20	..	1.7	8.0	8.7
215	160	Bowater Corp	195	-2	14.9	7.6	8.9
67	34	Bowthorpe Hldgs	67	-1	2.6	3.8	7.9
90	51	Braby Leslie	81	..	6.7	8.3	4.7
76	54	Brady Ind	58	..	5.3	9.1	..
75	48	Do A	56	..	5.3	9.5	10.6
41	21	Braham Millar	38	..	2.2	5.8	5.4
45	17	Braid Grp	39	-¼	2.2	5.5	5.8
179	67	Braithwaite	172	+3	6.3	3.6	6.3
116	29	Brammer H.	108	-2	4.6	4.2	10.6
50	38	Bremner	54	..	7.0	12.9	13.0
218	70	Brent Chem Int	203	..	4.8	2.4	17.0
68	35	Brent Walker	50	..	1.9	3.2	24.5
54	22	Brickhouse Dud	52	..	3.6	6.9	7.9
172	90	Bridon	115	-1	9.3	8.1	11.4
41	27	Bright J. Grp	31	..	3.7	11.7	10.8
50	29	Brit Car Auctn	50	..	3.8a	7.5	12.3
246	137	Brit Home Strs	214	..	9.5	4.4	17.3
58	34	Brit Printing	54	-¼	5.2	9.7	5.1
104	47	Brit Sun Spec	100	-2	7.1	7.1	8.6
158	69	Brit Sugar	158	-1	7.2b	4.6	3.7
70	30	Brit Syphon Ind	60	..	5.0	8.4	4.3
65	30	Brit Tar Prod	56	..	3.1	5.6	13.1
117	30	Brit Vita	114	..	3.0	2.6	6.0
30	13	Brittains	23	..	2.3	9.9	6.0
74	44	Brockhouse Ltd	65	-1	5.8	8.9	6.2
86	11	Brocks Grp	70	..	5.7	8.2	17.7
785	365	Broken Hill	706	-6	19.0	2.7	31.0
80	35	Brook St Bur	80	..	6.4	8.0	16.2
56	38	Brooke Bond	49	-¼	4.3	8.7	4.1
50	17	Brooke Tool	44	..	3.8b	8.5	9.3
158	49	Brotherhood P.	122	-2	9.5	8.0	8.1
262	23	Brown & J'kson	262	-2	1.5	0.6	23.1
141	74	Brown & Tawse	141	+1	7.3	5.2	8.1
62	22	BBK	59	..	3.3	5.6	7.4
30	12	Brown Bros Cp	28	-¼	1.6	3.8	4.9
405	98	Brown J.	462	..	13.4	2.9	4.8
124	85	Bruntons	112	+2	10.8b	9.5	10.0
55	17	Bryant Hldgs	43	..	3.8	8.8	4.3
176	61	Bulloughs Ltd	160	..	9.3	5.8	6.6
70	28	Bulmer & Lumb	59	..	4.7	8.0	4.5
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	90	..	7.9	8.0	4.4
81	35	Burco Dean	77	..	6.2	8.1	7.7
52	22	Burgess Prod	46	..	3.5	7.7	7.1
218	64	Burnett H'shire	218	+3	4.3	2.0	5.7
218	63	Do A NV	218	+3	4.3	2.0	5.7
61	16	Burns And'son	54	..	2.5	4.5	5.1
17	9	Burrell & Co	11	-¼	1.4	12.2	18.3
188	120	Burt Boulton	192	..	15.2	8.3	6.8
192	81	Burton Grp	182	-2	2.3	1.2	..
194	30	Do A	172	..	2.3	1.3	..
88	30	Butterfld-Harvy	79	..	3.6	4.5	5.9

C — E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	14	CH Industrials	32	..	2.0	9.5	4.3
61	33	Cadbury Sch	57	..	4.8	8.0	7.4
112	55	Caffyns	107	-1	9.6	8.9	8.0
62	48	C'bread Robey	62	..	2.5	4.0	24.4
136	30	Campari	104	-2	3.0	2.9	4.6
134	64	Do B	104	-2	..	..	..
82	45	Camrex Hldgs	54	..	6.0	11.1	4.5
74	36	Canning W.	72	..	6.0	8.3	6.5
138	97	Cape Ind	133	..	13.0	9.8	3.5
118	37	Caplan Profile	118	-1	7.3	6.2	7.6
97	33	Capper Neill	87	+1	3.2	3.7	4.4
90	33	Caravans Int	73	..	7.3	10.0	2.8
77	35	Carclo Eng	77	..	4.5	5.9	5.9
51	29	Carless Capel	36	..	1.4	4.0	9.7
237	59	Carlton Ind	224	-1	8.3	3.7	8.8
76	29	Carpets Int	69	..	2.5	3.7	17.3
60	10	Carr J. (Don)	48	..	1.4	3.0	7.4
49	22	Carr'tn Vly	37	..	2.3	8.8	4.7
110	63	Carroll P. J.	100	..	9.7	9.7	7.7
38	13	Castlet S Hldgs	34	..	1.6	4.8	5.7
25	7	Causton Sir J.	22	..	..	..	5.7
165	58	Cawoods	141	..	5.8	4.1	9.4
36	12	Celestion	33	..	1.1	3.5	7.1
110	32	Cement Rdstone	96	..	5.0	5.2	9.3
38	12	Cen & Sheer	38	-¼	1.9	4.6	11.3
63	33	Central Man	62	-1	4.6	7.5	4.1
300	68	Centreway Ltd	280	..	18.4	6.6	5.4
64	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	62	..	4.1	6.7	4.4
58	27	Chamberl'n Grp	50	..	4.2	8.4	8.8
25	10	Change Wares	13	..	4.8	35.5	16.5
21	15	Do Cnv Cum	19	-1	1.5	9.3	..
133	91	Chloride Grp	124	..	7.5	6.3	11.8
137	57	Christies Int	137	-2	3.0	3.6	11.9
55	37	Christy Bros	55	..	4.2	7.6	5.3
142	97	Chubb & Sons	142	-1	7.8	5.5	8.7
198	57	Church & Co	185	..	5.8	3.0	7.4
79	45	Coalite & Chem	73	..	4.2	5.8	5.2
79	50	Coates Bros	78	..	3.5	4.5	7.6
78	45	Do A	78	..	3.5	4.6	7.4
84	57	Coats Patons	71	..	4.9	7.0	4.8
135	45	Cole R. H.	128	+2	5.6	4.4	6.5
101	33	Collett D'son	90	..	5.2	5.7	6.3
186	69	Collins W.	147	..	7.0	4.8	9.1
186	99	Do A	146	..	7.0	4.8	9.1
38	14	Comben Grp	34	-1	3.6b	10.7	10.0
128	50	Comb Eng Strs	126	-1	5.5	4.3	14.3
154	30	Comet Radiov'n	151	..	3.9	2.6	13.7
114	64	CompAir	98	..	5.7	5.8	7.8
74	20	Compton Webb	74	-¼	2.8a	3.8	13.3
41	16	Cook W.	36	..	3.2	8.8	3.5
73	37	Cope Allman	73	..	5.2	7.1	5.0
18	9	Copson F.	17	..	1.3	7.4	8.1
43	16	Corah	41	..	3.0	7.2	5.6
144	54	Coral Leisure	150	..	9.1a	7.6	7.0
81	22	Cosalt	68	-1	3.5	5.3	5.9
256	80	Costain R.	246	-2	3.9	1.6	8.2
48	5	Countryside	43	..	3.5	8.1	15.2
123	72	Courts (Furn)	122	..	5.4	4.4	7.7
124	73	Do A NV	122	..	5.4	4.4	7.7
125	90	Courtaulds	122	-1	11.4	9.3	11.0
73	30	Courtney Pope	67	..	3.6	5.4	9.6
78	30	C'wan de Groot	60	+3	3.4	5.0	5.2
48	23	Cowie T.	43	..	2.7	6.2	3.9
44	14	Crellon Hldgs	14	..	1.5	13.0	..
26	13	Do 12% Conv	16	..	1.2	7.3	..
90	38	Crest Nicholson	84	-1	5.6	6.6	9.9
72	43	Croda Int	64	..	..	..	..
43	25	Croolte Grp	40	..	3.7	9.3	13.4
84	23	Cropper J	84	-3	2.3	2.7	4.2
149	94	Crosby Hse	133	-1	..	..	..
103	45	Crossley Bldg	104	..	6.3	6.0	14.6
117	43	Crouch D	116	..	6.2	5.3	9.9
73	25	Crouch Grp	71	..	4.5	6.4	12.6
64	32	Crown House	64	..	5.8	9.0	10.3
147	83	Cum'ns En Cv	£93	..	375	4.0	..
190	60	Dale Electric	176	-5	4.2a	2.4	16.5
24	14	Dana Corp	£22	-¼	69.0	3.1	..
140	70	Davies & New	133	-1	11.1	8.3	20.4
101	29	Davis G.	90	..	5.0	5.1	7.9
154	75	Davy Corp	154	-1	8.4	5.4	8.0
700	350	De Beers Ind	640	..	46.4	7.3	12.0
40	21	Dennison Hldgs	40	..	3.2	7.9	8.9
118	64	Debenhams	96	-1	8.1	8.5	9.1
500	128	De La Rue	490	-10	15.5	3.2	9.9
580	233	Decca	485	..	18.0	3.9	18.9
565	223	Do A	480	..	18.0	4.1	17.9
81	49	Delta Metal	74	-¼	7.6	10.3	9.3
106	66	Denbyware	106	-3	9.2	7.7	11.3
178	82	De Vere Hotels	169	..	7.1	4.2	24.5
77	29	Dewhirst I. J.	70	..	2.1	3.2	7.6
22	11	Dewhurst Dent	16	..	..	..	6.5
143	80	DRG	130	-2	11.0	8.5	10.3
210	97	Diploma Int	203	..	5.9	2.9	11.1
97	25	Dixon D	94	..	5.6	6.0	4.6
175	63	Dixons Photo	154	+1	3.7	2.7	6.8
85	30	Dixor	60	..	0.9a	1.5	39.3
122	40	Dobson Park	110	-1	6.1	5.5	8.8
85	41	Dom Hldgs	85	..	7.0	8.3	12.3
80	47	Dorada Hldgs	74	-1	7.6	10.3	6.9
105	43	Douglas R. M.	96	..	5.2	5.5	6.7
30	17	Dow'd & Mills	30	..	1.8	6.1	9.1
163	82	Downing G. H.	146	..	8.8	6.0	4.4
303	93	Dowty Grp	267	-2	6.8	2.5	14.0
38	12	Drake & Scull	37	..	1.5	4.1	3.7
33	14	Dreamland Elec	37	-2	2.0	5.4	6.8
39	27	Dufay	33	-1	2.2	6.5	12.3
122	72	Dunlop Hldgs	74	+1	8.0	10.8	5.5
22	5	Duple Int	20	..	1.0b	5.0	7.8
87	37	Duport	70	..	6.8	9.7	4.8
160	41	Durapipe Int	154	..	6.2	4.0	9.3
54	26	Dutton For	47	-1	4.6	9.9	3.6
40	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	37	..	..	..	..
253	120	E.M.I.	159	-2	14.0	8.8	22.7
126	20	ERF Hldgs	122	+2	4.2	3.4	2.7
69	36	E Lancs Paper	69	..	5.2	7.6	7.3
109	22	Eastern Prod	96	..	6.6	6.9	2.7
160	56	Eastwood J. B.	156	..	5.6	3.7	8.1
264	106	Edbro	264	..	9.6	3.6	8.1
50	19	Eleco Hldgs	46	..	2.9	6.3	12.6
63	32	EIS	63	..	4.7	7.4	10.3
313	44	Electrocomps	315	-3	3.8	1.2	14.5
28	15	Electronic Mach	21	..	..	..	..
145	48	Electr'nic Rent	135	..	7.6	5.6	8.7
163	32	Elliott B	157	-7	8.1	5.1	5.4
111	66	Ellis & Everard	105	-1	7.6	7.2	21.2
30	14	Ellis & Gold	30	-1½	2.9	9.5	13.0
102	37	Elson & Robbins	87	..	5.0	5.7	6.8
21	10	Elswick Hopper	18	..	1.8	6.1	5.6
202	82	Empire Stores	160	-1	7.7	4.3	14.3
20	4	Energy Serv	18	+¼	0.5	2.5	17.3
36	22	England J. E.	25	..	2.2	8.7	5.4
34	12	English & O'seas	26	..	1.1	4.1	9.0
108	50	English Card Cl	95	..	4.5	4.7	5.1
100	69	Eng China Clay	83	-¼	6.0	7.2	9.2
104	51	Erith & Co	97	..	8.5	8.5	12.1
230	122	Esperanza	135	-3	9.6	6.2	12.2
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	60	..	6.4b	10.7	2.6
142	64	Euro Ferries	129	..	4.4	3.4	6.2
260	140	Eurotherm Int	187	-5	5.2	2.8	17.8
107	72	Eva Industries	104	..	7.3	7.0	4.9
38	12	Ewer G.	36	..	2.1b	5.9	11.5
19	7	Excalibur	16	..	0.8	5.0	5.5
135	65	Exch Telegraph	128	..	8.2	6.4	11.2
87	35	Expand Metal	78	..	5.8	7.4	9.0

F — H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	66	-1	6.1	9.2	8.4
26	7	FPA Cons	17	..	..	..	9.1
76	25	Fairbairn L'son	68	-¼	7.7	11.3	6.0
78	37	Fairclough Cons	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.2
135	29	Fairview Est	134	-1	4.9	6.7	6.1
150	109	Farmer S.W.	144	..	7.7	5.3	8.1
428	81	Farnell Elect	413	-7	10.3	2.5	17.1
49	13	Fed Lnd & Build	45	-1	3.6	7.9	12.0
36	22	Feedex Ltd	32	..	2.1	6.5	6.8
172	111	Fenner J. H.	164	..	10.5	6.4	11.2
128	45	Ferguson Ind	118	..	9.1	7.7	7.7
67	19	Fine Art Dev	67	..	2.8	4.1	14.1
130	50	Finlay J.	98	-1	7.5	7.7	4.6
51	10	First Castle	42	..	3.4	8.0	11.7
400	283	Fisons	335	-3	20.2	6.0	6.8
73	45	Fitch Lovell	66	..	6.2	9.4	10.5
59	20	Fodens	62	-1	5.1	8.2	2.2
193	36	Fogarty E.	185	-7	4.3	2.3	7.3
29	10	Folkes Hefo NV	26	..	2.1	8.1	4.6
35	16	Ford M.	34	..	3.2	9.4	12.2
259	130	Ford Mtr BDR	152	..	8.3	5.3	16.4
160	49	Formlnster	156	-5	6.3	4.0	8.1
212	121	Foseco Min	154	-1	7.3	4.7	10.4
164	39	Foster Bros	150	..	4.3	2.4	17.1
49	18	Foster J.	45	..	3.8	8.4	6.3
112	69	Fothergill & H	112	-4	9.4	8.4	9.2
45	25	Francis G. R.	45	..	6.0	13.3	8.6
51	28	Francis Ind	74	..	5.1	6.9	4.2
400	127	Freemans Ldn	370	-5	9.8	2.6	13.7
76	40	French T	66	..	4.2	6.4	5.0
41	14	French Kier	37	..	2.7	7.2	6.5
112	33	Friedland Doggt	104	..	5.0	4.8	7.5
99	48	GEI Int	93	..	6.3	6.8	6.1
68	32	Galliford Brindley	65	..	15.8	24.3	7.0
18	7	Garford Lilley	16	..	1.2	7.6	5.6
108	67	Garnar Scotblair	108	+1	7.2	6.7	8.1
339	163	GKC	336	-2	6.1	1.8	12.0
104	96	Do F Rate	£99	-¼	1106	11.1	..
27	12	Gen Eng (Rad)	15	..	..	..	21.1
330	185	Gen Mtr BDR	225	-5	10.1g	4.5	21.8
204	124	Gestetner 'A'	172	-1	6.3	3.7	6.1
91	32	Gibbons Dudley	70	..	4.0	5.6	3.5
105	35	Glerves Grp	93	-1	6.8	7.1	6.3
166	80	Gill & Duffus	139	-1	6.6	4.2	9.7
72	23	Giltspur Ltd	68	+1	4.4	6.5	7.2
56	36	Glass & Metal	54	..	4.2	5.1	5.0
27	13	Glass Glover	25	+1	1.9	7.6	6.9
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	590	-2	17.0	2.9	11.8
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	41	-¼	2.9	7.0	6.3
68	34	Glossop & W.J.	60	-1	5.7	9.5	6.3
124	76	Glynwed	110	..	12.4	11.3	8.9
90	39	Goldberg & Sons	90	+1	6.1	7.7	13.6
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	70	-1	5.1	7.3	9.2
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	85	..	4.6	5.3	7.1
28	21	Gordon L. Grp	22	..	..	..	18.5
72	47	Grampian Hldgs	68	..	6.1	8.9	17.4
126	42	Granada 'A'	124	-1	3.1	2.5	13.5
120	69	Grand Met Ltd	112	-1½	6.7	5.9	9.3
158	77	Gratton W'hse	111	+4	8.3	7.5	8.6
348	163	Gt Univ Stores	336	..	12.5	3.8	12.9
346	175	Do A	324	..	12.5	3.9	12.9
52	17	Greenfield Mill	33	..	2.7	5.2	6.9
72	29	Gripperrods	65	..	4.7	7.2	5.3
368	248	GKN	272	+1	23.7	8.7	5.0
137	49	HTV Grp	126	..	14.0	11.1	8.1
128	72	Hadcn Carrier	121	..	12.2	10.7	16.0
147	55	Haggas J.	140	-1	1.1a	0.8	9.0
122	62	Hall Eng	113	..	7.2	6.3	6.3
257	90	Hall M	239	..	10.7	4.5	10.0
49	6	Halma Ltd	49	+1	1.1	2.3	9.6
104	65	Hanimex Corp	70	..	4.4	6.2	4.2
161	100	Hanson Trust	135	..	10.0	7.4	6.6
51	26	Hardy Furn	40	-2	0.3	0.8	..
43	23	Do A	39	+2	0.3	0.8	..
62	38	Hargreaves Grp	56	..	4.9	8.7	6.8
59	34	Harris Sheldon	53	..	4.8	9.0	8.9
125	45	Harrison T.C.	114	-3	6.4	5.6	7.2
575	276	Harrison Cros	560	..	33.0a	6.0	10.9
116	52	Hartwells Grp	108	..	10.2	9.4	3.3
268	113	Hawker Sidd	245	..	6.2	2.5	19.2
77	43	Hawkins & T son	74	+1	6.1	8.2	4.9
53	24	Hawthorn L	72	..	..	..	..
159	57	Hays Wharf	147	+1	7.7	5.2	15.2
69	17	Headlam Sims	60	..	2.6	4.3	4.9
24	9	Helene of Ldn	24	-¼	1.0	4.2	5.6
41	30	Helical Bar	32	..	..	..	19.0
90	35	Hend'son Kent	88	..	3.7	4.2	8.9
137	84	Henly's	127	-1	13.0b	10.2	5.1
100	39	Hepworth Cer	84	-2	5.3	6.3	6.8
82	29	Hepworth J	70	..	3.6	5.1	11.2
12	6	Herman Smith	11	..	..	..	..
137	72	Hestair	86	-1	10.4b	12.1	3.3
73	14	Hewden-Stuart	73	+1	1.5	2.4	9.2
35	11	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	5.7
112	63	Hicking P'cost	102	..	10.9	10.7	4.9
233	98	Hickson Welch	222	-4	5.4	2.4	5.9
97	36	Higgs & Hill	75	-1	5.5	7.3	4.2
89	22	Hill & Smith	80	..	5.3	6.6	5.0
150	76	Hill C Bristol	90	-10	11.0	12.2	28.5
300	71	Hillards	210	-2	7.5	3.6	6.2
93	66	Hoffnung S.	86	..	6.5	7.6	10.6
82	35	Hollas Grp	66	-4	6.9	10.1	6.6
75	34	Hollis Bros	75	-2	6.8	9.1	9.2
178	70	Holt Lloyd	174	..	11.6	6.6	12.6
232	60	Home Charm	232	..	5.9	2.5	15.8
410	195	Hoover	292	..	22.5	7.7	11.3
412	195	Do A	290	..	22.5	7.8	11.4
121	53	Hopkinsons	121	..	7.7	6.3	6.9
116	37	Horizon Mid	116	-¼	8.6	7.3	11.8
176	71	Hse of Fraser	159	..	7.5	4.7	11.7
88	35	Hoveringham	88	..	2.9	3.2	10.9
86	21	Do RV	86	..	3.2	3.7	10.7
39	11	Howard & Wynd	32	..	0.5	1.6	18.2
29	10	Do A	28	..	0.5	1.8	15.5
32	23	Howard Mach	32	..	1.8	5.6	22.4
38	17	Howard Tenens	25	..	2.6	8.8	..
90	44	Howden Grp	89	-¼	7.1	8.0	8.7
164	94	Hudsons Bay	£13	-¼	31.2	2.3	13.2
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	27	..	1.2	4.3	10.0
377	76	Hunting Assoc	350	-23	4.5	1.3	12.4
183	63	Huntleigh Grp	178	..	4.0	2.2	10.8
118	47	Hutch Whamp	94	-4	..	..	..

I — L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
487	150	ICL	484	-3	11.6	2.4	8.9
138	73	IDC Grp	136	..	13.9	10.3	25.6
69	46	IMI	69	-¼	5.3	9.1	7.1
196	74	Ibstock Johns'n	185	-2	9.7	5.2	6.9
445	329	Imp Chem Ind	394	+1	26.8	6.7	8.7
140	75	Imp Cold Store	116	..	8.3	7.1	4.6
88	65	Imperial Grp	82	-¼	8.6	10.4	8.2
33	17	Ingall Ind	32	-1	2.8	8.8	10.4
40	28	Ingram H.	31	-¼	..	..	20.4
95	51	Initial Services	94	..	7.6	8.0	7.3
82	41	Int Paint	82	..	3.6	4.2	6.6
305	272	ITO Common	292	-5	7.7	2.6	9.0
250	239	Do Conv Pref	240	+1	15.9	6.6	..
145	70	Int Timber	120	..	10.7	8.3	8.1
82	47	Invcresk Grp	67	..	7.4	11.1	7.8
11	6	Itoh BDR	£9	-¼	8.6	1.0	..
67	24	JB Hldgs	61	..	1.6	2.6	6.0
30	12	Jacks W	24	..	1.5	6.3	..
75	37	Jacksons B'End	65	-3	3.0	4.7	9.0
15	5	James M Ind	13	..	1.5	11.5	10.0
368	149	Jardine M'son	263	-10	6.5	2.5	..
197	98	Jarvis J	164	..	14.5	8.8	9.7
46	16	Jessups Hldgs	41	-1	2.6	6.3	6.2
75	43	Johnson & F B	71	..	7.2	10.2	7.1
113	37	Johnson Grp	105	..	6.3	6.0	7.7
492	307	Johnson Matt	465	..	20.6	4.4	9.0
134	36	Johnson-Richd	97	-1	2.7b	2.8	6.6
169	137	Jones (Ernest)	156	..	..	..	..
99	43	Jones Stroud	99	..	7.1	7.1	5.0
45	21	Jourdan T.	42	..	4.4	10.5	4.7
81	27	K Shoes	79	..	3.8	4.8	7.2
35	19	Kalamazoo	39	..	2.1	9.2	7.6
125	36	Kelsey Ind	104	..	4.9	4.7	4.6
84	49	Kenning Mtr	75	-1	6.9	9.2	3.6
44	21	Kent M. P.	40	+1	3.2	8.0	10.8
152	52	Fode Int	146	..	7.1	4.9	7.9
56	13	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	53	..	1.3	2.3	14.3
137	63	Kwik Save Disc	89	..	3.9	4.4	12.5
101	63	LCP Hldgs	97	+2	8.3b	8.6	8.5
46	29	LRC Int	36	..	4.4	12.3	9.2
166	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	139	..	10.5	7.5	9.4
216	88	Ladbroke	193	+1	11.8a	6.1	8.6
64	35	Ladies Pride	58	..	4.4	7.6	7.3
225	70	Laing J.	217	..	4.7	2.2	9.0
223	69	Do A	216	..	4.7	2.2	9.0
102	40	Laird Grp Ltd	102	-1½	4.5b	4.4	7.4
63	43	Lake & Elliot	56	..	5.8	10.4	6.9
55	31	Lambert H'wth	48	..	5.0	10.3	6.2
78	28	Lane P. Grp	48	..	5.0	10.5	3.3
131	89	Laporte Ind	113	..	10.7	9.3	11.6
130	63	Latham J	125	..	11.4	9.1	10.1
136	45	Lawrence Scott	108	..	7.6	7.2	5.2
110	53	Lawrence W.	107	..	9.9	9.2	8.0
72	24	Lawtex	66	-2	4.8	7.3	4.4
177	128	Lead Industries	161	..	11.6	7.2	6.6
62	36	Le-Bas E.	41	..	2.9	7.1	..
32	13	Lee A	23	..	2.3	9.8	5.0
165	22	Lee Cooper	165	-15	3.9	2.3	6.2
175	60	Leigh Int	135	-3	6.6b	4.9	16.2
116	42	Leisure C'van	116	..	5.1	4.4	15.1
45	27	Lennons Grp	37	-2	2.5	6.8	7.3
287	113	Lep Grp	248	..	5.2	2.1	7.1
97	57	Lesney Ord	91	-3	4.5	5.0	6.5
167	70	Letraset	150	..	9.2	5.4	9.0
91	42	Lex Services	85	-1½	6.8a	8.0	5.9
195	31	Liberty Ord	195	..	4.4	2.2	10.8
33	23	Lilley F. J. C.	73	..	3.8	4.9	7.2
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	54	..	5.8	10.7	3.0
151	38	Lindustries	144	..	13.6	9.5	6.7
157	100	Linfood Hldgs	131	-1	14.2	10.9	8.5
39	19	Linread	37	..	3.4	9.1	..
61	22	Lister & Co	54	..	1.5	2.7	7.7
79	64	Lloyd F H.	60	..	8.1	11.7	8.3
21	9	Locker T.	20	..	1.3	6.6	7.7
19	8	Do A	18	..	1.3	7.1	7.1
120	58	Lockwoods Fds	130	..	5.6	4.7	6.5
110	49	Ldn & M'land	106	..	10.2	9.7	7.9
43	23	Ldn & N'thern	38	..	3.0	8.0	10.2
86	30	Ldn Brick Co	72	..	4.9	6.8	5.8
217	94	Ldn Prov Post	215	+17	14.7	6.6	8.1
76	31	Longton Trans	75	..	5.5	7.8	4.8
87	56	Lonrho	63	-1	10.0	15.9	3.8
92	39	Lonsdale Univ	57	..	7.7	9.8	6.1
74	36	Lookers	62	..	3.9	6.3	3.3
120	44	Lovell Hldgs	120	-5	5.9	4.9	5.7
200	120	Low & Bonar	194	..	17.3	8.9	6.2
337	204	Lucas Ind	315	..	12.8	4.1	7.8
159	47	Lyons J. Ord	156	-1	11.5b	7.4	..

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
146	16	MFI Furn	139	..	3.3	2.4	3.9
241	67	MK Electric	237	-1	8.9	3.7	7.4
225	48	ML Hldgs	220	..	6.5	3.0	14.9
77	37	MY Dart	66	..	3.6	5.5	5.1
315	138	McCorquodale	293	-2	23.5	8.0	8.3
49	15	McInerney Prop	34	..	3.0	8.9	9.4
19	10	McCleery L'Amie	13	..	..	..	..
49	25	Mackay H.	43	-1	4.9	10.3	22.6
102	60	McKechnie Bros	96	..	7.9	8.2	5.4
53	12	Mackinnon (Scot)	47	..	2.5	5.3	6.1
80	31	McNeill Grp	40	-2	..	..	..
81	37	Macpherson D.	73	..	4.5	5.7	8.0
155	73	Magnet & Sthns	154	+1	9.0	5.9	8.4
56	29	Mallinson Denny	54	-¼	4.2	7.9	6.8
98	50	Man Agcy Music	86	..	8.6	9.9	6.6
38	13	Manch Garages	33	..	1.5	4.5	4.4
293	177	Man Ship Canal	293	-6	23.8	8.1	13.9
100	14	Mang Bronze	75	..	2.9	3.8	3.3
25	8	Maple Hldgs	23	..	..	..	..
166	122	Marchwiel	122	-2	7.6	6.2	..
93	47	Marks & Spencer	84	-1	3.2	3.8	16.2
99	46	Marley Ltd	76	..	3.8	5.0	6.7
47	9	Marling Ind	36	..	1.6	4.3	8.2
58	31	Marshall Cav	51	-1	6.6	13.0	6.8
57	23	Marshall T. Lox	49	..	3.9	8.2	2.9
57	25	Do A	47	..	3.9	8.3	2.5
150	95	Marshalls Univ	142	..	9.7	6.8	4.7
97	45	Martin-Black	75	-2	6.1	12.0	..
250	165	Martin-News	238	..	11.0	4.6	5.7
230	91	Martonair	230	-2	8.3	3.6	14.3
65	46	May & Hassell	63	-1	4.6	5.6	28.3
150	60	Maynards	142	..	8.2	5.8	10.2
31	13	Mears Bros	16	-¼	..	..	66.8
30	10	Medminster	30	..	2.9	9.6	17.1
110	50	Melody Mills	110	..	4.9	4.5	8.1
17	9	Meutmore Mfg	17	..	1.4	8.2	14.7
200	38	Menzies J.	194	..	4.0	2.0	10.4
362	246	Metal Box	356	..	22.7	6.4	5.7
109	65	Metal Closures	104	..	6.7	6.4	8.7
65	12	Metalrax	32	..	1.7	3.3	10.0
77	28	Mettoy	77	..	3.2	4.2	5.5
98	44	Meyer M. L.	91	..	7.1	7.8	7.5
45	15	Midland Ind	45	..	1.6	3.5	6.6
60	17	Milbury	45	..	3.6	7.8	3.9
245	23	Mills & Allen	200	+10	11.4	5.7	5.4
142	38	Mining Supplies	101	..	1.9	1.9	13.7
48	36	Mit Colts Grp	43	..	5.2	11.3	6.1
69	34	Mitchell Somers	65	-1	2.4	3.8	4.8
78	42	Mixconcrete	71	..	8.1	7.1	11.4
47	25	Modern Eng	47	..	4.2	9.0	10.2
155	67	Molins	140	..	11.1	8.0	18.2
103	23	Monk A.	103	..	5.3	5.2	3.6
50	32	M'santo 5% Ln	£47	..	500	10.6	..
50	40	Do 6% Ln	£44	..	625	11.5	..
130	95	Do 5% Cnv	£127	-3	500	3.9	..
77	35	Montfort Knit	72	..	5.5	7.6	9.0
90	21	Moro O'Ferrall	87	-4	4.6	5.3	10.4
135	66	Morgan Cruc	127	-1	8.9	7.0	9.0
77	24	Morgan Edwds	71	-6	..	..	..
55	24	Morrall Abel	45	..	3.7	8.2	4.3
110	38	Morris & Blakey	108	..	6.2	5.8	12.8
90	31	Do A	90	+2	6.2	6.9	10.6
147	36	Moss Bros	125	-5	4.9	3.9	20.4
73	46	Moss Eng	71	..	6.3	8.0	7.6
210	101	Mothercare	170	..	4.5	2.6	17.3
15	6	Movitex	14	-¼	0.8	5.5	16.3
144	48	Mowlem J.	119	-11	9.9	8.3	6.3
220	127	Muirhead	216	..	7.6	3.5	16.5
73	30	Myson Grp	63	..	1.9	3.0	66.3
120	43	NSS News	116	-1	3.1	2.6	10.5
66	27	Nathan B. & I.	66	..	5.0	7.6	7.3
67	39	Nat Carbon	38	..	..	..	..
42	12	Needlers	36	..	2.3e	6.3	6.0
49	30	Neepsend	44	..	4.9	11.2	5.6
94	37	Negretti & Zam	86	..	5.5	6.3	12.5
109	69	Neill J.	88	..	9.7	11.0	4.2
157	45	Newarthill	166	-2	7.3	4.4	3.1
97	33	Newman Ind	95	-1	7.8	8.2	3.7
72	38	Newman Tonks	68	..	6.1	8.7	8.1
280	59	Newmark L.	272	..	10.2	3.7	3.4
110	51	Norcros	108	..	6.7	6.2	7.4
44	11	Norfolk C Grp	35	-1	0.9b	2.6	14.6
49	26	Normand Elec	45	..	4.3	9.5	6.3
137	54	NEI	137	-1	9.9	7.2	7.1
116	45	Nthn Foods	107	-1	5.7b	5.3	12.7
225	41	Norton & Wright	225	..	6.4	2.8	13.8
33	8	Norton W. E.	33	-1½	1.2	3.4	10.5
107	52	Norwest Holst	94	..	7.0	7.4	4.2
147	60	Notts Mfg	146	..	5.1	3.5	8.5
122	45	Nurdin & Peacock	83	-1	2.0	3.5	8.9
33	17	Nu-Swift Ind	30	..	2.6	9.2	14.2

O — S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
107	65	Ocean Wilsons	57	..	4.4	5.0	7.8
151	55	Office & Elect	129	..	6.4	5.0	8.5
116	70	Ofrex Grp	115	..	4.8b	4.2	10.4
23	11	Ogilvy & M	£17	-¼	51.7	2.9	12.4
157	43	Owen Owen	126	-1	4.5	3.6	11.8
74	7	Oxley Printing	67	..	3.9	5.8	2.9
130	56	Parker Knoll 'A'	128	-5	5.5	4.3	5.6
123	60	Parker Timber	112	..	9.2	8.2	8.0
53	14	Paterson R.	48	..	3.5	7.2	7.3
230	125	Paterson Zoch	195	..	11.7b	6.0	3.6
225	117	Do A NV	190	..	11.7b	6.1	3.5
135	67	Paul's & Whites	121	..	6.5	5.4	7.1
257	103	Pearson Long	229	-2	9.1	4.0	9.4
246	123	Pearson & Son	240	-2	11.5	4.8	10.1
37	24	Do 4% Ln	£34	..	400	11.8	..
209	149	Pegler-Hatt	173	-1	11.6	6.7	6.6
29	6	Pentland Ind	23	-¼	1.1	4.8	3.2
111	42	Pentos	101	..	7.2	7.1	6.2
108	63	Perkin El 4%	£107	-1	..	..	..
141	30	Perry H. Mtrs	121	..	4.6	3.8	4.2
87	59	Petrocon Grp	64	..	6.9	10.7	8.4
64	51	Philips Fin 5½%	£55	..	575	10.5	..
11	7	Philips Lamps	£9	-¼	42.1	4.6	..
21	..	Phillips Pats	13	..	..	..	14.5
155	64	Phoenix Timber	155	..	6.6	4.2	..
150	67	P'dilly Theatre	115	..	2.7	2.3	32.3
19	11	Pickles W.	18	-¼	0.7	3.9	12.2
112	34	Pifco Hldgs	102	..	4.6	4.5	7.1
109	32	Do A	96	..	4.6	4.6	8.9
325	139	Pilkington Bros	308	..	8.8	2.9	8.0
59	29	Pittard Grp	54	..	4.4	8.2	5.1
96	40	Plaxtons	94	..	5.4	5.7	8.0
79	31	Pleasurama	78	..	3.1	4.1	7.3
125	62	Plessey	124	..	8.3	6.7	10.1
18	7	Do ADR	£16	..	..	..	..
106	42	Plysu	97	+1	2.1	2.2	8.2
258	158	Portals Hldgs	229	..	12.3	5.4	9.6
125	51	Porter Chad	110	-4	8.0	7.3	5.2
89	32	Portsmth News	89	..	4.8	6.0	6.4
223	110	Powell Duffryn	207	-3	15.2	7.3	5.3
74	50	Pratt F. Eng	70	..	7.6	10.8	5.9
89	32	Preedy A.	84	..	4.3	5.1	8.2
32	12	Press W.	28	..	1.3	4.3	8.0
165	107	Prestige Grp	180	..	8.5	4.7	10.4
46	27	Prestwich Phr	41	..	4.6	11.3	10.9
205	135	Pretoria P Cem	170	..	16.5	9.7	3.4
97	45	Priest B.	91	..	8.1	8.9	5.0
43	18	Pritchard Serv	39	..	2.3	5.8	6.4
113	37	Pye Hldgs	97	+1	5.4	5.2	5.5
48	23	Pyke W. J.	45	..	1.0	2.2	70.3
44	23	Pyramid Grp	43	..	3.7	8.6	8.1
22	14	Quaker Oats	£18	..	80.9	3.3	11.1
46	6	Queens Moat	40	-¼	0.5	1.2	44.0
84	31	R.F.D. Group	79	..	2.4	3.0	4.8
360	117	Racal Elect	336	-6	5.9	1.8	13.2
18	12	Raine Eng	13	-¼	1.3b	8.8	5.9
293	140	Rank Org Ord	266	..	12.1	4.5	8.3
61	38	RHM	54	-¼	5.2	9.3	8.8
67	50	RMP	63	-¼	5.8b	9.2	8.2
189	96	Ransomes Sims	188	..	13.1	7.0	5.8
80	30	Ratcliffe F. S.	80	..	8.0	9.9	6.8
79	17	Ratners	62	-1	3.0	5.1	9.7
101	31	Rayback Ltd	96	..	5.1	5.3	11.1
45	23	Readicut Int	44	-¼	2.4	5.5	9.2
158	72	RMC	144	-1	9.2	6.4	8.2
500	330	Reckitt & Colmn	505	-2	17.0	3.4	9.7
90	50	Record Ridgway	80	..	7.5b	9.4	6.5
328	76	Redfearn Nat	317	-7	14.0	7.6	4.2
106	64	Rediffusion	98	-1	7.3	7.4	13.2
172	86	Redland	164	..	6.4	3.9	8.2
63	15	Redman Heenan	62	..	3.1	4.0	4.3
106	32	Reed A.	102	-3	4.3	4.2	8.7
106	33	Do A NV	102	-3	4.3	4.2	8.7
60	35	Reed Exec	60	..	4.6	5.7	11.1
226	102	Reed Int	177	-3	12.1b	6.8	8.4
23	14	Reliance Grp	£22	-¼	80.7	3.7	6.4
52	19	Reliance Knit	52	-¼	5.4	10.3	4.4
58	44	Rennies Cons	53	-1	9.7	18.2	2.6
164	112	Renold Ltd	134	-4	14.5	10.8	7.9
75	36	Rentokil Grp	72	..	2.7	3.8	14.2
49	17	Renwick Grp	47	-1	1.5	3.2	4.2
203	51	Restmor Grp	203	-3	8.1	4.0	6.7
72	45	Revertex	70	..	5.2	7.4	6.4
77	37	Rexmore	70	..	6.4	9.1	8.9
345	63	Ricardo Eng	345	-5	10.6a	3.1	14.7
95	37	Richards & Wall	85	-1	7.1	8.4	5.5
23	14	Rich'n-Merrell	£21	-¼	55.0	3.0	12.9
66	35	Richardsons W.	66	..	6.9	10.4	8.1
160	77	Rockware Grp	143	..	8.2	5.8	4.3
120	50	Rolls-R Motors	127	..	7.9	6.3	11.3
52	25	Ropner Hldgs	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
49	24	Do A	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
27	8	Rosgill Hldgs	27	..	..	..	7.6
56	30	Rotaflex	40	..	2.5	6.3	5.5
52	22	Rotaprint	38	..	4.4	11.7	3.2
69	32	Rothmans Int 'B'	64	..	3.1	4.8	9.9
60	34	Rotork Ltd	58	..	1.9	3.3	5.8
190	65	Routledge & K	185	..	6.1	3.3	10.4
33	10	Rowlinson Con	30	..	0.9	3.1	7.0
440	229	Rowntree Mac	400	..	19.7b	4.9	9.7
170	66	Rowton Hotels	152	..	9.9	6.5	15.1
171	84	Royal Worcs	171	..	10.0	5.9	36.4
44	14	Royco Grp	44	-2	3.0	6.9	12.3
47	12	Ruberoid	47	-1	3.5	7.4	11.5
90	48	Rugby Cement	77	..	5.9	7.7	9.5
188	58	SGB Grp	160	+1	8.3	4.6	10.6
19	7	SKF 'B'	£16	..	47.9	4.7	3.1
132	38	Saatchi	125	-1	5.5	4.4	12.8
40	26	Sabah Timber	37	..	2.5	6.7	4.5
255	130	Sainsbury J.	222	-¼	9.2	4.0	9.5
29	16	St Gobain	£27	-¼	173	6.3	61.9
335	113	Sale Tilney	306	..	16.3	5.3	8.4
200	36	Samuel H.	194	..	7.6	3.9	12.7
196	56	Do A	186	-1	7.6	4.1	11.9
79	41	Sanderson Kay	70	..	6.5	9.3	8.5
12	30	Sanderson Mur	40	..	6.2	15.6	6.3
56	27	Sanger J. E.	40	-1	..	..	7.8
129	74	Sangers	54	..	5.8	10.5	7.4
57	30	Savoy Hotel 'A'	72	..	1.5	2.0	22.5
116	68	Scapa Grp	107	-¼	8.2	7.7	6.3
277	193	Scholes G. H.	260	..	26.1	10.0	9.7
92	41	Scoteros	74	..	4.9	6.6	7.4
73	14	S.E.E.T.	70	-1	2.8	4.0	4.0
47	22	Scot Heritable	44	..	1.4	3.1	5.2
74	23	Scottish TV 'A'	71	..	3.7	5.2	5.0
133	55	Scot Univ Inv	122	-1	11.0	9.0	7.9
44	16	Sears Hldgs	42	..	1.9	4.5	15.5
155	47	Securicor Grp	128	..	3.8	3.0	9.6
135	43	Do NV	128	..	3.8	3.0	9.6
135	56	Security Serv	132	-2	5.3	4.0	7.9
135	53	Do A	132	-2	5.3	4.0	7.9
41	11	Sekers Int	35	..	2.3	6.5	8.5
29	10	Selincourt	27	..	1.9	6.7	3.4
30	15	Senior Eng	26	..	1.8	6.7	8.4
120	44	Serck	88	-1	9.9b	11.2	7.3
29	25	Shakespeare J.	29	..	2.9	10.1	5.6
70	13	Shaw Carpets	78	..	5.8	5.4	21.2
101	35	Sheepbridge	73	..	6.5	8.9	9.9
14	3	Sherman S.	12	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	92	..	9.1	9.9	10.6
215	113	Siebe Gorman	227	..	8.6	3.9	8.3
67	40	Siemssen Hunt	64	..	4.2	6.6	8.0
175	132	Signode 7% Cn	£166	..	700	4.2	..
209	28	Silentnight	107	..	4.4	4.1	5.7
296	129	Simon Eng	278	-2	12.3	4.4	7.4
120	36	Simpson S.	119	..	5.8	5.0	9.4
113	36	Do A	110	..	5.8	5.3	8.9
58	31	Sirdar	88	-4	4.7	5.3	4.2
104	54	600 Group	105	-2	8.8	8.3	8.8
138	81	Sketchley	134	-1	8.2	6.1	10.6
41	19	Smallshaw R.	33	..	..	..	3.7
58	21	Smart J.	43	-1	3.0a	7.0	7.7
107	28	Smith D. S.	84	..	4.0	4.8	7.3
90	39	Smith & Neph	74	..	3.9	5.2	9.0
191	67	Smith W. H. 'A'	164	..	3.1	1.9	18.4
220	130	Smiths Ind	209	..	11.4	5.5	9.6
210	84	Smurfit	197	..	13.2	6.7	10.2
27	15	Sobranie	27	..	2.7	9.9	27.6
28	15	Do NV	26	..	2.7	10.3	26.5
62	42	Solicitors Law	62	-1	5.9	9.5	16.8
326	156	Sotheby P. B.	326	..	12.9b	4.0	13.7
172	111	Spear & Jackson	144	..	14.2	9.9	14.4
245	100	Spear J. W.	225	..	2.8	1.3	6.7
19	7	Spencer Gears	18	..	0.8	4.6	9.8
38	16	Spillers	33	-¼	2.1a	6.3	7.9
194	70	Spirax-Sarco	166	..	6.7	4.1	12.7
138	66	Staffs Potts	133	..	6.0	3.9	6.5
138	40	Stag Furniture	136	-2	7.7	5.6	9.8
40	12	Stakis (Reo)	39	-1	1.2	3.0	16.7
260	52	Stanley A. G.	260	..	6.4b	4.0	11.9
306	163	Staveley Ind	298	..	15.2	5.1	6.2
250	105	Steel Bros	234	..	9.9	4.2	7.9
155	133	Steetley Co	188	..	10.2	5.4	4.6
19	9	Steinberg	19	..	1.5	7.6	10.9
60	35	Stew't & Ll. 6%	50	..	..	..	..
85	52	Stocklake Hldgs	65	-4	3.9	6.0	3.3
132	55	Stocks J. & Son	160	..	6.6	4.1	4.5
114	60	Stonehill	114	..	9.1	8.0	13.2
148	94	Stone Platt	112	..	6.7	5.5	5.1
255	98	Stothert & Pitt	235	-5	14.9	6.3	10.6
43	30	Streeters	25	..	2.6	10.3	..
87	54	Strong & Fisher	67	..	7.0	10.4	9.6
36	11	Sunbeam W'sey	31	..	4.3	13.9	4.1
72	29	Suntcliffe S'man	62	..	8.5	13.7	8.2
177	83	Swire Pacific 'A'	154	-8	..	..	..
134	44	Syltone	153	..	8.4	5.5	5.8
21	9	Symonds Eng	20	..	2.0	10.2	11.0

T — Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
31	9	Tace	26	..	1.9	7.3	4.5
17	8	Takeda Bdr	£17	-¼	16.8	1.0	47.8
25	3	Talbex Grp	17	-¼	0.9e	4.7	16.5
220	124	Tarmac Ltd	143	-1	15.6	10.8	6.9
220	163	Tate & Lyle	175	-3	30.4	17.6	4.2
139	70	Tavener R'dge	72	..	..	..	10.4
94	43	Taylor Pallis	93	..	6.8	7.3	6.0
504	244	Taylor Woodrow	413	-10	11.6	2.8	10.0
159	55	Tecalemit	147	-1	8.4b	5.7	7.7
43	18	Telefusion	39	..	2.0	5.1	15.9
42	17	Do A	38	..	2.0	5.2	15.4
156	84	Telephone Rent	143	-1	8.8	6.2	12.3
57	33	Tesco	56	..	2.5	4.4	10.7
34	11	Textured Jersey	34	..	1.5	4.5	12.2
139	51	Thermal Synd	100	-1	6.8	6.5	5.4
450	180	Thorn Electric	380	..	17.4	4.6	9.5
19	6	Thurgar Bardex	19	-¼	1.2	6.3	6.5
500	405	Tiger Oats	590	-5	32.4	5.5	4.6
378	164	Tilbury Cont	296	..	30.4	10.3	5.8
147	64	Tilling T.	128	-1½	6.8	5.3	7.0
213	42	Time Products	202	..	2.5	1.3	7.6
20	8	Titaghur Jute	9	..	..	..	..
36	10	Tomkins F. H.	24	..	1.5	6.0	7.4
54	31	Tootal	47	-¼	4.3	9.1	6.0
70	16	Tore	69	..	1.9	2.8	8.7
61	33	Tozer Kemsley	57	..	4.7	8.2	5.0
166	95	Trafalgar H Ltd	150	-2	8.6b	7.2	7.6
83	48	Trans Paper	71	..	7.6	10.5	9.8
85	48	Transport Dev	73	..	5.0	6.7	12.1
194	77	Travis & Arnold	186	..	5.9	3.2	3.2
90	25	Tricoville	90	+6	3.1	3.4	8.3
61	31	Trident TV 'A'	57	..	4.4	7.7	7.1
95	25	Triefus & Co	94	..	2.8	3.0	10.0
105	50	Triplex Found	99	..	7.0	7.1	4.8
250	114	Trust Hse Forte	238	-3	13.4	5.6	9.8
436	311	Tube Invest	390	..	33.7	8.0	4.7
312	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	302	-2	16.6	5.5	8.2
13	7	Turner Curzon	12	..	1.1	9.0	7.2
233	132	Turner Newall	190	+1	17.4	9.2	6.3
142	53	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
94	27	Turriff	88	+1	3.6	4.1	5.1
109	54	UDS Grp	100	..	8.0	8.0	10.7
192	138	UKO Int	159	..	13.3	8.4	9.6
109	65	Unicorn Ind	107	..	5.6	8.0	7.6
76	12	Unigate	75	-2	5.2	6.9	8.5
600	412	Unilever	566	-2	20.3	3.7	9.7
29	20	Do NV	£25	-¼	123	4.8	8.7
177	55	Unitech	169	-4	6.1a	3.6	15.2
91	63	Utd Biscuit	84	..	4.5	5.3	9.4
72	21	Utd City Merc	66	-1	1.2	1.8	8.0
65	30	Utd Eng	63	..	3.4	5.2	11.1
70	31	Utd Gas Ind	68	..	5.8	8.2	7.3
403	136	Utd News	371	-2	22.1	5.9	7.4
392	91	Utd Scientific	336	-6	9.1	2.7	14.1
88	30	Valor	56	..	3.2	5.8	5.2
137	78	Vantona	130	..	8.1	6.2	6.0
230	95	Vereeniging Ref	213	..	19.7	9.2	5.7
300	84	Vibroplant	290	-5	16.1	8.1	11.7
242	144	Vickers	180	-2	14.9	7.9	6.0
58	26	Vita-Tex	58	..	5.3	9.1	7.6
228	71	Vosper	206	..	7.6b	3.7	7.6
79	37	W Ribbons	66	-2	5.0	7.7	5.6
138	70	WGI	138	..	8.8	6.4	9.8
282	111	Waddington J.	210	..	17.1	8.2	12.0
33	14	Wade Potteries	36	..	1.7	5.6	8.1
180	70	Wadkin	153	+7	9.5	6.2	5.8
158	83	Wagon Ind	150	..	11.6	7.8	8.1
132	76	Walker C & W	127	+1	10.0	7.9	5.2
128	32	Walker J. Gold	110	..	3.6	3.3	6.5
116	32	Do NV	97	-1½	3.6	3.7	5.7
117	39	Ward & Gold	97	..	6.9	7.1	8.4
82	38	Ward T. W.	76	..	6.2	8.1	8.4
110	19	Ward White	105	..	6.1	5.8	5.3
32	13	Wardle B.	27	..	2.0	7.4	5.4
129	44	Waring & Gillow	129	-2	5.4	4.3	7.7
60	29	Warne Wright	54	..	4.2	7.7	6.6
65	18	Warrington T.	62	..	4.7	7.6	23.0
58	21	Waterford Glass	56	..	2.2	4.0	9.0
107	38	Watmoughs	103	..	6.1	5.8	8.4
70	36	Watson & Philip	56	-¼	3.8	6.9	7.7
135	69	Watts Blake	124	..	4.4	3.5	12.6
39	13	Wearwell	37	..	..	..	10.5
34	15	Websters Pub	57	..	2.0	3.6	9.3
150	71	Weir Grp	120	..	8.1	6.8	6.6
29	11	Wellco Hldgs	27	..	1.7b	6.2	8.2
59	31	Wellman Eng	54	..	3.6	6.7	8.7
66	27	Westbrick Pds	61	..	2.3	3.7	10.1
65	29	Westinghse Brke	65	-¼	3.4	5.2	7.0
69	30	Westland Air	38	-¼	4.8	12.4	10.2
9	9	Westminster Inv	9	..	..	..	..
26	15	Wharf Mill	23	..	2.2	9.3	..
54	25	Whatlings	41	-1	3.9	9.5	7.9
85	28	Wh'lock Mar	51	+1	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	74	..	7.3	9.8	4.1
21	8	Wheway Watson	21	..	1.3	6.4	4.7
132	41	White Child	129	-2	7.0	5.8	8.7
112	64	Whitecroft	108	..	10.0	9.3	7.0
34	18	Whiteley BSW	29	..	..	..	..
240	58	Wholesale Ftt	225	..	8.9	4.0	9.6
276	96	Wigfall H.	265	+2	20.5	7.7	11.5
37	11	Wiggins Constr	36	..	2.5	6.9	8.6
129	56	Wight Cons	120	..	11.4	9.5	6.8
314	129	Wilkins'n Match	190	..	15.2	8.4	8.0
104	79	Do 10% Conv	£93	-1	1000	10.8	..
54	35	Wms J. Cardiff	32	..	4.2	8.0	6.8
63	20	Wills G & Sons	58	..	2.6	4.5	6.0
91	31	Wilmot Breeden	68	-¼	4.7	6.9	5.0
47	17	Wilson Bros	44	..	2.1	4.8	7.2
100	38	Wimpey G	77	-2	1.6	1.3	7.3
54	24	Winn Ind	50	..	4.7	9.4	6.4
57	28	Witter T	56	-1	4.8	8.5	13.2
230	95	W'sley Hughes	226	+1	10.6	4.7	10.6
50	12	Wood & Sons	49	..	2.5	5.2	8.4
48	30	Wood S. W.	44	..	6.5	14.8	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	97	..	5.2	8.4	8.9
127	49	Woodhead J.	109	..	5.8	5.3	8.9
32	16	W'dh'se Rixson	29	-¼	3.5	12.1	27.1
72	40	Woolworth	72	-1	6.3	8.7	13.2
343	140	Yarrow & Co	343	-3	7.8	2.3	11.7
72	29	York Trailer	52	..	3.5	6.7	5.0
80	31	Youghal C'pts	36	..	..	..	..
44	11	Young H. Hldgs	28	-2	..	..	..
63	21	Zetters	57	..	2.0	3.5	7.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	205	..	25.4	12.4	2.1
410	260	Assam Trdng 'B'	370	..	3.8	1.0	3.4
60	17	Boustead	60	..	2.3	3.8	12.1
25	6	Brit Arrow	13	..	..	..	..
163	103	Challenge Corp	140	..	6.6	4.7	10.0
68	42	Charterhse Grp	66	..	5.1	7.8	12.5
54	27	C Fin de Suez	£50	-1¼	..	..	..
397	215	Daily Mail Tst	395	-3	19.4	4.9	22.2
385	210	Do A	392	+5	19.4	4.9	22.0
308	204	Dalgety	305	..	24.4b	7.9	8.2
46	13	Dawnay Day	42	..	1.5	3.8	16.6
23	11	Edin Ind Hldgs	11	..	0.2a	1.4	35.0
127	79	Electra Inv	117	..	7.8	6.5	21.7
28	15	Exploration	27	..	0.8	3.1	8.7
85	27	FC Finance	73	..	3.1	4.3	14.7
24	2	Fitzroy Inv	22	-¼	..	..	..
30	14	Goode D & M grp	21	..	0.2	0.9	..
443	293	Inchcape	387	-3	22.7	5.9	9.6
125	60	Lloyds & Scot	91	..	6.2	6.8	12.0
36	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	13	..	..	..	..
146	61	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	142	..	5.5	3.8	15.0
54	26	Manson Fin	46	..	6.3	17.0	12.1
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	108	-1	7.7	7.2	9.6
131	43	Sime Darby	105	-2	3.0	2.9	20.2
60	37	Smith Bros	62	..	7.5	12.1	9.4
860	831	Tyndall O'seas	860	..	46.1	5.4	..
55	14	Utd Dom Tst	43	-1	..	..	7.5
58	21	Wagon Fin	42	..	3.1	7.5	8.8
87	33	Yule Catto	78	..	2.2	2.8	10.2

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	124	-1	4.7	3.8	..
58	28	Brentnall Beard	30	-2	2.0	6.7	9.2
154	132	Britannic	170	..	14.9	8.2	..
172	103	Com Union	140	..	12.2	8.7	..
250	107	Eagle Star	139	-1	9.9	7.1	..
194	134	Equity & Law	170	..	10.1	6.0	..
284	161	Gen Accident	206	-2	12.8	6.2	..
291	173	GRE	228	-2	16.2	7.1	..
405	193	Hambro Life	400	..	31.6	7.9	..
287	139	Heath C. E.	205	-8	7.3	2.8	10.3
218	125	Hogg Robinson	216	..	0.4	4.4	11.1
191	126	Howden A	147	-2	10.6	7.2	8.1
194	108	Legal & Gen	145	-2	9.0	6.2	..
125	90	Leslie & Godwin	126	..	6.8	5.4	14.2
150	91	London & Man	130	..	10.2	7.8	..
195	57	Ldn Utd Inv	193	-1	6.4	3.3	10.8
296	160	Matthews W'son	185	-2	14.5	7.8	8.6
217	100	Minet Hldgs	177	-6	5.1	2.9	11.0
73	43	Moran C.	57	-1	5.0a	8.8	6.3
292	182	Pearl	228	-2	19.1	8.4	..
292	138	Phoenix	246	..	16.8	6.8	..
143	100	Prov Life 'A'	138	..	12.4	9.0	..
143	100	Do A Br	138	..	12.4	9.0	..
135	100	Do B	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
135	100	Do B Br	134	..	12.4	9.2	..
280	118	Prudential	145	-2	10.6	7.3	..
154	94	Refuge	144	-2	10.5	7.3	..
490	290	Royal	335	-3	25.3	7.4	..
473	224	Sedg. Forbes	410	-6	16.2	4.0	13.1
123	59	Stenhouse	107	-1	6.4	6.0	8.0
662	385	Sun Alliance	547	-3	32.3	5.9	..
177	65	Sun Life	107	..	5.2b	4.9	..
183	112	Trade Indem'ty	175	..	13.4	7.7	..
310	193	Willis Faber	247	-3	14.1	5.7	11.3

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
156	104	Aberdeen Trst	143	..	7.7b	5.3	27.7
250	166	Alliance Trust	228	+1	10.8a	4.7	27.8
33	31	Amer Trust	45	..	2.1	4.7	33.1
114	75	Ang-Amer Secs	103	..	4.6	4.4	31.1
62	32	Anglo Int Inv	41	..	4.9	11.8	12.3
163	87	Do Ass	158	..	..	..	..
53	31	Anglo Scot	48	..	2.6b	5.3	31.2
143	93	Ashdown Inv	135	-1	6.3	4.6	32.2
74	35	ABC Regional	61	+¼	0.8	1.2	62.3
115	49	Atlantic Assets	108	..	0.6	0.6	..
69	40	Atlas Electric	66	..	2.9	4.3	32.3
65	39	Bankers Inv	59	..	3.8	6.5	22.5
76	40	Berry Trust	76	..	1.3	1.8	83.5
68	41	Border & Sthrn	63	..	11.7	18.6	34.9
46	30	Brit Am & Gen	42	..	2.6	6.2	24.6
87	40	Brit Assets Tst	78	..	3.6b	4.6	33.5
12	7	Brit Emp Sec	11	..	0.9	8.0	16.8
178	116	Brit Invest	173	..	7.4	4.2	36.1
171	102	Broadstone	154	..	8.0	5.2	28.5
110	63	Brunner	109	..	5.8	5.7	28.0
128	42	Brycourt Inv	125	..	3.8b	3.0	39.6
75	43	CLRP Inv	69	..	2.9	4.2	36.7
280	137	Caledonia Inv	273	-2	12.9	4.7	26.1
93	56	Caledonian Tst	84	..	3.0	3.5	49.1
90	52	Do B	90	..	..	..	..
147	91	Capital & Natl	130	..	7.4	5.6	..
135	84	Do B	134	..	..	..	..
134	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	112	..	6.1	5.5	..
133	85	Carlfol Inv	119	..	5.9	4.9	27.7
74	46	Cedar Inv	68	..	3.9	5.8	25.6
66	40	Charter Trust	58	..	3.3	5.7	26.1
92	51	Clydesdale Inv	51	+¼	2.7a	3.3	41.8
85	49	Do B	79	..	..	..	..
14	8	Common Mkt	£14	..	34.0	2.4	..
216	132	Cont & Ind	201	..	9.7	4.8	30.3
204	102	Crescent Japan	192	..	..	..	..
81	45	Crossfriars	80	..	5.8	7.0	21.7
21	14	Cumulus	30	..	1.2	4.0	38.1
165	80	Delta Inv	145	..	..	..	..
232	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	215	..	21.6	10.0	15.5
170	86	Do Cap	162	..	..	..	..
145	100	Drayton Com	131	..	6.8	5.2	25.5
165	115	Drayton Cons	149	..	7.1	4.8	28.1
216	130	Do Premier	201	..	10.2	5.0	27.9
74	40	Dundee & Ldn	66	..	3.6	5.6	27.8
142	65	Edin Amer As.	139	..	1.7	1.3	83.8
249	164	Edinburgh Inv	238	..	10.4	4.4	33.2
87	50	Elec & Gen	79	..	2.4	3.0	42.7
97	69	Eng & Int	88	..	5.5	6.5	21.3
87	54	Eng & N York	75	..	4.6b	5.8	29.1
92	55	Estate Duties	81	..	2.8	3.4	39.3
111	69	First Scot Am	98	..	4.3	4.4	33.0
181	117	Foreign & Colnl	179	..	5.7	3.2	47.4
193	96	Gt Japan Inv	186	..	3.0	1.6	90.3
199	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	182	..	7.1	3.9	40.5
176	76	Do Conv	140	..	..	..	..
118	79	Gen Inv & Tsts	111	..	6.2	5.6	24.1
99	65	Gen Scottish	89	..	5.1	5.7	26.1
111	64	Glenderon	101	-1	2.9	2.8	56.1
131	71	Globe Trust	125	..	7.6	6.2	21.4
85	49	Grange Trust	82	..	3.3	4.0	36.3
113	73	Great Northern	104	+¼	6.1	5.8	26.3
102	61	Greenfriar	100	..	2.2	2.2	55.6
77	37	Gresham Hse	77	+1	4.6	5.9	12.2
89	57	Guardian	82	..	4.1	5.0	29.0
109	61	Hambros	108	..	5.7	5.3	29.1
204	122	Hill P. Inv	189	..	12.0	6.4	23.8
91	42	Hume Hldgs A	79	..	7.2	9.2	17.2
40	39	Indus & General	36	..	2.7	4.7	29.8
84	52	Internat Inv	80	..	4.2	5.2	26.6
178	89	Invest in Suc	173	..	4.6	2.6	56.3
93	59	Inv Cap Trst	84	+¼	2.9b	3.5	46.4
193	103	Jardine Japan	183	..	1.3	0.8	..
200	103	Jersey Ext	181	+6	..	..	..
105	60	Lake View Inv	97	..	3.6	3.7	36.5
115	68	Law Deb Corp	103	..	7.2b	6.3	23.0
129	84	Ldn & Holyrood	121	..	5.7	4.7	33.7
209	139	Ldn & Montrose	195	..	8.3	4.3	36.2
127	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	116	..	5.4	4.6	34.1
183	84	Ldn Merch Sec	153	+2	2.5	1.7	..
133	31	Do Cap	154	+2	..	..	..
87	44	Ldn Pru Invest	83	..	4.3	5.2	29.3
117	62	Ldn Trust	107	..	6.3	5.8	25.4
47	26	Mercantile Inv	43	..	1.9	4.4	27.9
83	55	Merchants Trust	77	..	4.4b	5.7	29.2
110	60	Moorside Trst	105	..	7.6	7.2	21.7
22	11	New Throg Inc	20	..	2.3	11.4	12.8
161	24	Do Cap	148	..	..	..	..
107	74	North Atlantic	94	..	4.1	4.4	32.6
111	71	Northern Amer	105	..	4.3	4.1	37.0
130	64	Northern Sec	129	..	5.2	4.1	29.5
66	48	Oil & Associated	60	..	3.2	5.3	27.9
136	88	Pentland	126	..	6.1	4.9	29.7
76	60	Progressive Sec	65	..	4.2	6.5	21.1
140	98	Raeburn	127	+¼	5.8	4.6	30.2
193	108	River & Merc	179	..	13.1	7.3	20.2
162	87	River Plate	134	..	9.8b	6.4	..
103	69	Romney Trust	94	-1	4.0	4.3	32.4
221	104	Rothschild	205	..	10.6	5.2	22.7
78	44	Safeguard	77	..	5.5	7.1	20.4
102	87	Scot Amer	94	+¼	3.9b	4.2	..
131	45	Scot & Merc 'A'	95	..	4.6	4.8	20.8
160	102	Scot Eastern	142	+¼	6.9b	4.8	33.4
40	25	Scot European	44	..	2.3	5.1	26.2
115	73	Scot Invest	100	..	4.2	3.9	39.8
139	91	Scot Mortgage	117	..	5.0	4.3	36.1
168	111	Scot National	157	..	5.5	3.5	40.6
119	70	Scot Northern	108	+¼	5.1	4.7	32.8
92	57	Scot United	92	..	2.6	3.2	50.9
108	70	Scot Western	99	..	3.5	3.5	47.8
107	64	Do B	97	..	..	..	..
217	143	Sec Alliance	195	..	9.6a	4.9	30.7
101	61	Sec Gt Northern	89	..	..	..	44.4
89	58	Do B	85	..	..	..	..
198	122	Sterling Trust	180	+1	8.0	4.5	32.3
110	67	Stockholders	102	..	3.6a	3.5	47.4
109	62	Throg Sec 'Cap'	104	..	..	..	..
83	45	Throgmtn Trust	79	..	6.6	8.4	17.9
191	125	Trans-Oceanic	181	+1	7.6	4.2	32.0
81	59	Tribune Inv	75	-1	2.1	2.8	42.9
67	46	Tripleyest 'Inc'	65	..	6.5	10.4	14.8
178	94	Do Cap	145	..	..	..	..
155	92	Trustees Corp	147	-1	7.4	5.0	29.4
126	87	Tyneside Inv	116	..	5.6	5.0	27.5
144	97	Utd Brit Secs	134	+¼	6.7	5.0	30.1
107	74	Utd States Deb	94	..	5.3	5.6	25.3
204	142	Utd States Gen	191	..	9.2	4.8	28.5
101	60	Viking Res	89	..	7.7	1.9	38.5
230	140	W'bottom Trust	212	..	7.6	3.6	45.0
104	63	Witan Inv	95	+¼	3.5	3.6	..
101	61	Do B	92	..	0.1	0.1	..
196	111	Yeoman Tst	189	..	11.5	6.1	24.0
35	17	Yorks & Lancs	33	..	2.3b	6.8	24.3
90	50	Young Co-Inv	88	..	5.5	6.3	25.1

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
321	215	Brit & Comm	308	-1	14.1	4.6	9.0
180	54	Fisher J.	175	..	2.3	1.3	8.6
335	207	Furness Withy	235	-1	25	11.1	6.6
206	100	Hunting Gibson	112	+4	..	..	..
41	24	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	2.8	7.6	15.1
270	206	Manch Liners	225	-5	7.7	3.4	20.5
178	104	Ocean Trans	109	-1	12.6	11.6	3.7
172	83	P & O 'Dfd'	89	-1	9.9	11.1	5.0

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
766	370	Anglo Am Coal	640	..	38.1	6.0	..
382	195	Anglo Am Corp	362	-4	23.2g	6.4	..
20	11	Ang Am Gold	£16	-¼	104	6.7	..
49	19	Anglo Am Inv	£41	+1	374	9.0	..
9	3	Anglo Transvl	£7	..	72.5	9.3	..
9	6	Do A	£7	..	72.5	9.3	..
15	8	Asaren	£11	-¼	20.5	1.8	..
415	235	Ayer Hitam	330	..	66.8	20.2	..
60	26	Beralt Tin	51	+1	11.7	23.0	..
417	249	Blyvoors	326	-7	59.7	18.3	..
46	12	Botswana RST	23	-1	..	..	..
107	55	Bracken Mines	72	-3	26.3	36.5	..
190	61	BR South	118	-3	..	..	..
11	5	Buffelsfontein	£8	-¼	107	13.3	..
165	108	Charter Cons	157	-3	12.6	8.0	..
220	136	Cons Gold Fields	186	..	13.7	7.3	..
483	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	410	-7	32.9	8.0	..
403	145	Doornfontein	292	-4	31.3	10.7	..
442	132	Durban Rood	380	-1	..	..	..
37	9	East Dagga	25	..	15.1	60.4	..
817	425	E Driefontein	725	-17	52.6	7.2	..
477	177	E Rand Prop	334	..	..	..	..
82	38	El Oro M & Ex	61	..	1.7	2.7	..
154	64	Elsburg Gold	99	-5	6.1	6.2	..
20	8	F S Geduld	£18	-¼	176	9.7	..
157	54	Geevor Tin	150	..	7.6	5.1	..
20	13	Gen Mining	£19	..	140	7.4	..
162	52	Grootvlei	106	-2	18.8	17.7	..
310	180	Hamersley	193	+2	..	..	..
138	77	Hampton Gold	126	-2	5.3	4.2	..
469	235	Harmony	333	-14	33.1	9.9	..
16	7	Hartebeest	£12	-¼	158	12.7	..
18	10	Jo'burg Cons	£15	-¼	104	6.8	..
450	200	Kinross	330	-7	32.9	10.0	..
660	290	Kloof	583	-14	25.1	4.3	..
74	20	Leslie	54	-1	12.6	23.2	..
650	175	Libanon	514	-17	62.3	12.1	..
81	42	Lydenburg Plat	77	-4	4.0	5.2	..
212	123	MTD Hldgs	209	+5	5.7	2.7	..
85	13	MTD (Mangula)	35	..	4.1	11.7	..
121	46	Marievale Con	83	-2	35.0	42.2	..
195	68	Messina Trans	77	-3	..	..	..
41	10	Metals Explor	34	..	..	..	..
235	125	Middle Wits	193	+10	15.8	8.1	..
204	125	Minorco	185	-4	6.2	3.3	..
480	247	Nthgate Explor	405	-5	13.3	3.3	..
570	345	Peko Wallsend	488	+10	..	..	..
11	6	Pres Brand	£9	-¼	78.6	8.4	..
18	4	Pres Steyn	£12	-¼	25.1	2.0	..
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	105	..	8.9	8.2	..
42	19	Randfontein	£39	-¼	292	7.5	..
264	164	Rio Tinto Zinc	264	-6	14.4	5.5	..
115	60	Rustenburg	111	-4	4.7	4.2	..
90	35	Saint Piran	60	+4	3.1	4.4	..
12	6	St Helena	£10	-¼	114	14.7	..
515	370	Selection Tst	480	+10	28.3	5.9	..
237	118	Sentrust	206	-3	18.8	9.1	..
97	29	SA Land	66	-1	..	..	..
76	46	South Crofty	65	+2	6.3	9.6	..
613	225	Southvaal	559	-3	13.1	2.3	..
240	57	Sungei Besi	200	..	14.8	7.4	..
199	116	Tang Cons	183	-3	10.0	5.3	..
103	42	Tanjong Tin	88	..	9.9	11.2	..
280	207	Tharsis Sulph	256	..	10.0	3.9	..
15	9	Transvaal Cons	£13	..	60.7b	4.5	..
263	93	Tronoh Mines	215	..	16.3	7.6	..
278	117	UC Invest	225	..	20.3	9.0	..
338	165	Union Corp	308	..	24.2	7.9	..
17	8	Vaal Reefs	£14	-¼	96.8	6.7	..
298	70	Venterspost	215	-3	15.7	7.3	..
42	27	Wankie Colliery	35	..	6.6	18.8	..
375	118	Welkom	333	-4	33.0	9.9	..
29	13	W Driefontein	£23	-¼	241	10.3	..
209	78	W Rand Cons	146	+14	11.0	7.6	..
243	110	Western Areas	170	-4	9.5	5.6	..
9	5	Western Deep	£9	-¼	67.9	8.0	..
24	10	Western Hldgs	£19	-¼	207	10.4	..
164	84	Western Mining	143	+3	1.8	1.2	..
870	380	Winkelhaak	608	-10	77.1	12.7	..
23	10	Zambia Copper	16	..	..	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
83	43	Ampol Pet	70	..	..	..	..
120	47	Attock	86	-4	..	..	..
136	128	Brit Borneo	158	..	10.2	6.3	13.9
960	720	BP	920	-6	35.1	3.8	9.9
85	41	Burmah Oil	77	..	..	..	..
66	44	Century Oils	63	-1	4.0	6.3	5.4
34	18	Charterhall	23	..	..	..	..
23	12	C F Petroles	£23	..	111	4.8	5.6
44	34	KCA Int	38	..	..	..	17.9
185	134	Lasmo	146	-4	..	..	..
415	265	Do Ops	370	+5	..	..	..
109	84	Do 14% Ln	£99	-¼	1400	14.1	..
322	77	Oil Exploration	312	..	3.2	1.5	30.1
22	8	Premier Cons	16	-¼	..	..	..
13	7	Ranger Oil	£11	-¼	..	..	..
50	39	Royal Dutch	£45	-¼	147	3.3	8.0
632	458	Shell Trans	580	+2	26.0	4.5	6.3
202	104	Tricentrol	174	-4	2.2	1.3	18.7
276	116	Ultramar	232	-3	..	..	7.9
161	84	Do 7% Cnv	140	-1	10.6	7.6	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
66	29	Allied Ldn	66	..	2.8	4.5	14.9
234	137	Allnatt Ldn	228	-4	6.5	2.9	23.2
278	114	Apex Props	275	+5	5.9	2.1	49.4
23	11	Aquis Secs	21	..	1.0	4.7	29.9
95	51	Beaumont Prop	89	+1	5.9	6.6	22.1
73	23	Bellway Hldgs	68	+¼	4.4	6.4	..
143	59	Berkeley Hmbro	138	..	4.9	3.5	31.7
193	130	Bilton Percy	190	..	9.4	5.2	20.1
187	116	Do Accum	175	..	0.3	0.2	..
275	119	Bradford Prop	258	..	10.3	4.0	8.9
47	22	British Land	46	+1	..	..	..
116	56	Brixton Estate	111	..	3.1	2.8	29.2
60	10	Cap & Counties	56	..	2.6	4.6	27.3
360	141	Chesterfield	356	..	6.1	1.7	46.6
16	6	Chown Secs	10	..	..	..	..
330	145	Churchbury Est	327	-1	7.0	2.1	39.9
65	37	City Offices	64	..	2.7	4.3	36.6
38	12	Control Secs	37	..	1.3	3.4	89.8
182	114	Corp Exchange	178	..	3.2	1.5	38.9
31	17	Country & New T	31	..	1.0	3.2	..
112	36	County & Dist	112	..	1.3	1.2	50.9
126	76	Daejan Hldgs	111	..	4.5	4.1	11.4
51	27	Eng Prop	37	-¼	3.4	9.1	13.0
32	11	Estates & Gen	30	..	1.8b	9.1	16.7
104	32	Evans of Leeds	93	..	2.0	2.0	21.1
222	139	Gt Portland	222	+6	4.6	2.2	40.7
67	32	Guildhall	62	..	3.5a	4.6	18.9
642	310	Hammerson 'A'	630	-5	6.3	1.3	68.0
272	132	Haslemere Ests	252	+2	5.0	2.0	23.3
250	142	Land Secs	236	+2	8.1	3.4	41.3
50	28	Law Land	47	..	1.5b	3.2	..
119	49	Ldn & Prov Sh	117	..	1.2a	1.1	32.9
80	10	Ldn Shop	78	..	4.6	5.8	33.2
135	63	Lynton Hldgs	126	-2	3.8	3.0	30.0
150	90	MEPC	145	+1	1.6	1.8	46.3
290	66	McKay Secs	250	..	2.7	0.9	31.0
41	8	Marler Estates	37	..	..	..	..
48	15	Midhurst Whites	47	..	..	..	..
143	46	Mucklow A & J.	132	..	6.6	4.8	24.0
290	108	Municipal	280	..	7.7	2.8	16.3
90	28	Peachey Prop	90	+3	3.0b	3.4	..
330	180	Prop & Rever	325	..	7.3	2.2	39.5
330	178	Do A	325	..	7.8	2.4	39.3
347	216	Prop Hldgs	316	..	10.0	3.2	40.0
115	27	Prop Sec	115	-1	2.1	1.8	..
6	2	Raglan Prop	4	..	..	..	..
87	31	Regional	82	..	1.7	2.0	53.3
78	30	Do A	75	..	1.7	2.2	53.4
123	29	Rush & Tompkins	115	-1	4.4	3.8	13.4
119	59	Scot Met Prop	103	..	3.2	3.0	40.9
129	77	Slough Ests	121	-2	3.3	2.8	39.9
298	135	Stock Conv	296	+6	3.1	1.1	39.9
290	90	Sunley B.	274	-2	6.0	2.4	..
17	5	Town & City	13	..	0.0e	0.1	..
138	41	Trafford Park	130	..	6.2	4.7	16.0
24	10	UK Props	23	-¼	0.5	2.2	17.7
17	6	Webb J.	15	..	0.7	4.4	7.6
22	10	W'minster & C'ty	22	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
103	34	Anglo-Indonesia	103	..	4.2	4.0	..
66	18	Bradwall FMS	59	+1	2.6	4.4	..
300	82	Castlefield	256	..	5.0	2.0	..
56	12	Chersonese	51	+1	2.1	4.2	..
92	18	Cons Plant	43	+1	3.0	6.9	..
68	13	Doranakande	68	..	2.2a	3.2	..
12	5	Grand Central	11	..	0.3	7.2	..
338	105	Guthrie Corp	348	..	22.7	6.5	..
129	48	Harrisons Malay	121	+1	6.1a	5.3	..
135	38	Hghlds & Low	111	+1	4.5	4.0	..
213	67	Hongkong	205	..	11.0	5.4	..
245	125	Killinghall	252	..	17.5	6.9	..
39	22	Kulim Malaysia	47	+1½	2.1	4.4	..
197	44	Ldn Sumatra	183	..	6.1	3.3	..
90	23	Majedie	75	..	1.0	1.4	..
63	12	Muar River	55	+1	0.7	1.3	..
81	34	Plant Hldgs	67	+1½	3.3	4.9	..
93	16	Sungei Krian	85	+3	2.3	2.7	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
390	147	Assam Frontier	305	-3	14.9	4.9	..
123	52	Assam Inv	101	-1	10.6	10.5	..
307	95	Camellia Inv	307	..	3.0	1.0	..
156	22	Deundi	150	..	40.4	26.9	..
245	120	McLeod Russel	226	..	20.8a	9.6	..
410	124	Moran	350	..	5.5	1.6	..
135	75	Surmah Valley	135	+5	10.0	7.4	..
130	51	Warren Plant	130	..	11.1	8.5	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
13	7	Algoma Cen Rly	£12	..	26.0	2.1	19.5
73	10	Calcutta Elec	78	..	14.0	17.9	..
52	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£49	..	490	11.0	..
38	31	Essex Wtr 3.5%	23	..	350	10.6	..
68	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£65	..	193	3.0	14.6
450	310	Imp Cont Gas	380	..	14.9	3.9	9.0
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£34	..	500	14.7	..
123	46	Milford Docks	123	+11	4.1	3.3	..
278	140	Nigerian Elec	210	..	20.1	9.6	..
38	31	Sunderland Wtr	£33	..	350	10.5	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 12.10.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	223.33	6.24	11.58	223.15
Largest Coys.	227.35	5.97	11.00	227.05
Smaller Coys.	210.61	7.10	13.10	210.69
Capital Goods	271.04	6.71	14.36	271.33
Consumer Goods	229.17	6.67	10.52	228.96
Store Shares	193.86	5.97	7.89	192.57
Largest financial shares	221.52	6.31	—	221.93
Largest financial and industrial shares	226.24	6.03	—	226.06
Commodity shares	288.14	5.07	13.04	287.67
Gold Mining shares	335.31	9.32	15.76	345.96
Industrial debenture stocks	93.80	6.38*	—	93.80
Industrial preference stocks	56.25	12.41*	—	56.74
3½% War Loan	31½	11.60*	—	31½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below.—

	High	Low
All-time	232.06 (14.09.78)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1978	232.06 (14.09.78)	184.55 (02.03.78)
1977	222.96 (14.09.77)	151.29 (13.01.77)
1976	171.55 (05.05.76)	115.83 (27.10.76)
1975	156.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	138.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

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DANA CORP

Coping with the problems of growth at ICL, page 23

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Richard Draper
skinclothsmanship

Chase Manhattan leads United States back to double figure prime rates

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

Chase Manhattan earned itself the dubious distinction yesterday of leading the United States back into a period of double figure lending rates, raising its prime rate from 9½ to 10 per cent.

The last time that American prime rates moved into double figures was in 1974 when they eventually rose to 12 per cent.

The Chase increase, which will inevitably be followed by other banks, comes as no surprise. Interest rates in the United States have been rising steadily over the past few months and many bankers and economists fear that they could go higher still.

In part, the rising trend in interest rates reflects a move by the Federal Reserve Board to try to bring monetary expansion back under control. Even without these moves, however, it is generally felt that rates would still be rising, simply as a result of the strong demand for money.

The fear of many market observers in the United States is that this demand for credit is not going to be slowed down in a hurry, in spite of the steady rise in the cost of money during the summer months.

Apart from anything else, the government is going to be a main borrower during the coming months as it moves into the period when its seasonal deficit will reach a peak.

How much further American interest rates are going to rise remains to be seen. The authorities are trying to walk a tightrope of reining in monetary growth, slowing the economy and lowering the rate of inflation without at the same time leading the economy into recession.

The political problems in walking this particular tightrope are already apparent. In the last few weeks President Carter has expressed concern about the rising trend in interest rates and the Federal Reserve, though keen to achieve progressive disinflation (ie reduction in the rate of monetary expansion), is almost certainly far from keen to risk carrying the blame for inducing a recession.

But as more cynical economists observe, the main role of the Fed is none other than to create cyclical recessions. More importantly, though, the continuing pressure on the dollar in foreign exchange markets and the lack of impact of the Carter energy and counter-inflationary programmes on international confidence is steadily increasing the pressure on the Fed to act more positively.

That could entail the Fed having to put a much firmer brake on monetary growth than it wishes. The fear on this side of the Atlantic is that such a move might lead to a further sharp increase in United States interest rates this winter, followed by a big movement of international funds back into the dollar.

It is this anxiety, together with anxieties about the domestic pay situation, that has been putting upward pressure on United Kingdom interest rates over the last four weeks.

Period rates in the money markets were again a touch firmer in places yesterday. Three month interbank money traded at around 10 per cent and the three month Treasury Bill rate edged up towards 9¾ per cent, suggesting that the rate will rise at today's weekly tender for the fourth successive week.

The United Kingdom authorities have, however, remained calm about developments so far and the Bank of England's minimum lending rate remained unchanged yesterday at 10 per cent.

The authorities will almost certainly hold the rate there until they see some specific advantage to be gained by moving it.

'Casino' ruling on options trade

By Alison Mitchell

The long-term future of the London traded options market could be jeopardized by an Inland Revenue ruling which classes the market as a "casino" rather than an investment medium.

This is the view of officials in the market following a decision that pension fund profits on unexercised options will not be given the exemption from capital gains tax now enjoyed by other investment profits.

The Stock Exchange Traded Options Committee is working on submission to the Inland Revenue, but Mr Peter Stevens, its chairman, holds out little hope for a reversal of this decision.

Last night he described the ruling as a "total abortion of justice", giving a warning that it could sound the death knell for the market.

"The long-term future of traded options lies with the increased activity of the pension funds," he said. "There is no rational reason why the market should be clobbered in this way."

The tax decision has been based on legislation which dates back to 1965, some 10 years before the traded options market was founded, but Mr Stevens feels that the parallel would have been better drawn with the legislation in existence in America, where the options market has been running about three years. Institutions there are exempt from capital gains tax in these circumstances.

Since news of the decision, which was made last week in answer to a query by the chartered accountants Spicer & Pegler, turnover on the traded options market has contracted.

Having reached a daily average of about 1,200 earlier this month turnover is now back down to the 700 contract level, despite the inclusion of five new stocks.

According to Mr Stevens the traded options market is already being held back by the Inland Revenue's determination to treat options as "wasting assets" whereby actual losses can be regarded as profits and subject to capital gains tax.

Institutions have been fearful that option activity could result in them being classed as dealers and exposed to corporation tax.

Belgian rate boost to beat franc speculators

With the establishment of the new European Monetary System due to take place in less than three months, the European currency snake is again illustrating that zones of currency stability can be anything but stable.

The rise of the Deutsche mark on foreign exchange markets has produced the now familiar pattern of the partner currencies being pushed down towards their lower intervention points in the system.

But the Belgian National Bank, to judge from the series of measures announced on Wednesday, apparently believes that speculation begins at home.

The selective increases in central bank interest rates and the limiting of the amount of cash commercial banks can lend are not so much designed to increase the overall attractiveness of the Belgian currency as to counter the effects on the exchange rate of leads and lags arising from the activities of companies based in Belgium.

By subjecting a quarter of a central bank's rediscount facilities to an interest rate of 8.5 per cent, instead of the standard 6 per cent bank, and providing for an unspecified but presumably tough clampdown on commercial bank's short-term lending, the measures are intended to force companies into repatriating funds at present held abroad in the expectation of a devaluation of the Belgian franc.

On the one hand Belgium has one of the highest unemployment rates in the European Community. In July the number out of work touched 8.7 per cent of the labour force and the latest forecast of the EEC Commission puts the average rate for this year at 8.2 per cent, against 7.3 per cent last year.

This penomenon, which is partly explained by the fact that unit labour costs in Belgium are higher even than those in Germany, has prompted the widely publicized view, expounded in particular by Professor Etienne- Sadi Kirschen of the Free University of Brussels, that the numbe rof jobless could be cut by 100,000 or around 30 per cent if the government were to introduce measures including a 10 per cent devaluation of the franc.

But the other hand, the Belgian authorities, which have so far remained adamantly opposed to any idea of devaluation, can point to a current account balance of payments in near equilibrium and an appreciable fall in the rate of inflation to a projected 4 per cent this year.

They maintain that any devaluation, even a minimal one undertaken in the course of a readjustment of exchange rate relationships in the snake, would through raising import prices pave the way to a return of double-digit inflation.

Peter Norman
in Brussels

Lucas loses first round in French court

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 12

Joseph Lucas, the British electrical group, has lost the first round of its legal battle to stop its French rival Ferodo-Sev, the brake and electrical equipment manufacturers, getting control of the Ducellier company, the leading French makers of motor-vehicle starters.

The Paris Commercial Court, to which Lucas had applied for a stay of execution of the agreement under the "référé or accelerated procedure, declared that it had no competence in the matter. Lucas was claiming that the agreement was in breach both of Ducellier's own statutes and of French company law.

But this is only the first round; and Lucas is determined to fight the legal battle right up to the Cour de Cassation, the French supreme appeal court, if necessary, to obtain a judgment in its favour.

It is convinced of the strength of its case. This view is strengthened after the British company's French subsidiary obtained in an earlier "référé" judgment, this time by a judge of the the Paris civil court, the right to know the terms of the agreement between Perodo-Sev and DBA, the French group controlled by the Bendix corporation of America.

This gives Ferodo the effective control—but not the nominal ownership—of the the 51 per cent DBA holding in the Ducellier company. Lucas, which already has a 49 per cent holding in Ducellier, was entitled to the first option on any other shares in the company, if they ever came on the market. The device by which Ferodo-Sev and DBA set up a "participation company" in order to evade this option can have no basis in French company law, according to experts.

The device was resorted to, however, under pressure of the French Government. It was opposed to a British company obtaining control of Ducellier, thus becoming the leading European manufacturer of starters and starting gear.

The text of the agreement between Ferodo and DBA produced by Lucas in court yesterday proved that the device was even more flimsy than had been supposed. But it still took the judge twenty four hours to reach what can only be called a non-decision.

Lucas is now expected to reintroduce the case before a plenary session of the Paris Commercial Court, with all the judges and assessors present, to demand that the whole transaction between Ferodo and DBA be declared null and void.

CBI strongly opposes price curbs and urges an end to pay sanctions

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The strongest objections to suggestions that tougher price controls could be used to keep pay increases in check were registered by the Confederation of British Industry yesterday.

Sir John Methven, the CBI's director general, said that an extension of price controls would lead to the "slow strangulation of business". It would inhibit private investors and this would lead to less expansion and more people out of work.

The CBI would like to see all sanctions removed from the pay policy in order to give industrialists more flexibility in wage negotiations. "Profitability is so low that a lot of companies cannot afford to pay even 5 per cent", Sir John said.

"A price commission turning the screw on business when profitability is low, will lead as sure as night follows day into a vicious circle and a further downturn of the economy."

The CBI was confident that, given a return to "responsible collective bargaining", industrialists could meet a target for wages which was consistent with the guidelines.

It wanted individual companies to be able to match wage levels with profitability and unit costs while taking into account the need to protect general living standards.

At the same time industrialists were seriously concerned that the "level of expectation" may be raised to a point where it could endanger the economy by continuing uncertainty about the 5 per cent policy.

The evidence available so far was that the guidelines were holding. All the 46 settlements now registered with the CBI's databank—six more than on Tuesday—conformed with the policy.

Only four of the settlements registered were above the 5 per cent limit and these came within the special provisions for low paid workers incorporated in the White Paper.

However, the majority of claims still in the pipeline are for increases, which if allowed in full, would raise total wage bills by more than 20 per cent. Many of the claims which affect around 1.3 million people—well over double the number recorded as settled—are for increases of 30 per cent and over.

While the CBI will not comment on individual employers' negotiations, there seems little doubt that many wage negotiators are hanging back until they can see the type of compromise worked out following the rejection of the present policy.

Almost all the settlements registered so far involve fairly small bargaining units.

The CBI, which is shortly to discuss recent developments with Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, and other ministers, wants an immediate start made towards longer term reforms in the pay bargaining structure.

It would welcome a government initiative to this end, possibly in the form of a consultative paper, as soon as possible.

Central to the reforms being sought by the CBI is a mechanism through which greater public understanding of economic cause and effect can be generated. The National Economic Development Council is one of the forums which has been suggested where the Government, trade unions and employers could set the wage bargaining climate.

But this is unlikely to be acceptable to all sections of industry on the grounds that not all are represented there.

France to curb growth of credits

Paris, Oct 12.—The growth of credits granted by French banks during the first half of 1979 will be restricted to between 11 and 11.5 per cent, compared with 13.2 per cent for all of 1978, M Rene Monory, the French Economics Minister said today.

Addressing a news conference, M Monory said that restrictions on credits on about 180 banks with a balance sheet of less than 100m francs will be totally freed in 1979. They will have to have been in business for at least ten years, with credits granted representing at least 10 per cent of their own resources.

This measure was taken to prevent large French and foreign banks from setting up small subsidiaries to benefit from the lifting of credit restrictions, M Monory said.

Dollar closes stronger with official support

By Caroline Atkinson

After plunging to new lows yesterday morning, the dollar recovered with the help of official intervention and ended the day stronger against most currencies. The rise in United States prime interest rates also boosted the dollar.

Heavy selling drove the rate down, especially sharply against the German and Swiss currencies. Sterling rose above $2 to a peak of $2.001 before coming back to finish at $1.985, 75 points lower than on Wednesday.

The pound was a little weaker on the day measured against a basket of currencies. Its effective rate index dropped 0.1 for the second day running to 62.4 per cent of its end 1971 value.

Dealers said that official intervention was widespread. The Federal Reserve joined the Swiss, Germans and Japanese in buying dollars to prop up the rate.

This turned the market round in the middle of the day, although some dealers said that although the selling pressure was stemmed there was still little commercial demand for the dollar.

The European joint float, or snake, was strained by the demand for the Deutsche mark yesterday.

The Scandinavian currencies had to be supported in the snake as they were at their lower intervention points.

The market is still expecting a German revaluation before the new European Monetary System is set up at the beginning of the year.

The mark closed at DM 1.874 to the dollar, down from DM 1.87 on Wednesday. As the dollar recovered the gold price dropped by $2 to close at $224¼ an ounce.

Reed set to dispose of Australian subsidiary

By Richard Allen

Reed International's Australian subsidiary is to be the next overseas operation to be sold under the big disposal programme begun by the group at the beginning of this year.

Reed announced yesterday that negotiations for the sale of its 80.5 per cent stake in Reed Consolidated Industries had reached an advanced stage. However, a roup spokesman yesterday refused to comment on the deal.

Although the value of the sale has yet to be announced Reed's shares climbed 5p to 177p, continuing the remarkable recovery which has taken place since they dripped close to the 100p par value at the beginning of the year.

RCI has a net worth of £36m, making the Reed stake worth £29m while net debt stands at £23,500,000. Last year it made profits of £6,400,000, but in first half of this year net profits fell from £,600,000 to £1m.

The deal will enable Reed to take its huge degearing programme of the past few months another stage forward.

Since the end of the year when Reed ran into problems, mainly as a result of continuing losses on its Canadian pulp operations, it has managed to make significant inroads into its debt ratio through sales of overseas subsidiaries.

Disposals have included the sale of the group's British Columbia associate for £27m and the sale of its South African Nampak subsidiary for £39m.

Negotiations are still underway over the proposed sale of the main Canadian subsidiary, Reed Paper, which, it was revealed last week, returned to profits in the third quarter of this year.

At the last year-end Reed's borrowings stood at £384m—more than twice shareholders' funds of £178m. But the disposals have so far reduced the balance sheet gearing ratio to around 100 per cent.

It is thought that if Reed could sell its Canadian subsidiary for anything like book value, anything up to £60m in cash would be raised and the deconsolidation of a further £60m of Canadian debt would complete the group's recovery phase.

Desktop ICL model launched

By Kenneth Owen

International Computers yesterday underlined its determination to extract the maximum benefit out of the small-computer business it acquired when it took over the international business of Singer Business Machines in 1976, by announcing a further new model in the 1500-series range of ex-Singer minicomputers.

Last week the company unveiled a range of retail business systems based on 1500 minicomputers and on the larger System Ten machine, another ex-Singer product. Continued development by ICL of the 1500 series would continue for six to eight years, a company executive suggested yesterday.

The new model is known as the 1505, and it costs between £3,000 and £10,000, depending on the facilities provided. It is a desktop minicomputer, with large display screen.

ICL's first 10 years, page 23

Early warning index falls again

By Derek Harris

The Price Commission index, which gives an early warning of price of inflation in three or more months, declined again in September to 4.2 per cent compared with 4.4 per cent in August.

It now looks likely that the year-on-year rate measured by the Retail Price Index will stay at around 8 per cent at least for the remainder of the current year despite labour cost pressures.

The commission index, based on price increases notified by larger companies, had dropped to 4.4 per cent in August from 4.8 per cent in July. It has been sliding since last March when it stood at 7.4 per cent.

Both the August and September figures are still being regarded as provisional by the commission because of the working through of the effects of changes in price control regulations at the end of July. New rules slightly reduced the number of companies which had to prenotify price increases.

Sterling's recent strength and the consequent effect on raw material prices has obviously played a role in companies being able to absorb extra costs which have been coming through, particularly higher wage bills. This strengthens the likelihood of an 8 per cent price inflation rate to the year's end.

But there was a ½ per cent rise in raw material costs in September and factory gate prices were also up ½ per cent. Raw material costs could rise further as commodity prices recover from previously depressed levels.

Wage deals remain the critical factor into next year.

The commission has been examining the relationship between its own index and the month Retail Price Index (RPI) and has found what Mr Charles Williams, the commission chairman, described as "a good fit" between price inflation rates for those sectors common to both indexes, after allowing for the commission index three-month time lag.

Unlike the RPI the commission index does not take into account changes such as in fresh food prices, most price reductions and mortgage rates and new taxatin rates.

Motor Show electricians go ahead with strike

By Clifford Webb

Three hundred electricians yesterday rejected a "Save the Motor Show" appeal by their union and went on strike at Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre only seven days before the show is due to open.

Mr David Gent, deputy director of The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders the show organizers, said "If their action kills the show it will raise grave doubts about the whole future of motor shows in Britain.

"The SMMT has spent £2m, four times its previous highest, to stage the biggest motor show in Europe. On top of that the motor manufacturers and competent firms have laid out £20m.

The electricians who are engaged on stand preparation work met in the morning and voted by 101 to 89 to strike in support of a claim for an extra 15p an hour overtime payments.

They remained on the site and later agreed to meet Mr Bob Wright, a Midland official of the electricians union.

He said he had appealed to the strikers to "Save the Motor Show", but they insisted that the opportunity to make their claim stick "was too good to miss".

£104,000 profit last year for Ariel system

Ariel, the automated share dealing system set up by the leading merchant banks to compete with the Stock Exchange, made profits of £104,000 last year, compared with a loss in the 1976/77 financial period of £87,000.

Turnover in stock dealt through the system rose from £84m to £100m.

Ariel has also announced that Mr Garry Arnott will succeed Mr Colin Leach as its managing director. Mr Leach, who was largely responsible for setting up the system, is leaving to join the London operation of an American fund management group.

Germans to tender for Chinese steelworks

Düsseldorf, Oct 12.—German companies have been asked to form a consortium and offer tenders to provide China with an integrated steelworks worth up to DM28,000m (about £7,527m), a spokesman for Schloemann-Siemag, one of the companies to head the consortium, said.—Reuter.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 223.39 +0.21
The FT index (3 pm) 506.6 +2.4

Rises

Allied	1p to 86p	Ldn Prov Post	17p to 215p
Courtaulds	1p to 122p	Lee Cooper	15p to 165p
Dunlop Hldgs	1p to 74p	Mills & Allen	10p to 200p
E.M.I.	2p to 159p	Peko Wallsend	10p to 488p
Grand Met Ltd	13p to 112p	Redfearn Nat	7p to 317p
GKN	1p to 272p	Rio Tinto Zinc	6p to 364p
Imp Chem Ind	1p to 394p	Selection Tst	10p to 480p

Falls

Attock	4p to 86p	Libanon	17p to 314p
De Beers Dfd	7p to 410p	Mowlem J.	11p to 119p
E Driefontein	17p to 726p	Racal Elect	8p to 336p
Farnell Elect	7p to 413p	Sedge Forbes	8p to 410p
Harmony	14p to 33sp	Taylor Woodrow	10p to 418p
Hill C. Bristol	10p to 90p	Utd Scientific	6p to 336p
Hunting Assoc	23p to 350p	Winkelhaak	10p to 608p

Equities went better.
Gilt-edged securities fell back.
Dollar premium 81.25 per cent (effective rate 38.72 per cent).
Sterling lost 75pts to $1.9850. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.4.
Gold lost $2 an ounce to $224.875.
SDR-$ was 1.30130 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.652117.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1517.0 (previous 1513.5).

Reports pages 25 & 26

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.71
Austria Sch	28.60	26.60
Belgium Fr	65.00	61.50
Canada $	2.42	2.35
Denmark Kr	10.72	10.22
Finland Mkk	8.19	7.86
France Fr	8.80	8.40
Germany Dm	3.90	3.68
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00
Hongkong $	9.60	9.15
Italy Lr	1675.00	1590.00
Japan Yn	395.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.23	4.00
Norway Kr	10.21	9.76
Portugal Esc	93.00	87.50
S Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pes	149.50	142.50
Sweden Kr	8.94	8.54
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.02
US $	2.05	1.99
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.50	40.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Due to a dispute at the Financial Times there was no closing index on the FT Ordinary Index yesterday.

MOSS BROS LIMITED

INTERIM ANNOUNCEMENT

The Directors have decided to announce interim results this year and for the future after six months trading, rather than after nine months as in the past, and to declare and pay the interim dividend correspondingly earlier.

Accordingly, there is set out below the unaudited results for the six months to 29th July 1978, together with comparative figures for the corresponding six months of the previous year and the figures contained in the interim announcement for last year in respect of the nine months to 29th October 1977.

	6 Months to 29th July 1978 £'000	6 Months to 30th July 1977 £'000	9 Months to 29th October 1977 £'000
Turnover	3,036	2,690	3,952
Profit before taxation	131	115	160
Taxation (estimated)	75	66	92
Profit after taxation	56	49	68
Interim Dividend	28	—	28
Earnings per Stock Unit	2.67p*	2.33p*	3.24p*

*Adjusted for Scrip issue in May 1978.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the current year of 1.33p per ordinary stock unit on the issued capital of £420,000 as increased by the 1 for 5 scrip issue in May 1978, compared with the interim dividend of 1.6p per share paid for 1977 on the then issued capital of £350,000.

As shown, the dividend declared for the current year represents an unchanged total interim distribution of £28,000; the dividend will be paid on 24th November 1978 to ordinary shareholders on the register on 27th October 1978 (1977 interim was paid on 23rd January 1978 to shareholders on the register on 23rd December 1977).

20-21, King Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8JB.

DOWDING & MILLS LIMITED

Summary of results year ended 30th June 1978

	1978	1977	% Increase
Sales	£11,373,326	£9,499,267	19.7
Profit before Tax	£1,739,121	£1,429,841	21.6
Retained Profit	£628,739	£536,842	17.1
Pence per share			
Net Assets	15.08	13.00	16.0
Earnings after Tax	3.28	2.85	15.1
Net Dividends	1.20	1.075	11.6

The A.G.M. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, at 12 noon, Monday 6th November 1978.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Registered Office, Camp Hill, Birmingham, B12 0JJ.

Electrical and mechanical repair engineers.
DOWDING & MILLS

Secondhand ship prices up by 20pc since spring

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

A sharp rise in secondhand ship prices is prompting speculation about whether the worst of the four-year shipping slump is over.

Prices have risen by up to 20 per cent for both tankers and bulk carriers since the spring, and in some cases by considerably more. A three to four-year-old Panamax 70,000-ton bulk carrier would fetch *around* $9m (£4.5m) now, nearly double the price of four months ago. The same ship new would cost around $17m.

A 360,000-ton turbine tanker was sold recently for $25m compared with about $7m for a 250,000-ton sister-ship less than two months ago.

A 10-year-old 220,000-ton tanker which in the spring made $3m for scrap could now be sold for $4m or more.

A 1970 30,000-ton bulk carrier that fetched $2.3m in the spring is worth at least $3m now.

Market opinion differs sharply over how long this improvement will last. The price of tankers is clearly influenced by the sharp rise in freight rates, from around worldscale 25 in the spring to worldscale 44 this week, converting a probable operating loss into a worthwhile profit on current trading.

But with nearly 50 million tons of tankers still laid up and 20 to 30 million more surplus in slow-steaming hanging over the market, majority opinion is still that true prosperity for tankers is at least five years off, and the current boom springs from such temporary factors as the forthcoming rise in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The market in dry cargo ships, where current freight rates have risen less sharply, is far more interesting.

After several months in which China has been almost the sole customer for general cargo and bulk ships, there is worldwide interest in dry-cargo tramps of all sizes, with Hongkong and other Far Eastern buyers predominating over those from Greece and New York.

World surplus of dry cargo ships, at around 15 million tons, is far smaller than the surplus of tankers, and there is little doubt that some buying is by owners with spare cash from pre-slump days who feel the time is right for selective speculative buying

£500,000 ECSC loan

Victor Products (Wallsend), *light engineers*, have raised a £500,00 loan through the European Coal and Steel Community to finance a three-year expansion programme involving the creation of 100 new jobs.

Hattersley warning to advertisers

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

An unrepentant Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, went to a London conference of several hundred leading advertising executives yesterday to reaffirm even more *strongly his proposals* for tougher controls over advertising.

Answering a stream of questions, he said that if the advertising industry was not prepared to cooperate in formulating proposals for strengthening controls there would be an obligation on any government to consider the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA)—*the industry's watchdog organization*—"in a wholly statutory form".

He had already said in his speech to the conference, which was organized by Campaign magazine, that deserving of "careful examination" was a suggestion that new statutory powers should be given to the Office of Fair Trading rather than having statutory powers residing in an authority controlled and financed by the advertising industry.

He said: "The real question we have to answer is whether or not the art of persuasion is invariably used in the interests of those who are persuaded." He was particularly concerned about vulnerable groups like children, the old, the poor and some minority groups.

He added: "My answer is that sometimes the persuasion is beneficial. But sometimes it is not. I am determined to eradicate or at least improve the conduct in that area. *I hope* I can do it with the help of the industry."



Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: proposals for tougher controls.

But when he returned to his office there was a letter from Lord Barnetson, president of the Advertising Association, warning him of practical difficulties in bringing in statutory back-up for the ASA.

Lord Barnetson, who is chairman of United Newspapers and of Reuters, added this further warning on the future financing of ASA, now funded by a levy on advertising expenditure:

"*If legislative back-up* were to go so far as to make the ASA in practical terms a statutory body, I do not think we could count on continued industry finance."

Lord Barnetson said he was sure it was not necessarily irreconcilible for the existing voluntary system to have some kind of statutory back-up while while still remaining the responsibility of the authority.

But he added: "I feel we should not at this stage underestimate the practical difficulties involved. The main strength of our existing system of control, other than on TV, lies in a code rather than legislation, in an independent body rather than the courts."

Lord Barnetson acknowledged that advertising, like practically every other activity, hadits "pirate fringe".

He said: "It may well be that this problem could be solved by some additional legislative means although we believe that sufficient legislative sanctions already exist in the Trade Descriptions Act and the Fair Trading Act."

Mr Hattersley made it clear in his speech that advertisers who deceived the public would be directed to issue corrective advertisements under the proposed statutory system. The ASA would be able to prescribe exactly the terms of any corrective advertisement and the frequency of its display, he said.

Lord Barnetson, in his letter, contested Mr Hattersley's point of view about the possibly damaging economic consequences of advertising.

Hesaid: "In a complex economy there may from time to time be isolated cases in which there is evidence that advertising expenditure has side-effects outside its basic competitive purpose, but in general terms the ultimate benefit of the consumers is best served by more effective marketing, not less."

Steel output down 4.4pc on year

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Steel production in Britain in the first nine months of this year was 4.4 per cent lower on a weekly average basis compared with the same period last year, according to figures issued jointly last night by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector.

Ove the nine months, weekly average production was 384,500 tonnes compared with 402,100 tonens 1977.

The industry is entering its fifth year of recession and there is little prospect of any improvement in demand which will lead to production levels bein gincreased.

Last month British production averaged 410,700 tonnes a week which represented a sharp recovery from previous months when production was influenced by anual holidays.

During August weekly average production was 270,200 tonnes. Although last month's output was an improvement it was still 7.1 per cent below the September 1977 level.

Unilever opposes S Africa labour system

By Michael Prest

Unilever, in its first submission under the rules of the EEC Code of Conduct for companies in South Africa, has come out openly against the migrant labour system.

The company also points out that its own minimum wage plus bonus should not be less than the Supplemented Living Level for black workers laid down by the South African Government.

The submission, which under last May's White Paper giving guidance to companies on how to deal with the EEC code adopted in September, 1977 has to be made annually, covers the main heads of employee-maenagement relations, migrant labour, pay, advancement of blacks, fringe benefits, and desegregation.

Unilever's main operating arm in South Africa is Unilever South Africa, which has 11 principal subsidiaries. There are also two companies under the control of Unilever internationally. These 13 concerns employ 6,395 people, of whom 3,601 are black, 2,050 white, 282 coloured, and 462 Asians.

On migrant labour the company says: "Unilever does not approve of the 'migrant labour' system and supports the right of all individuals and their families to move freely in their search for suitable employment." The company was prepared to recognize either works committees, registered or unregistered trade unions, providing they had "substantial" support from th workforce.

The minimum monthly wage was 197.15 rand (£115) for workers in the lowest grades, rising to 218.12 rand. The average for workers in that grade was 210.98 rand. Unilever last raised its minimum wage in January.

The concentration of blacks in the lowest grades was still high, despite a policy of encouraging training and equal opportunity for some years. Of 2,303 unskilled workers at the end of June, 64 per cent were black, compared with 69 per cent of a larger workforce last year. Only 0.5 per cent of the management grade was black.

Cathay order for RB211s increased

By David Felton

Cathay Uacific Airways, the Hongkong-1bzased privately owned *airline*, has increased its order for Boeing 747s powered by Rolls-Royce RB211-524 engines. If the airline takes up all its options the deal could be worth £30m to the engine builder.

The airline already has one 747 on order, which will be delivered next July, esterday it anounced conversion of an option on a second plane into a firm order. It already has options on four more aircraft.

A Cathay spokesman said the orders and options for Rolls-Royce engines represented "a significant contribution to the export drive".

Rolls has delivered 100 RB211-524 engines so far, each one being worth about £1.2m. 600-seat jets: British Airways said yesterday that it expects to have super-jumbo jets (Boeing 747s) in its fleet by 1986, capable of carrying up to 600 passengers. It added that this meant it could cut discount fares by up to 40 per cent in real terms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who will pay to improve roads for heavier lorries?

From Mr Alan McKinnon

Sir, In his article on the raising of goods vehicle weights (October 5), Clifford Webb suggests that EEC funds might be used to "prepare our roads for heavier lorries". He does not indicate, however, in what ways our road system might be prepared. Presumably, attempts would be made to strengthen the surface and foundations of the roads and perhaps secure underground pipes.

For the sums of money the EEC would be likely to make available, only a very sparse network of lorry routes could be treated in this way. If the 38 tonners were then restricted to these specially prepared roads, economies of scale in vehicle operation would be offset by the handicap of limited accessibility. These *juggernauts* would be heavily dependent on fleets of small lorries for the collection and delivery of traffic in areas to which they themselves were denied access.

In this respect, Mr Webb's claim that the raising of maximum vehicle weight could result in there being one million fewer lorries on the road in the year 2000 is highly questionable. It might reduce the required number of large trunking vehicles, but would almost certainly create a much greater demand for smaller delivery vehicles.

One must also ask what grounds the EEC would have for subsidizing the use of heavier vehicles. As Mr McKittrick states in a letter in the same issue of *The Times*, the operators of the heaviest vehicles ought to bear the marginal costs of bringing the roads up to the standards their vehicles require.

If the tax on the proposed 38 ton vehicles were to reflect the marginal cost of preparing and maintaining the roads they used, this might strongly deter their use. If, however, these additional track costs were borne by the community at large, the introduction of heavier vehicles would make road transport an even better deal for the industrialist and promote a further erosion of traffic from the railways. This would both impair the efficiency of the transport system and worsen its impact on the environment.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN C. McKINNON,
120 Dixons Hill Road,
Welham Green, Hertfordshire.
October 5.

Efficient stock control

From Mr C. P. Morton

Sir,—Having stressed the importance of improved materials management for many years, I completely endorse Mr Mervyn Grubb's comments, as reported by Derek Harris (October 7).

The situation is, however, much worse in many respects than the report indicates. Some time ago I was able to compare United Kingdom, German and United States performance in this field—within one industry—and, after allowing for different local conditions, British achievements compared not unfavourably with the others. It was only if one evaluated inventory requirements—including raw material, WIP, finished stocks and any insurance stocking—for a given sales forecast in absolute terms and compared it with actual stocks, that the true horror of the malaise became evident. A number of studies have suggested that 30 per cent overstocking indicates a fairly well managed organization and that more—is not unusual, when 100 per cent excess—or even measured against this yardstick.

My own experience suggests that Mr Mervyn Grubb's last reason—inventory mismanagement—is the main cause for excessive stocks. This is serious enough in terms of financial penalties incurred—normally higher than the 20 per cent suggested—but, as it is due to inadequate planning and control, it will also cause late deliveries. *I strongly suspect, but without conclusive* evidence, that attempts to reduce these frequently results in a poorer quality product.

Regrettably, no quick and easy solutions exist, certainly not computerization, which will only compound the existing difficulties. Soundings taken some two years ago unfortunately suggested that the cure of the problem rated rather low on the list of priorities of most *firms*. (*This may have* been partly due to the well intentioned stock relief on increased stocks introduced in the 1975 budget.)

Let us hope that the British Institute of Management's current "Spur" campaign will change companies' approach to this very serious problem—not least of which is the unwillingness to admit that it exists.

Yours faithfully,
C. P. MORTON,
C. P. Morton & Associates,
142 Arkwrights, Harlow,
Essex CM20 3LZ.
October 10

Submergence to German economy

From Professor G. W. Maynard

Sir, In his letter (October 10) Mr *Bryan Could* says that German manufacturing supremacy is currently costing the United Kingdom hundreds of millions of pounds worth of output and hundreds of thousands of jobs. Since, as far as I know, there is no EEC or other regulation compelling British consumers to buy German goods, is it not truer to say that it is the British people *who are costing us so* much output and so many jobs?

Mr Gould's solution to this embarrassing problem appears to be the curiously (or is it curious?) left-wing one of depressing United Kingdom real wages through a policy of depreciating the exchange rate whenever external competition threatens. Others might think we have to solve our problem by raising our productivity and real wages, and that this will hardly be achieved if we insist on isolating ourselves in one way or another from our high productivity, high income neighbours.

Yours faithfully,
G. MAYNARD,
Professor of Economics,
Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading RG6 2AA.

Wages tied to productivity

From Mr P. Stanley Briggs

Sir, In the 1950s I was responsible for the production side of a small company (about 200 employees). Unskilled operatives were drifting away to concerns where they could obtain higher hourly rates.

It was not considered advisable to increase wage rates above the agreed trade union norm, lest the fact should be cited as a precedent in future wage negotiations.

The unskilled workers were divided into gangs of four and a simple bonus scheme was introduced based on the number of loads handled. This meant that each group received 4½ weekly wages, that is, an individual increase of 12½ per cent.

Within a year, and without any further managerial action, gang membership dropped to three without any loss in production. So the employer was paying 3½ standard wages per gang and each individual enjoyed an increment of about 17 per cent. Everybody was satisfied.

P. STANLEY BRIGGS,
3 St Chad's Rise,
Leeds LS6 3QE.

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Please reply to Box 2767 K, The Times
Enclosing curriculum vitae and a recent photograph

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Applicants should be 21-30 years old with a cordon bleu or similar diploma and/or practical experience of catering for 8 or more persons. Ring or write for an application form to:
SUPERTRAVEL LTD.,
22 Hans Place,
London SW1.
Tel.: 01-589 5161.

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Trade Association (Holborn area) requires assistant for national secretary, good typist (shorthand not essential). Salary by negotiation, in excess of £3,000 plus fringe benefits.
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HERMES.—Experienced Senior Sales Assistant. See Greece.
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Applicants should have a methodical approach, good handwriting and plenty of vigour. Some typing will be involved as well as auditing passenger files and producing and dispatching ticket wallets. Benefits include a free skiing holiday. L.V.'s, salary £2,500.
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CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.
COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA
INTERCONNECTION PROJECT—CENTRAL-NORTH SYSTEM
BID DOCUMENT NO. 61 P-E2205
The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. is in the process of executing the interconnection project, Central-North System, consisting of the construction of approximately 110 kms. of 115 kv transmission lines and 210 kms of 25 Kv transmission lines and associated substations. Proposals are solicited for the design, fabrication, guarantees and supply. c/f-Aniolagash Chile, for:
SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT
The acquisition of the equipment mentioned above will be financed with a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
The bid documents (61P-E2205) may be obtained starting October 1, 1978, at the Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A., Av. de los Heroes No. 0374, Casilla 565, Cochabamba, Bolivia upon payment of 2,000 Bolivian pesos per set.
The participants may request additional consultation or information or they may examine drawings not included in the bidding documents, at the offices of Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. Cochabamba.
The bids must be presented before 5.00 p.m., January 15, 1979, in the E.N.D.E. office in Cochabamba.
The purchase order will be awarded to the offer which is evaluated most advantageous to the interest of E.N.D.E.
The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. reserves the right to reject any of the proposals received. Cochabamba, September, 1978.

MERSEYSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL
Waste Disposal
The Council has decided to give consideration to the role the Private Sector could play in assisting with the Authority's statutory wase disposal function by:
(a) The provision and operation of resource recovery facilities in conjunction with County waste disposal/treatment plant,
(b) the provision and operation of controlled landfill facilities.
Contractors interested in submitting preliminary proposals should apply for further details to the County Engineer, 4th Floor, Steers House, Canning Place, Liverpool, L1 8JW, not later than Monday, 30th October, 1978.
R. J. WILLIAMS
County Engineer

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

As US interest rates rise again . . . . .

Chase Manhattan's move to a 10 per cent prime rate yesterday underlines just how steeply interest rates have been rising in the United States. Since June the increase has been a full point; since April it has been two. It would be wrong to conclude that United Kingdom money market rates, which are still comfortably higher than their American counterparts, would now be falling without this influence, but it has unquestionably been of key importance in pushing short rates here upwards.

It remains hard to see how the Bank of England can now engineer the kind of interest rate decline that will enable it to get the funding programme under way until there can be more optimism that American rates have peaked. Nobody in the markets believes that to be the case yet, and there is widely held view, which must worry the Bank, that the peak may not arrive until at least next summer.

In the Eurobond market investors have suffered the added disadvantage of a crumbling dollar, so it is all the more remarkable that new issue volume should have held up as well as it has. According to Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise there were 58 bond issues during the third quarter totalling the equivalent of $2,800m, compared to $3,330m the preceding quarter and $3,300m in the same quarter a year ago. Moreover, the rise in bond yields has been nothing like so steep as the rise in short term Eurodollar rates—six month rates are up to 10 per cent from less than 8 per cent in April—so that average prime bond yields of something over 9 per cent offer few attractions to investors compared to leaving their money on deposit.

Part of the market's resilience has related to the big flow of repayments, calculated at $1,700m in the third quarter, on earlier dollar bonds, but the real achievement lies rather in the market's growing flexibility. Unable to launch straight dollar bond issues, borrowers have resorted to floating rate notes and, increasingly, Deutsche mark and other currency issues. As a result the dollar's share of third quarter issues fell from 71 per cent a year ago to 58 per cent now, the lowest level evetr.

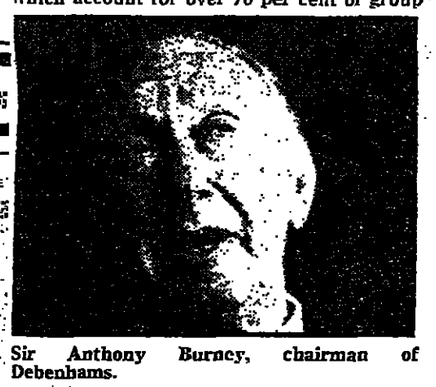
Debenhams

On the back of a boom

For Debenhams the spending boom has arrived at last. But the benefits continue to to be offset by problems in food and photographic rerailing.

Sales have risen 12¼ per cent to £241m while interim profits have jumped 57 per cent to £5m pre-tax reflecting a drop of a fifth in financing costs as a result of last year's heavy cash raising programme.

Debenhams claims that department stores, which account for over 70 per cent of group



Sir Anthony Burney, chairman of Debenhams.

sales, saw volume accounting for perhaps 8 points of a 16 per cent sales rise, and if anything the pace has quickened since mid-August.

The Caters foods division meanwhile has seen no volume growth but Debenhams feels it has made sufficient efforts on margins to ensure a smal profit for the full-year against a small loss in the first-half and a £1¾m loss last year. But Greens, the photographic chain, seems to be going from bad to worse and accounts fro the majority of a combined first half loss from foods and photographic businesses of £1.2m.

Debenhams blames a major switch by camera-users to less sophisticated equipment, but whatever the reason it may have to make a decision—and possibly a harsh one—on the future of Greens.

The market meanwhile regards Debenhams with caution despite a better balance sheet following last year's rights issue, property sales and a factoring arrangement with Lloyds Bank. Gearing has fallen from over 50 per cent to less than a third as a result.

With capital spending still rising (Debenham's will spend £27m this year) nervousness about the length of the current spending boom is bound to overshadow what promises to be a fairly strong rise in trading profits. A full year improvement of more than two-fifths to around £24m against last year's £16.7m—excluding property sales of £11.6m—would provide a p/e ratio of around 10 fully-taxed. But with the shares down 1p to 95p yesterday a 9.3 per cent yield reflects market doubts about how long this sort of pace can be maintained.

Price Commission

A standard for profits

A debate has started within the Price Commission on whether it should introduce its own accounting standards. Members are apparently concerned about information received from companies confusing accounting changes with cost increase and about the number of different ways basic financial information has been worked out.

The commission's interest in accounting principles so far came out most strongly in its report on the South of Scotland Electricity Board which criticised its adoption of an increased depreciation charge to take account of inflation without taking any benefit from the effect of inflation on its debt.

Since then the SSEB's offence has been compounded by other nationalised industries. They ignored the chartered accountants interim "Hyde" guidelines, and produced almost as many definitions of profit as there were corporations.

Private industry is tarred with a similar brush. Flexibility within the accountancy profession's recommended standards has left scope for profits to be published after a variety of adjustments and for differing courses to be adopted on such things as currency, leasing and deferred tax.

The Price Commission has found that the statistics it is given often have to be converted to its own standard practices for working out returns on capital and increases in costs in its attempts to tell whether a price increase is justified. The debate is whether these methods should be published in three of four simple standards so that in compiling information companies would know what to use.

Although the standards would be for the private consumption of the Price Commission they would be bound to have an effect on the deliberations of the profession's Accounting Standards Committee. The more published information about how the Pricet Commission works, the better, if the standards also gave more backbone to the profession's rules that too is to be commended.

● *After some hesitation, most major stockbrokers have cooperated with TR International and Sterling Professional Publications to produce the monthly,* Earnings Guide. *It contains updated stockbrokers' forecasts for 900 British and European companies. As an investment tool this is nothing new since the information is also available on dataSTREAM. But its form of presentation is an interesting symptom of the move towards codifying this kind of "legitimate" information as opposed to the random tips of the past.*

It also provides the compilers with a new base for sector-analysis. Taking earnings forecasts for all companies in a sector, smoothing out as far as possible ED19 and Hyde complications as well as recoveries or crashes, they produce sector-earnings growth forecasts. With some justification these are claimed to be more firmly based than others as they depend on a wide variety of views rather than on the interpretation of one firm. So the guide's three sector-leaders for the next year—light engineering (profits up 34.4 per cent), hire purchase (up 29.4 per cent) and toys and games (up 28.4 per cent) —may be seen to carry as much clout as any broking house's favourites.

A chance for the Bank to raise the level of debate

Hugh Stephenson

Today the Bank of England will be host to the fifth of its series of all-day panel discussions with distinguished outside economists. The quarterly series started last October.

I am not able to reveal who will be in the chair, or who will present papers, or what the subject of the session will be, because everyone is sworn not to talk. The Bank of England has in the past objected to these meetings being described as "secret". It has suggested that "private" would be a more exact and less emotive adjective.

Be that as it may, it is not clear why such heavy veils have to be drawn around this exercise. The Bank has said that it is the economists who want the whole thing to be conducted totally in private, so that the exchangeof views between the Bank and the outside world can be on the fullest and frankest basis.

This explanation is to some extent undermined by the fact that some of the academic economists involved say that the only reason why they are not prepared to discuss what is on the agenda is that they are under the strongest pressure from the Bank of England not to do so.

This is reinforced by the fact that those from outside who are commissioned to present papers are told that they are free subsequently to publish them only if it is not revealed that they were prepared for and presented at a Bank of England panel meeting.

Further, on occasion, the staff of the Bank has prepared material of a supplementary nature for presentation at panel meetings, which has appeared in the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin*, but without the slightest indication of where it got its first airing.

No doubt there will be those who say that all this is just journalistic sour grapes. And it is certainly true that, if anything is labelled secret or private, a journalist has an almost morbid curiousity about it. But a more serious point is involved.

The initiatives for these meetings came from the Bank in reaction to the criticism that official economic policy making was, to put it politely, out of touch with what the outside economic world was thinking and doing; or, to put it rudely, bankrupt and in need of new ideas.

It was part of the positive policy (associated with the present Governor and Mr Christopher Dow, the executive director responsible for the Bank's economic department) of opening up the department to outside influence. Incidentally, the much greater adventurousness in the editorial policy of the Quarterly Bulletin was part of the same process.

The serious point involved is that the Bank and the outside economists involved are in danger of throwing away an important opportunity to contribute to a wider economic debate. It is particularly important at a time when the body of conventional and establishment economics is in such total disarray.

Many of those from outside who first became involved in the exercise hoped that the Bank would be able to use its position and facilities to open up the debate on aspects of economic policy. In this respect at least the panel discussions have had zero impact. For you cannot influence public debate unless you speak in public.

The Bank has two problems. The first is that of avoiding issues being presented in ways that might destabilize markets for which it is responsible. Thus if it were to commission papers on, say, the effect of interest rate differentials on capital flows, the reports of the discussion might be unhelpful.

The second problem centres on the Bank's relations with the Treasury. Since the Bank has won every policy argument of importance with the Treasury since 1976 and since increasingly the Prime Minister and the Chancellor behave as if they were more closely advised by the Bank than by the Treasury, the Bank seems concerned not to adopt a provocatively high public profile. In particular it would be understandable if it was keen to avoid the charge of comissioning outside advice which it could then use as internal ammunition.

These are all delicate points. However, the public views of the economists concerned are already well known. It cannot change reality if the Bank were more overtly acts as the host and sponsor of an intelligent running sminar.

It has the *Quarterly Bulletin* as a publishing vehicle and can clearly indicate that the views published are not necessarily its own. In short, it has a unique chance to raise the level of public economic debate and should not be afraid of making something of it.

Technology

ICL: coping with the problems of growth

Kenneth Owen traces the rapid development of International Computers which was formed 10 years ago

International Computers is 10 years old this year. In that time it has passed through two main phases of development and has begun a third.

Two key decisions—one the result of a careful analysis and the other a fast response to an unexpected market opportunity —have shaped the company as it is today.

In the fast-growing computer industry ICL has grown faster than the industry average, a fact that has brought its own problems. Its healthy results in recent years have helped to shed the lame-duck image previously associated with the Government-backed company, though problems have arisen with its latest range of big computers and there is still criticism of the Government's ICL preference policy in procurement.

ICL was formed in 1968 through the merger of International Computers & Tabulators (ICT) and English Electric Computers, with the support of the Ministry of Technology under Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn. ICT had previously taken over the computer activities of EMI and of Ferranti.

The Government took a 10.5 per cent stake in the new company (since increased to 24.42 per cent) and agreed to contribute towards its research and development programme.

In the first phase of the merged company's life the main problem, apart from those associated with any merger, was how to live with the two different ranges of computers that had been inherited—ICT's 1900 series and English Electric's System 4. These were "incompatible" in the computer sense, which means that they were designed on different principles, could not run on the same programs and could not be interconnected.

Both groups of customers had to be supported. Both ranges continued to be sold and further developed. But the need to follow these two inherited lines with a single new series was clear from the start.

ICL's second main phase began in 1972 with the recruitment by Mr Tom Hudson, the chairman, and of Mr Geoffrey Cross as managing director. British-born and a naturalized American citizen, Mr Cross brought several key executives with him from Univac to begin a tough, demanding regime at ICL's Putney headquarters. This did much to weld the disparate elements of the company into an effective team

Under the Cross regime ICL launched its new range of computers, the 2,900 series, and increased its turnover and profits year by year. In November, 1977, Mr Cross resigned to return to the United States, mainly for family health reasons but secondly, he said, because of disappointment at his failure to improve industrial relations within the company.

He was succeeded as managing director by Dr Chris Wilson, formerly head of ICL's overseas marketing operations outside Europe. Dr Wilson has since changed the top management style of ICL to reflect the company's maturity as it enters this third phase of its existence

The first key decision was in essence taken before Mr Cross came on board, but was shaped, sharpened and implemented under his direction in 1974. This was the decision to go for extremely advanced technology in system architecture, design and manufacture as the basis of the company's new range of computers.

The design was complex but flexible.

The idea of compatibility with the products of IBM, the dominant company in the world compurer market, was rejected. Also rejected was a new version of the ICL 1900 series, which would have been an easier, short-term solution. In going for the radical 2,900 approach, ICL accepted that it was taking more-significant technological risks.

The risk was compounded by launching the larger machines in the new range first, followed by the smaller ones. This meant that the most elaborate version of the operating system (the "housekeeping" programmes needed simply to keep the computer functioning correctly, as distinct from the applications programmes which instruct it how to do particular tasks) was needed from the start.

Sure enough, getting the operating system right proved difficult. "Our early 2,900 customers had a rough time". Dr Wilson admitted in an interview earlier this week. "Many things went wrong." Since, too, the early customers tended to be central-government organizations ("That's why we need the procurement policy") the introductory delays and extra costs came to the notice of parliamentary bodies such as the Public Accounts Committee.

Many of the software problems have now been solved.

The second key decision which affected (indeed, transformed) the company's progress was ICL's acquisition of the international operations of Singer Business Machines in 1976, coupled with the purchase of the Singer/Cogar plant in Utica, New York.

Overnight ICL gained 4,000 more customers. The deal helped to increase ICL's overseas turnover by 85 per cent and European business by 40 per cent. It took the company into South American markets and strengthened significantly its presence in Australia, the Far East and Canada.





Mr Geoffrey Cross (left) was succeeded by Dr Chris Wilson (right) as managing director of ICL almost a year ago. Mr Cross's Singer acquisition of 1976 brought significant new markets.

Dr Wilson calls the Singer acquisition a superb entrepreneurial move. "You must be ready to take advantage of opportunities, but you cannot plan o nthe basis of acquisition. We have absolutely no plau to acquire further companies—but, if the opportunity arose, we would look at it."

ICL is continuing to develop the ex-Singer products—last week a new range of retail business systems; yesterday a new version of the 1500-series minicomputer. Further development of the 1500 series will continue for up to eight years, a company executive forecast.

Dr Wilson is manager in the Cross mould, but he has gone o nto change ICL's management style to reflect the company's changed position. In computers, he says, there are more interdependencies between the various elements of the business—research and development, manufacring, marketing, maintenance—than in many other industries. Resolving incompatibilities between these groups becomes an increasing problem as the business grows.

Previously, the managing director was the only "tie-breaker" in the case of an impasse between the groups. Now Dr Wilson has delegated much of the tie-breaking to two newly created deputy managing directors, Mr Peter Ellis and Mr Murray Stuart.

In the Cross era the company's overriding aim was to meet its performance objectives year by year. Now a greater attention to longer range planning is possible, with Mr Ellis responsible for "business strategy and resourcing". A five-year product strategy is being developed, into which the various specialist strategies will fit.

As the company grows, so do the management problems, Dr Wilson says. A growth of 15 per cent can be managed without too much trouble; at 20 per cent it starts to become tough and 25 jer cent is very tough.

Last year ICL's total turnover increased by 45 per cent to £418.7m, of which the non-Singer "traditional" ICL business rose by 21 per cent. This puts enormous stresses and strains on the people, and on the internal information systems in the company, Dr Wilson says.

ICL's future, as he sees it, will be directly related to its competence in managing this growth, since the products, markets and people are undoubtedly there.

Business Diary: The head on a Guinness

One of Britain's more extraordinary boardroom structures is at last to be rationalized. Lord Iveagh, head of the Guinness brewery empire, who left Britain three years ago because the tax laws made it "intolerable" for him to carry out his duties as chairman here, is back in sole command.

The earl, an Irish citizen, was faced with the prospect of paying both British and Irish tax and finally opted to give up his British home and move back to the family home at Castleknock in co Dublin. At that time he was sole chairman of Guinness, which has its headquarters at Park Royal in London, but the tax laws did not allow him to return to Britain and thus he could not attend shareholders' meetings here.

To avoid having a company whose chairman could not attend AGMs, Guinness appointed a co-chairman to deal with events in Britain in the form of Robert McNeile, who at the time was due to retire as managing director. With the passage of time, however, Lord Iveagh has established with the Inland Revenue that he is not resident in Britain and it will therefore magnanimously allow him to return here for reasonably frequent visits.

In the circumstances McNeile, who is 65, is giving up the co-chairmanship, leaving Lord Iveagh as sole chairman.

■ The controversy on insider trading has hotted up this week with statements from the Council for the Securities Industry and the chairman of the Stock Exchange, Nicholas Goodison.

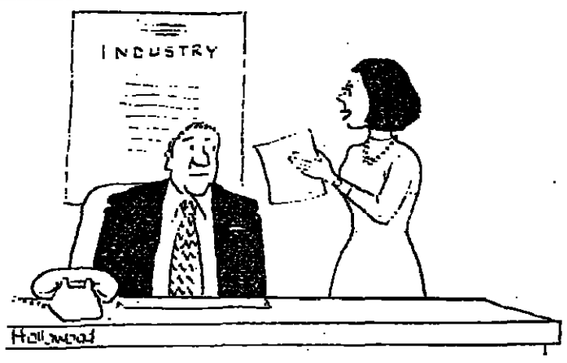
This has one unfortunate side-effect, as far as I am concerned, and that is the increasing currency of that frightful word "tipee" to describe people who are tipped off or otherwise, and who come by price sensitive information through a breakdown of security.

As the only way to knock this word on its head is to come up with another and better one, Business Diary is to have a competition to find al alternative.

The prize for the winning entry is a bottle of Veuve Clicquot champagne. For judges there will be three notable tipee-haters—Patrick Neill, chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry (and Warden of All Souls, Oxford, so entries had better be good); Hugh Stephenson, editor of Business News; and my good self.

Rules there have to be, unfortunately, but there aren't many. Postcards, please, and one suggestion per entrant, addressed to Business Diary, The Times, New Printing House Square, Grays Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ.

Cards should arrive by Friday, October 27, and, if possible, should bear the sender's daytime telephone number as well as address. And the judges' decision has to be final.



"I've worked out our balance to date with the EEC and, if the computer's accurate we're in the black to the tune of 4.35p."

■ The champagne flowed freely on the seventh floor of Lloyds Bank International's City headquarters yesterday. They were celebrating the first $500m of financial support commitments for Britain's exporters.

Eric Whittle, LBI's recently appointed chief executive, was quietly jubilant at the success of the export financing arm which has contributed substantially to the group's £75.6m first-half profits. Export funding business is buoyant and more deals are on the way.

Whittle, who came from the old Bank of London and South America stable in 1947, recently returned from a fact-finding mission in Peking. LBI sees China as one of the big growth prospects—for credit to importers of British capital goods and services.

But restructuring of Lloyds' main board to separate the roles of the United Kingdom clearing banks and LBI's operations, announced this week, is even closer to Whittles heart.

■ Rubina Lund, who was J. Paul Getty's legal adviser, is concerning herself these days with more everyday problems. She and her partner, Garran Patterson, are celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of their services agency, Problem, which specializes in calling out plumbers, electricians and locksmiths in the middle of the night.

They think that they now know enough about the likelihood of domestic disaster striking outside ordinary business hours to be able to offer their 9,000 subscribers in the Greater London area out-of-hours plumbers and electricians at no cost beyond their annual fee of £15.50.

Though Miss Lund and he started off with the idea of providing reliable small traders' services at fair prices and stopping "cowboys" ripping off desperate householders, they have also had some pretty unusual problems. They once found the BBC a boxing kangaroo to match against Cliff Michelmore; and they have provided camels and baby elephants for weddings.

Once they had to talk a panicking housewife in Belgravia through the step-by-step preparation of sausages and salad over the telephone, after her cook walked out, leaving her with no idea how to prepare her husband's dinner.

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, was asked by advertising executives at a London conference yesterday whether his ideas for clewing up misleading advertising would extend to bringing into the net any false claims and distortions in party political broadcasts. Hattersley sidestepped by saying that he thought there was a process of self-regulation in political advertising and he added this "strictly personal" view of party politicals: "They are such a bore whoever does them, including me. I don't think they win votes, or lose them."

Ross Davies

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Olivetti International S.A.

US $15,000,000 9½%

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Redemption of US $1,125,000—Redemption date November 15th 1978

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

7	1472	3077	4401	5650	6971	8392	9249	10118	10883	11808	12941	13862	14219
25	1551	3082	4402	5651	6977	8393	9251	10132	10885	11809	12943	13870	14225
45	1563	3091	4405	5659	6978	8397	9253	10145	10897	11816	12945	13884	14244
46	1582	3092	4407	5661	7003	8411	9255	10148	10900	11817	12956	13897	14248
53	1711	3102	4409	5669	7006	8415	9259	10150	10925	11822	12972	13898	14265
60	1715	3110	4444	5688	7053	8419	9272	10164	10945	11837	12975	13444	14266
61	1718	3122	4461	5698	7097	8427	9274	10173	10978	11839	12977	13495	14274
69	1722	3137	4464	5718	7098	8428	9278	10190	11005	11841	12984	13473	14286
76	1742	3139	4473	5738	7108	8451	9281	10198	11027	11844	12610	13478	14287
94	1775	3140	4474	5797	7120	8442	9312	10200	11029	11860	12811	13481	14297
114	1779	3141	4546	5812	7143	8443	9321	10245	11039	11877	12814	13485	14309
117	1793	3144	4573	5825	7155	8477	9335	10250	11045	11851	12819	13492	14322
120	1798	3145	4581	5830	7160	8484	9359	10284	11046	11892	12823	13510	14323
124	1801	3154	4620	5831	7172	8492	9367	10285	11109	11907	12825	13528	14324
165	1821	3162	4621	5833	7177	8498	9378	10295	11114	11915	12840	13543	14353
177	1829	3180	4622	5847	7182	8500	9379	10297	11123	11925	12937	13551	14370
184	1833	3193	4646	5861	7185	8508	9405	10307	11138	11929	12956	13556	14372
216	1894	3204	4652	5870	7231	8524	9409	10328	11139	11947	12971	13570	14378
222	1904	3205	4665	5885	7247	8535	9413	10340	11157	11957	12975	13576	14385
234	1939	3227	4682	5893	7281	8536	9414	10352	11176	11961	12977	13578	14402
324	1986	3297	4683	5913	7283	8553	9422	10365	11179	11965	12979	13579	14408
327	2012	3316	4692	5918	7284	8587	9440	10369	11183	11995	12988	13585	14437
330	2022	3333	4693	6026	7288	8569	9447	10370	11211	12001	12701	13590	14451
402	2031	3335	4730	6031	7311	8596	9452	10380	11238	12002	12702	13594	14458
411	2053	3361	4740	6032	7316	8612	9464	10389	11252	12010	12704	13596	14465
424	2084	3381	4741	6033	7325	8629	9473	10393	11260	12011	12718	13609	14484
433	2095	3387	4772	6060	7337	8636	9516	10400	11285	12019	12728	13625	14486
434	2110	3397	4801	6061	7394	8623	9525	10401	11286	12003	12734	13527	14515
464	2116	3415	4831	6084	7413	8645	9536	10412	11290	12048	12737	13625	14535
468	2167	3444	4832	6096	7428	8667	9544	10437	11298	12058	12741	13636	14555
480	2180	3464	4843	6100	7442	8673	9545	10448	11313	12075	12753	13638	14559
502	2269	3472	4859	6101	7443	8678	9550	10469	11319	12095	12767	13640	14602
503	2271	3486	4864	6102	7476	8686	9553	10477	11320	12100	12784	13641	14613
514	2275	3487	4883	6112	7495	8691	9555	10481	11321	12107	12793	13660	14618
517	2319	3505	4888	6138	7501	8695	9556	10502	11327	12111	12810	13668	14626
519	2342	3558	4905	6182	7510	8732	9557	10504	11335	12140	12828	13673	14645
525	2403	3559	4926	6185	7545	8727	9558	10505	11365	12150	12832	13685	14667
531	2436	3562	4941	6212	7558	8751	9559	10512	11377	12173	12835	13689	14699
533	2461	3570	4942	6213	7577	8773	9560	10516	11393	12187	12870	13709	14734
536	2482	3573	4944	6222	7615	8779	9564	10518	11396	12196	12876	13716	14747
548	2483	3586	4958	6256	7621	8795	9566	10520	11405	12198	12895	13741	14755
550	2490	3596	4972	6257	7622	8814	9625	10532	11406	12209	12895	13753	14762
551	2517	3603	4994	6249	7646	8820	9650	10524	11414	12213	12896	13797	14766
552	2556	3638	5012	6267	7740	8838	9657	10548	11417	12230	12928	13817	14772
553	2558	3647	5024	6280	7741	8847	9664	10549	11419	12241	12941	13818	14801
579	2576	3672	5025	6282	7774	8848	9636	10550	11454	12250	12943	13855	14802
584	2583	3680	5026	6355	7808	8850	9669	10556	11460	12253	12955	13865	14808
596	2595	3696	5030	6382	7822	8859	9694	10600	11462	12254	12956	13884	14807
605	2620	3698	5061	6406	7847	8900	9698	10603	11470	12277	12967	13899	14809
633	2663	3702	5064	6409	7876	8908	9702	10618	11478	12279	12981	13906	14813
646	2664	3705	5065	6420	7885	8920	9706	10634	11485	12296	12987	13908	14817
681	2666	3737	5101	6431	7912	8926	9708	10625	11487	12319	12994	13928	14826
692	2685	3841	5103	6442	7931	8953	9711	10626	11501	12327	13002	13949	14830
725	2700	3843	5104	6444	7933	8969	9726	10644	11505	12331	13006	13967	14832
776	2729	3845	5182	6480	7943	8975	9733	10654	11544	12352	13008	13970	14842
777	2736	3875	5238	6510	7958	8976	9736	10670	11545	12354	13023	14007	14859
840	2737	3879	5251	6519	7972	8991	9740	10685	11546	12364	13029	14008	14560
889	2743	3900	5257	6520	7987	9009	9750	10690	11564	12372	13038	14015	14884
908	2747	3916	5334	6523	7994	9011	9751	10696	11572	12393	13049	14018	14895
987	2756	3920	5250	6538	7995	9015	9771	10700	11578	12396	13053	14032	14915
1010	2770	3927	5551	6539	8023	9018	9777	10712	11579	12402	13055	14041	14914
1053	2772	3940	5365	6540	8035	9021	9794	10713	11600	12403	13095	13044	14919
1051	2773	3968	5357	6546	8036	9029	9819	10720	11622	12412	13108	14065	14927
1066	2784	4002	5374	6563	8054	9060	9829	10731	11628	12413	13121	14073	14928
1077	2798	4025	5381	6570	8089	9062	9851	10758	11629	12418	13122	14077	14951
1108	2844	4054	5390	6579	8116	9064	9869	10748	11630	12429	13150	14141	14923
1112	2853	4062	5442	6600	8117	9065	9963	10761	11635	12432	13156	14149	14934
1152	2858	4065	5455	6633	8164	9071	9872	10763	11637	12465	13180	14150	14939
1163	2869	4073	5493	6652	8171	9079	10016	10774	11667	12487	13156	14151	14955
1176	2870	4083	5494	6662	8176	9104	10013	10783	11669	12491	13199	14167	14977
1192	2895	4107	5510	6663	8181	9127	10022	10757	11685	12495	13216	14159	14983
1196	2941	4109	5568	6664	8196	9128	10036	10790	11699	12496	13217	14173	14997
1219	2945	4110	5583	6691	8227	9143	10041	10792	11706	12501	13262	14176	
1246	2947	4229	5589	6781	8229	9164	10054	10797	11710	12508	13272	14182	
1249	2956	4230	5605	6782	8241	9192	10061	10799	11711	12509	13291	14197	
1286	2957	4243	5639	6793	8280	9219	10065	10801	11713	12513	13308	14205	
1321	2966	4273	5654	6797	8283	9215	10084	10814	11744	12514	13311	14206	
1394	3041	4279	5655	6798	8249	9231	10109	10845	11757	12515	13312	14212	
1389	3042	4308	5637	6799	8265	9234	10111	10876	11760	12522	13336	14214	
1400	3065	4366	5639	6870	8368	9238	10113	10879	11767	12534	13243	14215	
1408	3067	4383	5641	6826	8384	9243	10116	10851	11780	12539	13248	14217	

in the aggregate 1,125 Bonds each of US $1,000.

The redeemed Bonds are payable, together with accrued interest, on November the 15th 1978.

The payment will be made by:

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., Corporate Bond Redemption, 1 New York Plaza 14th Floor, New York, New York 10014

Banca Commerciale Italiana—Milan

Banque Generale Du Luxemborg, S.A.—Luxemborg

October 13, 1978

NEB chief criticizes lack of objectives in state-aided research

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Too many government-sponsored research and development programmes were being aimed at "grand research" with either inadequate commercial objectives or none at all, according to Mr Dick Morris, deputy chairman of the National Enterprise Board.

In a speech yesterday to a symposium organized by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, Mr Morris said that while some progress had been made in securing a greater emphasis towards commercial objectives, funds spent by the Government in this way were small.

There was also some resistance to having industrial research carried out in industry rather than government establishments.

The level of spending on research and development in Britain accounted for 2.1 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. This compared well with some major industrial competitors, although tehe proportion had been declining since the 1960s. Government-funded research and development this year would account for about £1,736m.

But Mr Morris noted that in the United Kingdom, efforts in key areas had been misdirected. One of the reasons for this was that there had been a failure to identify the market.

The NEB considered that



Mr Dick Morris: resistance to research by industry

there were areas where it was necessary to help finance new industries in the forefront of new technology.

With high technology, he claimed, the NEB had found that there was an "equity gap" where the City and sectors of industry were averse to taking risks.

It was against this background that the board had decided to invest £25m in the setting up of the Inmos company to manufacture advanced microcircuits.

Research and development, said Mr Morris, was at the base of new investment, and it was therefore essential to have powerful market-oriented programmes in all industries.

Consultant engineers act to speed £67m project

Humber Bridge workers warned: no bonuses if targets are not met

Workers on the troubled Humber Bridge were yesterday given warning that unless productivity targets are met wage supplements of £1.22 an hour and bonuses will not be paid.

This could mean a loss of up to £50 a week for cable spinners working on the bridge, which is now likely to be completed three years behind schedule and at a cost of £67m, more than three times the original estimate.

In an effort to resolve difficulties on the site, British Bridge Builders, the contractors, met earlier this week after they had been informed that the consultant engineers, Freeman, Fox & Partners had refused to authorize payment for work carried out in September.

Last month certification was withheld on work valued at £96,000, out of a total of £485,000, a British Bridge Builders official explained. This means that so far £960,000 in progress payments have been withheld by the client, the Humber Bridge Board because of alleged low productivity.

After a High Court hearing in August when the bridge builders sued for the progress payments, the matter was referred to arbitration. This could take anything between a year and 18 months, it is thought.

At the time the consortium said that by arbitrarily establishing a production target, the consultant engineers undermined the basic principle of a target cost reimbursable contract.

The note sent to the 300-odd workers yesterday makes it clear that the stoppages will be made if performance fails to reach criteria set by the consultant engineer.

In a letter sent to Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, the client, the consultant engineers, and Mr John Baldwin, general secretary of the construction section of the principal union involved, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the consortium explained its action.

It said that every conceivable effort had been made to achieve "maximum production", but output still fell short of the consultant engineers' criteria.

"Accordingly, the labour force is being formally notified . . . that unless performance is achieved in accordance with the consultant engineers criteria during the week ending October 20 or the engineer changes his criteria to enable full reimbursement of all costs to be made irrespective of production, then wage payments for that week and any subsequent weeks when the criteria are not met will include neither supplement nor bonus".

A spokesman for the bridge builders said later that the workers had held a meeting to consider the note and returned to work. Further meeting were likely to be held. He said that work performance had improved considerably in recent weeks, especially after the introduction of a productivity scheme.

The productivity target is related to the time taken to spin across wires which go to make up the strand of each suspension cable. The spokesman for the bridge builders explained that the spinning crews must now aim for an average five trips a day. Despite the recent improvement, they are still falling marginally short of this. "However, we believe that the workforce has made a considerable effort".

Although the Humber Bridge site has been criticized for poor labour relations and inefficiency, delays have also occurred because of the high sensitivity of the cable-spinning operation to poor weather,

Freeman, Fox & Partners and Councillor Alex Clarke, of Hull, chairman of the Humber Bridge Board, both declined to comment on this latest development last night, apart from affirming that payments were withheld from the consortium last month because of lack of satisfactory productivity.

The Humber Bridge has had an unhappy history. It has been described variously as "a bridge to nowhere", "a white elephant" and "Barbara's Folly" after Mrs Castle, who as Minister of Transport in 1968 promised backing for the bridge before a critical local by-election.

John Buxley

FINANCIAL NEWS

Fothergill's one-for-3 'rights' after 73pc interim jump

By Michael Clark

Imprived interim figures and a rights issue to raise £1.7m comes from Fothergill & Harvey, the fluorocarbon products, fibre reinforced composites and industrial synthetic textiles group. The rights issue is on the basis of one-for-three at 88p. On last night's closing price of 112p up 4p, this gives a discount of 21 per cent and an ex rights price of 86p.

The proceeds will be used to finance further acquisitions in the field of speciality materials and one group which Fothergill is rumoured to have been interested in is, privately owned Bristol Composite Materials, in which Westbrick Products is also said to be interested.

Fothergill recently took in Acheson Treatments, specializing in low friction metals surface treatments, as well as the proofings operations of the Compoflex division of T I Flexible Tubes, which undertakes the proofing of industrial textiles fabrics with natural and synthetic rubbers. Added to this it has formed a new company to promote and make flexible roofing systems using polymeric coated fabrics.

Jones Stroud (Holdings), which holds 22.1 per cent in Fothergill, has decided to vote in favour of the rights and also to take up its entitlement.

At the same time, the group reports a rise in pre-tax profits fo rthe six months to July 15, of 73 per cent to £864,000. Sales increased by £1.4m to £7.5m. Earnings a share rose from 5.38p to 12.11p.

An interim dividend of 3.7p gross is declared compared with 3.4p. In addition, the board proposes a finals dividend of 6.6p, making 10.4p against 9.4p last time.

Mr J. A. Jordtn, chairman, said the increase in profits has come about mainly as the result of concentrating on the group's products with higher margins.

The trading since July has been maintained at about the same level as i nthe first half and this should be reflected in the results for the full year.

C Hill loss but still hopeful on dividend

A half-million pound first-half loss, coupled with the passing of the interim dividend, was the disturbing news yesterday from Charles Hill of Bristol.

Although turnover improved slightly, from £6.41m to £6.6m in the first six months of this year, the group suffered a pre-tax loss of £500,000 compared with a loss of only £29,000 in the similar half of last year. And the scale of the setback can be judged by the fact that for the whole of 1977, Hill made a pre-tax profit of £158,000. There is no interim payment, compared with 3p gross. However, the board explains that the figures tend to look much worse than it expects them to be by the year-end.

The loss results from the continuation of the "very substantial" building and civil engineering losses shown by Nott Brodie, before taking account of any benefits of claims under negotiation, etc.

If the year's results as a whole show an "adequate improvement" on the first six months, the board will pay a *final dividend.* per cent to 1.78p gross. "Subject to no change in the present rules it is expected to distribute the maximur permitted amount as a final dividend", said its chairman, Mr Arthur Katz.

He said that the results for the year should be satisfactory, providing the important Christmas trading period goes as expected.

Norwest Holst in agreed £3m bid

Norwest Holst, the civil engineering and construction group, has acquired the family-owned Robert McGregor group for an agreed price of £3m on deferred terms. About £1m is to be paid now, and £1m on the next two anniversaries of the completion date.

McGregors' civil engineering activities are complementary to Norwest's and McGregors are also active in open cast mining. This complements Norwest's own earthmoving activities.

No interim from H. Goldman

In the eight months to June 30, the H. Goldman Group made a total loss of £18,800, against a profit of £921 in the six months to April 30, 1977. There is no interim payment (against 0.2p gross last time) and the board considers that the capital reconstruction, mentioned in the last annual report, should be deferred for the time being. The board proposes an ex gratia payment of £10,000 to Mr B. E. Chernett, a former director of Goldman.

Ellis and Everard

The negotiations which have taken place this year at Ellis & Everard have made the past nine months an extremely busy time for everyone, the chairman told shareholders. However, the way ahead is now clear, he added.

Apart from carefully considering a few selective acquisitions the board can now concentrate its attention on trading and developing in the hopes of returning steadily increasing profits.

Therefore with all parts of *the business doing well,* the future is viewed with confidence.

Wm Pickles

The bad weather experienced at William Pickles, the textile group, has resulted in the interim dividend being cut from 0.43p gross to 0.29p. Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30, have slipped from £519,000 to £316,000 on turnover up from £11.7m to £12.1m.

However the group is still committed to maintaining a manufacturing presence in the United Kingdom despite the problems created by competition from cheap imports.

BPM leaps to £4m

Pre-tax profits more than doubled to £4m have been announced by BPM Holdings, the Midlands newspaper group, for the year to July 1. Turnover increased by £7.8m to £48.8m, giving a trading profit of £3.9m against £1.8m.

Ferguson Ind still in talks with Randalls

Now holding a quarter of the equity of Randalls Group, Ferguson Industrial Holdings is still in talks on a possible offer. Ferguson has completed the purchase from Throgmorton Trust of 324,857 shares in Randalls, for 288,761 new ordinary shares in Ferguson. Ferguson now owns 624,857 shares, some 24.57 per cent of the equity. But, so far as the talks between the two are concerned, Ferguson's board reported yesterday that it has not yet proved possible to reach agreement on the terms on which a recommended offer could be made for Randalls.

Green's Economiser tumbles in first half

In the first half of this year, pre-tax profits of the Green's Economiser Group, which is in engineering, slumped from £1.04m to just £100,000. Turnover fell from £9.05m to £6.77m.

Holding the interim dividend *at 3.15p gross, the board says* that the low group turnover is responsible for "a disappointing result". But there has been a substantial improvement in the order book and the resulting increased activity should give the group not only a "satisfactory result" for the second half, but it enables the board to make a favourable forecast for 1979. Green's pre-tax profits for 1977 were £1.65m.

Photo-Me boosts dividend by 50 pc

A 50 per cent boost in dividend to 9p gross a share for the year to April 30 last is reported by Surrey-based Photo-Me International. This company makes, operates and sells coin-operated automatic photographic studios on a world-wide basis. Pre-tax profits for the year rose from £2.01m to £2.22m, a record, on turnover up from £16.19m to £19.54m. Earnings per share were up from 33.02p to 35.28p.

Feb Int heading for fresh peak

Following 1977's record figures, Feb International, the builders' merchants of Manchester, are still pushing ahead. On sales up from £4.66m to £4.9m, pre-tax profits rose from £133,000 to £204,000 in the first half of this year. The interim payment is being ifted from 1p to 1.1p gross. The board reports there has been a steady rise in trading in the latter months compared with the earlier months of the year, the benefits of which are reflected in the better profitability. Provided this continues, the full year should produce "satisfactory results".

Mettoy fulfills hopes with 26 pc rise

Mettoy, thr toy manufacturer, has fulfilled its chairman's predictions for a good first half and produced a 26 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.58m in the 36 weeks to September 9.

Turnover increased by 13 per cent to £20m and the interim dividend has been raised by 14

International

Courtaulds sells US cotton seed offshoot

Courtaulds, the textiles giant, has sold a United States subsidiary in a deal estimated to be worth several million pounds.

Delta Pine Lands, of Mississippi, has been bought by Southview Inc of Memphis, Tennessee. Delta has a worldwide reputation for its cotton seeds and also owns farming land—a total of 38,000 acres. It was taken over by Courtaulds in 1964 as it was part of Fine Spinners and Doublers.

A spokesman said it was being sold because it was not part of the main stream of the business. It was sold at a book profit and was "modestly profitable". But the price is not being disclosed.

Peko denies plans to bid for BH South

Peko-Wallsend's chief executive Mr Don Stewart denied at a Sydney conference any knowledge of a proposed Peko bid for BH South Ltd. He had also spoken to the chairman of BH South and denies any knowledge of any such move on Peko's part.

BH South shares rose 8 cents to $A1.48 in early trading on Sydney Stock Exchange.

It had been reported that a major financial package was being put together involving the sale of BH South's 16.7 per cent stake in an unlisted aluminium producer, Alcoa of Australia, to a life insurance office plus the alleged Peko bid. Reuter.

Barclays Int seeks merger permission

New York, Oct 11

Barclays Bank International has filed with New York Federal Reserve Bank a preliminary application for consent to proceed with its previously announced plan to acquire all the outstanding common stock of American Credit Corporation.

American Credit shareholders approved the merger proposal at a special meeting last month.

Barclays said the proposal will be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board for final approval once the New York authority acts on the application.—Reuter.

FMC buys rest of European subsidiary

FMC Corporation said in Chicago it has bought the remaining 25 per cent interest in FMC Food Machinery Europe NV for $4.3m from W. R. Grace, Continental Group, *Thomassen & Drijver-Verblifa* NV, Holland, Schmalbach-Lubeca, Germany, Carnaud France and Metal Box of the UK. FMC, makes machinery and chemicals for industry and agriculture. Food Machinery Europe is based in Belgium and makes and markets food processing equipment and agricultural machinery.—AP-DJ.

Bastogi may sell its Montedison stake

Bastogi Finanziara SPA does not plan to subscribe to Montedison SPA's forthcoming capital increase. It would like to leave the Montedison control sydnicate and dispose of its shareholding, the Bastogi chairman, Signor Alberto Grandi, said in Rome.

Bastogi is currently Montedison's main declared private shareholder, with 7.6 per cent of its capital. This percentage would be cut by more than half if Bastogi does not take up its share of a planned increase in Montedison capital to 355,700m lire from 152,500m lire.—Reuter.

Luipaaards-W Rand

Luipaards Vlei, Estate & Gold Mining and West Rand Consolidated Mines have reached agreement in principle for the sale of the mining title held by Luipaards Vlei estate over farms in the Krugersdorp, Transvaal district, to West Rand. The agreement is subject to negotiation of a suitable uranium sale contract.

First of £120m TriStar order by BA rolled out

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Palmdale, California. Oct 12

The first of a fleet of six new airliners bought by British Airways at a total cost with spares of £120m was rolled out at the Lockheed plant here today.

The aircraft is the TriStar 500, a smaller but longer range version of the type which British Airways already has in service on its routes in Europe.

British Airways will use the 500 to replace airliners including the Trident and VC10 which will be made obsolete by the middle 1980s by strict new noise regulations. The 500 will fly on routes to the Middle East when it first goes into service in May next year.

In addition to the British Airways contract, Lockheed has taken 14 more orders for the TriStar 500 from Pan American and a further two fro Delta Airlines. Options to buy a further 21 of the aircraft have also betn placed.

All of these new airliners are to be powered by the Rolls-Royce RB211-524 engine developing 50,000lb of thrust. The 524 is the most powerful of the RB211 faaily.

A smaller version, the 535, is being developed, with 35,000lb thrust to power the fleet of 19 Boeing 757 airliners which British Airways has ordered at a cost of £400m.

The TriStar 500 will be operated by British Airways with 230 seats—30 first class and 200 economy class.

Its cockpit will have an advanced flight management system, the computer of which can be fed before take-off with such details as the aircraft's weight, the outside air temperatures, navigation signals and the comparative costs of fuel at points along the route.

From this information the computer works out the speed and height at which the TriStar should be flown to achieve the best operating efficiency.

These details are then put int the lfight conrol system, which automatically flies the aircraft to within one mile an hour of the recommended speed.

This ability of the flight management system to fly the TriStar so accurately will mean a saving of fuel worth nearly £100 on a return trip of 4,000 miles, British Airways claimed.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

GENERAL MILLS, INC.

(SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL MILLS FINANCE N.V.)

7% Guaranteed Debentures Due November 1, 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of November 1, 1968 between General Mills Finance N.V., (General Mills, Inc., Successor as aforesaid) and *United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, $2,175,000 in aggregate principal amount* of the above captioned Debentures will be redeemed for the sinking fund on November 1, 1978 at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to November 1, 1978.

The numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed are as follows:

15	1101	2116	3112	3816	4889	6279	7224	8414	9547	10571	11283	12325	13769	15098	16318	17952	19196
47	1109	2129	3117	3824	4399	6286	7228	8417	9576	10573	11287	12338	13772	15099	16320	17962	19209
50	1115	2139	3125	3852	4900	6301	7232	8424	9580	10577	11290	12349	13773	15100	16339	17971	19214
52	1117	2141	3171	3854	4901	6302	7248	8431	9582	10579	11298	12350	13774	15101	16369	17985	19221
55	1120	2160	3172	3868	4945	6305	7252	8432	9586	10605	11299	12358	13844	15104	16370	17990	19228
61	1122	2165	3181	3970	4946	6328	7280	8434	9612	10612	11302	12368	13846	15113	16371	18004	19237
62	1123	2196	3183	3871	4949	6329	7285	8444	9614	10622	11356	12392	13847	15114	16377	18013	19238
64	1130	2197	3185	3880	4952	6331	7286	8445	9617	10629	11358	12394	13848	15116	16381	18014	19263
65	1139	2210	3188	3881	4955	6356	7298	8450	9619	10632	11360	12395	13855	15133	16385	18022	19269
74	1141	2215	3190	3882	4959	6357	7299	8453	9627	10635	11361	12396	13860	15136	16400	18058	19271
81	1146	2216	3192	3885	4965	6358	7301	8456	9643	10684	11363	12424	13866	15138	16401	18073	19284
97	1147	2222	3194	3887	4970	6361	7302	8469	9644	10692	11381	12425	13891	15146	16402	18074	19287
98	1148	2223	3206	3891	4978	6363	7303	8481	9656	10696	11392	12428	13909	15147	16409	18084	19288
100	1149	2228	3222	3895	4982	6370	7308	8483	9658	10697	11409	12431	13910	15154	16410	18087	19290
102	1152	2234	3225	3934	4984	6373	7317	8485	9659	10699	11421	12433	13912	15160	16439	18094	19292
103	1188	2239	3230	3935	4987	6376	7321	8511	9665	10712	11439	12438	13933	15185	16440	18097	19295
105	1193	2242	3231	3943	4988	6380	7353	8525	9705	10715	11442	12447	13942	15190	16441	18100	19302
106	1194	2266	3237	3971	4992	6382	7354	8526	9723	10720	11446	12491	13945	15192	16443	18133	19307
108	1201	2267	3240	4029	5004	6391	7381	8563	9777	10726	11450	12496	13948	15204	16444	18135	19310
110	1203	2272	3242	4045	5008	6395	7382	8566	9787	10728	11452	12539	13953	15236	16490	18140	19320
112	1213	2276	3243	4047	5012	6401	7398	8575	9790	10730	11552	12581	13960	15250	16494	18146	19324
113	1268	2278	3251	4082	5020	6407	7574	8576	9840	10731	11556	12582	13978	15257	16495	18151	19329
140	1271	2298	3254	4083	5023	6408	7578	8578	9842	10741	11558	12586	13984	15258	16497	18155	19330
143	1280	2324	3256	4085	5027	6409	7580	8580	9890	10743	11575	12588	13985	15260	16501	18157	19351
146	1286	2335	3265	4141	5030	6410	7581	8624	9896	10745	11576	12592	13986	15268	16505	18160	19353
148	1288	2339	3266	4142	5032	6411	7583	8654	9898	10746	11577	12613	14020	15272	16520	18164	19354
151	1290	2342	3271	4147	5035	6415	7595	8661	9921	10750	11609	12614	14021	15276	16526	18179	19359
155	1292	2344	3277	4149	5044	6418	7596	8671	9929	10752	11615	12615	14024	15278	16527	18231	19365
158	1296	2348	3284	4151	5049	6429	7598	8674	9930	10756	11621	12629	14026	15286	16529	18237	19373
166	1297	2349	3294	4152	5053	6433	7599	8676	9934	10758	11624	12632	14057	15312	16532	18243	19377
173	1299	2352	3301	4153	5054	6436	7608	8681	9939	10762	11626	12633	14058	15384	16540	18246	19378
175	1328	2365	3309	4168	5058	6437	7609	8683	9950	10764	11629	12635	14061	15410	16541	18266	19379
177	1331	2372	3310	4174	5059	6438	7625	8685	9956	10765	11630	12688	14067	15413	16546	18274	19395
179	1333	2373	3316	4188	5060	6441	7629	8690	9958	10768	11636	12640	14073	15414	16549	18277	19402
194	1352	2374	3317	4203	5064	6456	7647	8694	9965	10769	11652	12664	14076	15436	16584	18284	19404
195	1358	2380	3321	4208	5090	6457	7651	8699	9968	10772	11674	12676	14077	15441	16585	18285	19409
196	1360	2393	3323	4209	5093	6460	7652	8701	9978	10777	11677	12678	14078	15448	16587	18290	19410
197	1361	2400	3333	4212	5097	6470	7655	8702	9987	10779	11680	12699	14080	15450	16590	18323	19412
201	1378	2401	3340	4217	5121	6475	7756	8704	9995	10780	11713	12729	14090	15672	16596	18369	19429
206	1379	2415	3342	4223	5189	6481	7789	8707	9996	10783	11724	12757	14178	15588	16599	18374	19430
292	1380	2420	3344	4227	5208	6482	7805	8708	9999	10795	11728	12758	14180	15589	16600	18388	19434
298	1382	2426	3346	4235	5210	6483	7810	8709	10010	10796	11732	12759	14181	15592	16607	18415	19436
309	1383	2429	3347	4242	5214	6484	7823	8710	10011	10799	11738	12764	14186	15595	16661	18417	19440
310	1390	2435	3352	4243	5215	6494	7824	8712	10013	10805	11737	12769	14187	15596	16666	18422	19441
318	1472	2442	3354	4245	5216	6531	7831	8713	10014	10809	11775	12780	14192	15600	16790	18439	19443
319	1476	2443	3355	4246	5227	6532	7833	8714	10018	10811	11783	12793	14193	15602	16793	18440	19452
321	1477	2450	3363	4247	5235	6539	7838	8717	10020	10821	11785	12835	14195	15622	16950	18443	19455
322	1480	2453	3365	4249	5251	6540	7842	8718	10026	10825	11786	12838	14199	15627	17116	18444	19456
333	1483	2481	3380	4254	5317	6542	7916	8719	10031	10834	11792	12839	14207	15636	17117	18452	19466
336	1486	2483	3381	4257	5349	6545	7922	8727	10038	10839	11793	12852	14227	15638	17118	18482	19471
378	1488	2484	3382	4258	5361	6548	7923	8731	10040	10842	11796	12857	14228	15650	17139	18494	19473
381	1490	2485	3383	4264	5365	6551	7929	8732	10042	10845	11799	12864	14234	15654	17146	18537	19476
399	1508	2492	3389	4265	5401	6561	7930	8733	10046	10848	11805	12866	14237	15655	17149	18540	19480
415	1510	2533	3393	4266	5405	6568	7935	8743	10048	10849	11806	12885	14243	15662	17155	18545	19488
479	1511	2544	3396	4267	5408	6589	7940	8748	10049	10856	11808	12896	14253	15665	17164	18548	19492
485	1521	2558	3397	4268	5409	6579	7942	8749	10054	10857	11810	12897	14255	15668	17166	18557	19504
494	1522	2615	3400	4269	5430	6580	7944	8752	10056	10864	11811	12903	14264	15673	17173	18586	19518
501	1523	2616	3401	4279	5434	6589	7946	8822	10058	10877	11814	12904	14270	15675	17176	18626	19519
505	1535	2620	3403	4286	5435	6590	7955	8857	10062	10881	11822	13021	14275	15677	17179	18656	19528
506	1541	2630	3408	4288	5437	6592	7968	8860	10069	10888	11907	13026	14279	15678	17181	18662	19529
514	1544	2631	3421	4291	5439	6640	7975	8891	10071	10889	11912	13028	14281	15679	17185	18665	19530
517	1551	2633	3483	4293	5453	6678	7977	8913	10144	10891	11918	13072	14282	15680	17189	18668	19533
528	1556	2636	3485	4297	5454	6680	8001	8918	10149	10893	11924	13075	14286	15682	17192	18706	19539
529	1559	2639	3436	4298	5456	6690	8002	8919	10150	10894	11933	13079	14291	15702	17213	18731	19561
547	1586	2642	3491	4299	5457	6691	8007	8945	10152	10896	11936	13080	14300	15717	17251	18735	19563
558	1608	2713	3495	4325	5458	6694	8010	8946	10156	10900	11938	13085	14302	15718	17259	18742	19585
562	1609	2714	3496	4326	5495	6710	8011	8947	10158	10906	11946	13091	14311	15722	17261	18759	19566
568	1612	2722	3518	4358	5499	6719	8013	8949	10159	10916	11971	13093	14312	15753	17264	18766	19571
585	1617	2724	3527	4366	5500	6724	8014	8951	10161	10917	11989	13106	14315	15758	17311	18772	19574
591	1623	2727	3528	4370	5502	6725	8028	8954	10167	10918	12003	13112	14319	15760	17312	18773	19575
601	1624	2729	3533	4371	5505	6733	8029	8955	10168	10920	12004	13116	14322	15761	17314	18784	19584
602	1626	2741	3534	4372	5579	6735	8030	8957	10176	10974	12008	13119	14434	15762	17331	18788	19585
603	1667	2805	3535	4373	5584	6746	8032	8986	10178	10975	12011	13126	14437	15763	17379	18790	19587
617	1668	2842	3537	4431	5585	6749	8033	8989	10208	10980	12023	13129	14441	15766	17386	18812	19589
619	1669	2846	3539	4435	5590	6766	8038	8991	10209	10984	12024	13130	14447	15779	17389	18832	19590
620	1673	2847	3546	4462	5592	6770	8040	8992	10244	10985	12026	13132	14451	15790	17391	18857	19596
621	1678	2848	3548	4463	5595	6772	8043	9005	10249	10989	12030	13134	14454	15791	17395	18858	19602
622	1680	2849	3552	4471	5748	6776	8045	9016	10252	10991	12037	13139	14455	15796	17396	18860	19604
626	1684	2853	3554	4478	5754	6779	8046	9018	10253	10993	12043	13146	14458	15804	17398	18861	19607
627	1686	2857	3560	4483	5755	6786	8047	9035	10257	11000	12080	13149	14467	15806	17400	18862	19610
630	1712	2859	3582	4484	5765	6790	8048	9041	10258	11004	12084	13152	14469	15822	17403	18865	19616
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639	1719	2881	3591	4492	5775	6799	8054	9050	10262	11013	12142	13167	14653	15827	17433	18868	19659
641	1723	2883	3597	4496	5782	6801	8056	9051	10274	11023	12147	13168	14682	15831	17445	18913	19660
644	1725	2890	3647	4498	5790	6814	8056	9053	10278	11027	12148	13170	14693	15838	17759	18914	19667
645	1728	2893	3649	4539	5793	6816	8067	9104	10286	11032	12159	13174	14694	15840	17770	18915	19684
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656	1730	2898	3666	4545	5796	6823	8076	9110	10294	11043	12171	13225	14736	15869	17776	18927	19692
657	1731	2908	3669	4546	5896	6831	8088	9120	10319	11048	12173	13259	14737	15871	17777	18928	19694
659	1732	2910	3672	4549	5899	6834	8091	9148	10320	11053	12176	13260	14747	16075	17779	18948	19697
660	1735	2943	3673	4558	5929	6850	8092	9154	10322	11059	12182	13262	14750	16077	17783	18956	19717
706	1742	2946	3736	4559	5963	6859	8093	9167	10344	11060	12186	13264	14758	16091	17792	18963	19721
707	1743	2951	3738	4562	5988	6860	8105	9168	10345	11071	12190	13269	14759	16093	17794	18964	19722
711	1745	2954	3740	4572	5991	6876	8116	9171	10348	11077	12191	13271	14817	16100	17801	18982	19723
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719	1761	2969	3748	4582	6015	6881	8127	9174	10362	11082	12196	13286	14848	16121	17807	19011	19733
722	1762	2990	3752	4588	6019	6888	8132	9231	10380	11085	12198	13292	14850	16124	17821	19015	19737
744	1767	2991	3753	4590	6048	6891	8212	9237	10382	11087	12205	13295	14853	16130	17828	19035	19738
767	1770	2995	3754	4600	6049	6894	8228	9263	10393	11101	12206	13305	14857	16135	17830	19038	19741
793	1773	2998	3755	4601	6061	6905	8233	9266	10403	11103	12208	13314	14858	16136	17834	19040	19833
809	1776	3024	3756	4604	6068	6906	8288	9271	10406	11104	12213	13315	14861	16142	17835	19054	19835
812	1779	3026	3760	4605	6069	6913	8296	9273	10407	11109	12215	13352	14876	16146	17837	19100	19837
850	1780	3037	3767	4606	6098	7028	8303	9274	10409	11110	12217	13363	14881	16147	17839	19111	19875
972	1781	3040	3769	4607	6107	7029	8306	9294	10412	11119	12218	13386	14889	16152	17843	19113	19884
1017	1925	3043	3773	4608	6121	7047	8307	9299	10413	11120	12219	13393	14891	16154	17844	19114	19912
1019	1926	3048	3775	4716	6130	7055	8310	9312	10415	11122	12223	13403	14895	16162	17850	19116	19917
1021	1946	3059	3780	4718	6132	7057	8342	9314	10416	11127	12243	13404	14896	16167	17853	19121	19918
1028	1976	3060	3782	4722	6144	7060	8343	9329	10422	11235	12251	13411	14897	16187	17860	19123	19921
1048	1979	3062	3785	4728	6155	7078	8345	9342	10430	11240	12256	13439	14898	16189	17862	19124	19931
1049	1981	3083	3789	4730	6160	7082	8349	9343	10447	11244	12258	13444	14909	16196	17865	19129	19933
1050	1982	3084	3793	4813	6163	7063	8350	9351	10450	11253	12259	13448	14913	16198	17870	19130	19934
1051	1997	3087	3798	4817	6168	7084	8361	9352	10460	11254	12265	13451	14924	16253	17878	19134	19939
1053	2015	3092	3802	4821	6179	7093	8368	9409	10461	11258	12266	13460	15057	16254	17879	19143	19953
1054	2020	3094	3803	4824	6180	7096	8379	9424	10462	11260	12268	13703	15073	16258	17890	19148	19954
1055	2021	3095	3805	4827	6182	7114	8386	9441	10468	11263	12277	13706	15077	16259	17896	19150	19955
1059	2025	3100	3806	4830	6199	7115	8395	9442	10548	11264	12284	13712	15079	16260	17909	19162	19956
1062	2029	3101	3808	4841	6200	7203	8396	9486	10556	11275	12285	13713	15084	16264	17910	19171	19959
1075	2038	3104	3811	4842	6205	7205	8398	9490	10564	11276	12301	13714	15088	16295	17913	19175	19980
1082	2043	3105	3812	4845	6207	7212	8401	9492	10565	11278	12306	13716	15094	16301	17930	19180	
1083	2046	3110	3813	4852	6220	7215	8410	9493	10569	11279	12307	13729	15095	16304	17933	19182	
1099	2095	3111	3815	4858	6274	7219	8413	9496	10570	11281	12324	13737	15096	16305	17938	19188	

On November 1, 1978 there will become due and payable on the Debentures to be redeemed the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to November 1, 1978. On and after November 1, 1978 interest on the Debentures to be redeemed shall cease to accrue.

Payment of Debentures to be redeemed will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts. Payment of Debentures redeemed at the offices of Paying Agents outside of the United States of America shall be by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City. The Company has appointed the following Paying Agencies: The Corporate Trust Office of Citibank, N.A. in New York City and its main office in Frankfurt/Main, the main office of N. M. Rothschild & Sons in London, the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and the *main* offices of its affiliates in Amsterdam, *Brussels* and *Luxembourg* and the *main office* of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan.

Payment of Debentures to be redeemed will be made on or after November 1, 1978 upon presentation and surrender of said Debentures, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after November 1, 1978 at any one of the aforementioned Paying Agents. Coupons which shall mature on, or shall have matured prior to, said redemption date should be detached and surrendered for payment in the usual manner.

GENERAL MILLS, INC.
(SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL MILLS FINANCE, N.V.)
By: UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Trustee

Dated: September 29, 1978

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Grants urged for energy conservation

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

A report to Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, on energy saving recommends increased grants and enforced regulations to increase conservation.

The time is approaching, the Advisory Council on Energy Conservation says, when advertising will not be enough to promote savings, and further progress *will require* government aid coupled with enforcement.

But coercion would tend to hurt the poor most of all, and education and other encouragement would continue to be preferable to legislation.

The council was convinced, however, that a combination of financial incentives by tax rebates, special mortgages, grants and subsidies backed up in some cases by the law, would be the answer.

Such a programme would be *similar* in operation to the clean air legislation.

While the report was being prepared the Government introduced the Energy Conservation Scheme, with grants to encourage industry to make savings, and the Homes Insulation Act, with grants up to £50 for private householders.

The council says that the scope for energy saving is enormous, particularly in housing.

Courses on architecture and engineering should include energy conservation, with funds made available for this.

Other recommendations include tax concessions for energy saving buildings and the replacement of vehicle excise duty by higher taxes on petrol.

Shortage of toolmakers in plastics

Britain's plastics industry is facing a critical shortage of skilled craftsmen, technicians and supervisory staff, and particularly craftsmen to produce the tools needed in plastics moulding.

The gravity of the situation was underlined by Mr John Smiles, president of the British Plastics Federation, in a speech to the organization's annual dinner in London last night.

Mr Smiles said that there were many causes for the shortage of skilled workers in the industry—despite the high levels of unemployment.

One important factor had ben several years of pay policies which favoured the lower paid and the semi-skilled.

It was essential he said, that "meaningful differentials" were established for the highly skilled workers and that should include all levels of management.

Talks today over Leyland's Bathgate cutback

West Lothian District Council, which is concerned about the social and economic consequences of a £32m investment cutback by British Leyland at its Bathgate factory, is to hold talks today with a senior executive of the company.

Mr Frank Andrew, Leyland Vehicles general manager in Scotland, will meet a nine-member council committee.

The investment, which would have created 2,000 more jobs, was withdrawn by Leyland during a seven-week pay strike by 1,500 Bathgate machinists.

Business appointments

Joint chairman of Arthur Guinness standing down

Mr R. A. McNeile has resigned as joint chairman of Arthur Guinness Son and Co., but continues as a director and has been made deputy chairman. Lord Iveagh remains sole chairman.

Sir Gordon Newton has been made a director of Mill and Allen International.

Mr Thomas Aspel has been co-opted to the board of Waterford Glass.

Mr J. M. Jackson has been appointed deputy chairman of Brittains.

Mr Trevor Plenderleith has joined the main board of Rexmore.

Sir John Wills has been made deputy chairman of the Bristol Evening Post. Mr S. V. P. Cornwell and Sir Alexander Merrison join the board.

Dr Clive Jones and Mr Alex Ray have been made vice-presidents of Citibank in the United Kingdom.

Mr Terry O'Brien has been appointed to the board of Chris Hudson (International).

Sir John Astor has been made chairman of the Economic Development Committee for the Agricultural Industry.

Mr G. W. Sealy becomes managing director of Austin-Hall Construction additional to his managing directorship of Austin-Hall International.

Mr E. A. Robertson joins the main board of Ingall Industries.

Mr John Pooley becomes managing director of Cannon & Stokes.

MUAR RIVER RUBBER CO. LIMITED

Sir John D. Barlow Bart.'s review

The fifty eighth annual general meeting of the Company was held in London on 11th October 1978.

SIR JOHN D. BARLOW BART., the chairman said:

RECORD PROFIT

The trading profit after charging replanting, for the year ended 31st March 1978 of £822,000 was a record.

Rubber earned £328,000, cocoa profit doubled to £156,000 and investment income was £376,000. £38,000 was spent on replanting other crops.

The dividend to be paid to members is 0.48335p per 10p share and is 10% more than the previous year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Downward drift reversed

Stock markets remained quiet yesterday as the second leg of the account draws to a close.

With labour worries continuing to unsettle sentiment, it was left to the steady stream of company statements to provide any interest. However the buyers predominated overall and the FT Ordinary share index, by 3 pm, had climbed 2.4 to 506.6, reversing the downward drift of the past two sessions.

Gilts fluctuated throughout theday, ending generally lower in front of today's trade figures.

At the longer end, losses amounted to a quarter by the close as the largely discounted rise in the prime rate to 10 per cent, brought some small selling.

In equities, leader stocks were ower where changed with Beecham at 693p and Glaxo at 580p losing 2p and Fisons at 335p and BAT at 300p shedding 5p. ICI firmed a penny to 394p GEI climbed 2p to 159p while Tubes were unchanged at 380p.

Farnell, which has seen a sizable rise in this account, fell back 7p to 413p as traders took their profits.

News that Reed International has reached an advanced stage in the sale of its Australian interests added 5p to the shares at 177p while BOC eased 1p to 91p waiting further strike developments.

The closing of the preference share loophoe in the dividend restrictions left Petbow 8p easier at 126p and Campari 2p wer at 104p.

Trading news provided much f the movements with a £2m ights issue and higher earnings from Fothergill & Harvey nudging the shares 4p better to 112p. Profits of Lee Cooper went up with the continuing buoyant jeans sales and the shares soared 15p higher to 165p interim figures from Foster Brothers left the equity unmoved at 180p.

In stores Debenhams proved to be slightly disappointing easing a penny to 95p while Austin Reed climbed 3p to 102p. Photo-Me shed 5p to 360p while Martin Black shed 8p to 55p.

In hotels Adda, which added a 100 per cent scrip to higher earnings, climbed 2½p to 54½p while speculative buying in a thin market added 10p to Myddleton at 250p.

The losses in Abu Dhabi dipped profits at John Mowlem and sliced 11p from the share price at 119p while Chas Hill of Bristol, which ran further into the red, rumbled 10p to 90p.

In shipping Hunting Gibson sailed 4p higher to 112p but Hunting Associated, hit by profit taking, slithered 23p to 330p. In a thin market Common Brothers went 15p better to 163p while speculative demand also helped Milford Docks add 11p to 12vp.

Elsewhere trading news was good enough to nudge Turriff a penny higher to 88p, while Mettoy at 77p and Selincourt at 274p marked time.

An encouraging half-time earlier this week gave Sirdar a 12p spurt to 88p while Empire Stores (Bradford) climbed 4p to 180p on comment.

Mills & Allen, helped by the chairman's remarks at the annual meeting, ended 10p better at 200p.

Bid stock Compton Sons & Webb eased 1p to 74p while Vantona, making an agreed takeover held steady at 130p. Courtoulds, the other suitor, added 1p to 122p.

Following merger news Centreways Securities at 280p and George Whitehouse at 115p were suspended while the shares in Attock Petroleum were also put on ice at 86p pending further news on the merger with private group Cambridge Petroleum.

Elsewhere in oils a firmer Wall Street added 6p to BP at 920p and 2p to Shell at 580p.

Sears Holdings, which reported better-than-expected profits last week, held steady at 42½p yesterday. It is thought that some 2m shares passed through the market.

In front of figures due next week Minet shed 5p to 177p while in properties gains of 6p left Great Portland at 222p and Stock Conversion at 286p.

Banks were little changed. Lloyds at 258p and Midland at 342p firmed 2p while Barclays at 342p and National Westminster at 270 held steady.

Pending fresh Ashton Diamond developments RTZ added 6p to 264p while St Piran, in tins, went 5p higher to 69p.

In papers, BPM, with more-than-doubled profits, spurted 12p to 68p while London Provincial Posters also pleased the market and climbed 17p to 215p. De La Rue ended 10p better at 480p.

Despite bullion reaching a new peak of $227.20 gold shares were lower by the close. Libanon shed 17p to 514p, East Driefontein lost a similar amount to 726p while Kloof at 583p and Harmony at 333p fell 14p.

In brewers Allied firmed 1p to 86p while Guiness firmed a similar amount to 161p.

BET, one of the day's active stocks, climbed 5p to 122p while in buildings Tunnel Cement shed 2p to 302p.

Equity turnover on October 11 was £65.512m (15,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were BP, Shell, Marks & Spencer, BET, BAT dfd, Barclays, RTZ reg, GEC, EMI, Dunlop, ICI, Boots, BAT ord, Cons Gold, Hunting Assoc, Lee Cooper Petbow, John Mowlem.

Holding firm against the market of late is Woolworth, which added another penny to 72½p yesterday. There is some talk that the American parent group could be about to mop up the shares not already owned, but few market men are giving this speculation much credence.

Dixons Photographic, which had a good run earlier this month following a cheerful statement by the chairman at the recent annual meeting firmed 1p to 134p yesterday. It is thought that a seller of some 500,000 shares had little difficulty placing the stock.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Adda Int (I)	4.2(3.4)	0.62(0.41)	—(—)	0.3(0.2)	—	—(—)
Atlas Electric (I)	—(—)	2.11(1.98)	—(—)	0.75(0.6)	6/12	—(1.9)
Austin Reed (I)	16.8(15.7)	1.01(0.75)	—(—)	1.1(1.0)	2/12	—(2.85)
Bronx Eng (I)	7.02(7.01)	0.05(0.36)	—(—)	0.44(0.4)	27/11	—(1.57)
Bruntons (I)	5.42(5.5)	0.88(0.79)	—(—)	3.4(3.1)	31/10	7.85(7.0)
Dwek Group (I)	3.1(3.0)	0.11(0.10)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.19)
Debenhams (I)	240.9(214.06)	5.0(3.19)	2.7(1.4)	1.77(1.59)	8/12	—(5.35)
Ellis & Goldst'n (I)	15.8(14.1)	0.68(0.46)	1.35(0.93)	0.96(0.88)	22/11	—(1.9)
Feb Int (I)	4.9(4.66)	0.2(0.13)	—(—)	0.73(0.66)	1/12	—(1.76)
Foster Bros (I)	30.0(21.3)	3.9(1.4)	—(—)	1.56(1.03)	12/12	—(2.85)
Fothergill & H. (I)	7.54(6.18)	0.78(0.45)	12.1(5.38)	2.5(2.25)	4/12	—(6.21)
W. & J. Glossop (I)	7.02(5.9)	0.31(0.39)	—(—)	1.57(1.43)	20/11	—(3.76)
Green's Econ (I)	6.77(9.05)	0.09(1.04)	0.53(5.95)	2.12(2.12)	27/11	—(4.24)
Charles Hill (I)	6.6(6.4)	0.50a(0.03a)	—(—)	Nil(2.0)	—	—(7.3)
Hwrd & Wyndhm (F)	16.3(15.3)	0.31(0.11)	—(—)	0.5(—)	—	1.0(—)
Hunting Gibson (I)	6.86(70.22)	0.18d(0.6)	23.1d(2.1)	0.1(5.0)	17/11	—(5.0)
M. P. Kent (F)	13.7(9.0)	1.1(0.82)	8.5(3.7)	1.6(1.46)	—	2.3(2.0)
Lee Cooper (I)	31.75(23.8)	2.5(1.4)	—(—)	1.25(0.61)	—	—(1.85)
Ldn & Prov Poster (I)	6.9(5.5)	1.2(0.76)	14.97(10.04)	3.3(2.9)	8/12	—(9.6)
Martin-Black (I)	7.75(7.29)	0.24(0.24)	1.83(2.09)	1(2)	24/11	—(4)
Mettoy (I) c	20.07(17.75)	1.58(1.25)	—(—)	1.2(1.055)	2/1	—(2.12)
Moss Bros (I)	3.03(2.69)	0.13(0.11)	2.67(2.33)	1.33(1.33)	24/11	—(3.23)
John Mowlem (I)	79.4(65.9)	2.41(2.75)	7.43(10.14)	1.65(1.5)	9/12	—(6.5)
Photo-Me (F)	19.54(16.19)	2.22(2.01)	35.2(33.02)	4.05(3.96)	30/11	6.03(3.96)
Prestwick Parker (F)	—(—)	0.21(0.17)	—(—)	2.18(2.18)	28/11	3(3)
Selincourt (I)	28.67(26.1)	1.7(1.5)	—(—)	0.5(0.45)	24/11	—(1.2)
Turriff Corp (I)	16.1(16.8)	0.45(0.35)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=Forecast; c=For 36 weeks; d=Loss.

Provincial outlets' impetus to Austin Reed

By Our Financial Staff

Austin Reed has enjoyed a "marked increase" in sales through its provincial outlets in complete reversal of the trend last year when the group benefited from the tourist boom in London's West End. Turnover in the 27 weeks to August 5 improved by 13 per cent to £16.83m despite the closure of six small uneconomic branches and pre-tax profits climbed 35 per cent to £1.01m.

The second half will have the benefit of loss elimination in Brussels and the Copenhagen branch is to be sold at a healthy surplus over book values. Loss elimination on this disposal will start coming through next year.

The store closure programme is now almost complete with the shut-down of one small outlet since the half-year end. Turnover in the manufacturing division slipped from £2.66m to £2.54m after the reorganization last year of the shirt subsidiary, Stephens Brothers, which is now operating profitably. Harry Hall, the riding wear, and Honorbilt, the trousers manufacturer, both produced "satisfactory results".

The shares climbed 3p to 102p yesterday which, on the conservative assumption that secondhalf profits are unchanged against the corresponding period last year, suggests fully taxed earnings of 12.5p per share and a p/e of around 9.

The gross interim dividend is lifted from 1.52p to 1.64p per share.

Sharp drop from associates leads to Mowlem setback

By Ray Maughan

A sharp fall in associate income was chiefly responsible for an interim profit decline at John Mowlem, the international construction group. After the boom in Darwen in the second half of 1976, associates contributed only £119,000 against £770,000. Making matters worse was a loss from Abu Dhabi although the board expects much of this shortfall to have been recovered in the second half.

The associate drop was enough to lower overall profits from £2.75m to £2.41m in the six months ended June 30 last although this disguises reasonable buoyancy from the subsidiaries.

Competitive pressure throughout the construction industry is, if anything, worsening but Mowlem managed a small increase in subsidiary margins from 3.39 per cent to 3.42 per cent and pre-tax profits improved by almost 16 per cent to £2.29m. The increase derived largely from overseas operations — contributing perhaps some 4 0per cent of total turnover—from the first time contribution from McTay Engineering and from Mowlem's engineering product operations.

Earnings dropped from 10.14p to 7.43p per share but the group now sees a glimmer of an upturn in the second half.



Sir Edgar Beck, chairman of John Mowlem.

The Interim dividend is raised by a tenth to 1·65p per share, or 2.46p gross per share, but the shares slumped 10p yesterday to 120p.

W. & J. Glossop fell by 3p to 59p on a drop of £80,000 pre-tax to profits of £315,000 in the six months to 31 July. Its chairman, Mr Digby Burnell, describes the results as "satisfactoryg" given the competitive pressure on margins and odverse weather conditions which brought road surface dressing to a standstill over long periods.

He expects very little improvement in the remainder of the year but he is confident that, since the road network in this country has deteriorated to an alarming degree, growth will be resumed in 1979.

At the same time, Glosspo is "aggressively" looking for less cyclical interests and the 27.8 per cent stake in Wettern Brothers, where an abortive diversification attempt was made in the summer, remains a firm hold.

Turriff Corporation has been hit by the recessionary conditions in the United Kingdom but only at the turnover level which dropped by £700,000 to £16.1m in the half year ended 30 June. But the group, which has a high degree of engineering and energy related activities, has been able to compete successfully for good margin work and interim profits climbed from £350,000 to £455.000. The shares added 1p to 90p and as the older, low margin contracts are completed, the board is looking for full year profits which will exceed the record of £1.06m achieved in 1977. Net actual earnings on that basis might come out at around 10p per share.

Buoyant sales spark Foster Bros take-off

By Michael Clark

The recent consumer boom in the retail clothes sector brought in greatly improved interim figures at Foster Brothers Clothing.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to August 31, are more than doubled at £3.9m on sales up from £21.3m to £30m. However, these include its recent acquisition Discount for Beauty.

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.3p gross compared with 1.57p.

Commenting on the figures Mr Herbert High, chairman, said while the group was confident of its ability to increase trading profits in the second half over and above the £3.7m achieved last year, it would be imprudent to expect the same impetus in the second half as that of the first. Nevertheless all companies within the group will make a worhtwhile contribution to profits at the year-end, he added.

In spite of the more than doubled profits the market remained unimpressed and the shares held firm at 180.

Turnover has been consistently buoyant and volume increases in excess of the national average have been achieevd. But the group declined to state by just how much.

Foster's has now sold off its much troubled subsidiary Stone-Dri and no further losses were being made. This coupled with recent changes of direction had been a further ingredient in the increase.

A 50 per cent increase in production at its factories had now been reached but this still only represented about 10 per cent of total sales.

jWth the sale of Stone-Dri now complete the group's retail outlets are now being reduced from 700 to 650 and are geographically distributed throughout the country. The one weak spot remained London where the group has no immediate plans to expand.

Selincourt and Ellis well ahead

The boom in the textile industry continues to be borne out with the interim figures yesterday of two ladies clothing group's Ellis & Goldstein (Holdings) and Selincourt.

Pre-tax profits of Selincourt for the six months to July 31, have risen from £1.5m to £1.7m on sales up from £26.1m to £28.7m.

Shareholders will receive an interim dividend of 0.745p gross compared with 0.68p last time.

The directors stated that growth is continuing in the second half of the year, and another record year is in prospect.

At the same time, Ellis & Goldstein have reported a rise in pre-tax profits from £468,000 to £685,000 on sales up from £14.1m to £15.8m. An interim dividend of 1.44p gross has been declared against 1.33p. However, the peak of the season is still to come

Redfearn Glass lowers sights

Redfearn National Glass, which earlier this year fought off a series of takeover bids and underwent a Monopolies Commission investigation, announces that this year's profit will not match last year's £4.58m despite a prediction in May that profits would be in advance of 1977.

But a final dividend of 15.7p gross will be recommended, as promised last year, making a total of 23.6p against 15.9p last year. "We are confident that the high rate of capital investment undertaken in the recent past will stand us in good stead for the future", he added.

Denain again suspended

Shares of Denain Nord-est-ongwy SA were temporarily uspended in Paris because of n influx ofselling orders on the irst day of its requotation. It as quoted at 35 francs in openg trading compared with 42 ancs on September 20.

Shares of Denain and Chiers hatillon SA, having been susended on September 21 along ith those of other steel comanies involved in Government lans to restructure the indusy.—Reuter.

Pekin denies plans to bid for BH Steel

Adda climbs ahead in spite of tourism drop

Higher sleeper rates, the proportion of occupants paying full rather than discounted tariffs, enabled Adda International to offset the effects of a slight drop in tourism to the extent that pre-tax profits for the 28 weeks to July 9 climbed from £408,000 to £621,000.

Further growth should come from the three post-interim acquisitions. The Osterley Hotel has been leased but Adda has to pay some £10,000 a room for the Leinster Towers and Heathrow Ambassador Hotel. The consideration of £2.75m will be funded by a seven-year term loan and by the December balance sheet date, the new chairman, Mr H. J. Edwards, expects to have substituted almost all short-term borrowings for medium term debts. Gearing will, on balance, be largely unchanged at around 30 per cent.

Further provisions relating to the freehold development in the centre of Copenhagen. City House, have been deferred until the end of the year but the letting of the final office floor and the five small retail premises currently vacant looks imminent.

Tariffs will be reduced by about 11 per cent at the end of this month but the board sees further scope for improving sleeper rates and improving profits from ancillary services such as bars and catering. Past losses will eliminate much of Adda's tax liability this year and capital allowances following the three recent acquisitions will absorb much of the expected charge in 1979.

Profits in the second half should at least match those of the first half, which implies fully taxed earnings of around 3.6p a share on the capital before a proposed one-for-one scrip. The shares climbed 3p on the results yesterday to 55p where the maximum prospective p/e would be 15.3. The interim dividend is lifted from 0.30303p to 0.447p gross per share and Adda looks to have the scope to raise future payments in line with any increase in earnings.

A resolution to change the group's name to Comfort Hotels International will shortly be proposed.

Attock plans exploration merger

By Rosemary Unsworth

Attock Petroleum was suspended yesterday on the stock market at 86p when it announced that it was making a takeover bid for Cambridge Petroleum Royalties, another exploration group.

Final terms on the offer have not been fixed

Attock, which has a market capitalization of about £3m, has oil and gas operations in Texas which will help to finance the deal, and investment interests. The Cambridge Petroleum group, which is unquoted and also valued at about £3m, has royalty interests in three fields; Kinsale Head, off Ireland, which is coming on stream later this month, Badak, in Indonesia, which is already in production, and Brae, in the North Sea, which it is estimated will produce 250m barrels from its southern field by 1983.

Shell Chemicals UK loss more than halved

By Peter Hill

Shell Chemicals UK turned in a loss of £1.4m before tax in the second quarter of this year. This was an improvement on the £3.1m loss in the first three months and was largely due to the performance of the agricultural division.

Mr Derek Crofton, finance director, said that, overall, sales tonnages had shown a small but reasonably steady improvement over the first half. But the improvement was not sufficient for hope of an end to the general recession which faced the chemical industry in Europe.

He explained that while proceeds from sales had risen slightly, they had failed to keep pace with rising costs and inflation. At the end of the first quarter the company had a cash deficit of £11m and by the end of June ths had risen to £15.4m due largely to capital investment of £16.4m in the second quarter which had boosted total capital spanding in the year to £25.3m.

This had been offset by a decrease in working capital and the company had been assisted by financial support from the Shell Group.

Low steel demand checks Bruntons (Musselburgh)

In spite of turnover of Bruntons (Musselburgh) dipping sharply from £5.53m to £5.41m in the first half of this year, pre-tax profits managed to move forward from £799,000 to £887,000. These figures reflect the continuing low demand for all the steel products made by the company. But in the first two months of the second half, trading profit was running above the average for the first six months and indications are that the year's pre-tax profits will be in line with last year's £1.72m—in spite of the fact that there will be no comparable benefit from capital gains.

The interim payment, gross, goes up from 4.67p to 5.13p, with a small additional payment for 1977. A total gross payment for 1978 of 11.67p will be paid—a rise of 10 per cent.

Options

Business remained fairly quiet in the traded options market yesterday with the total number of contracts amounting to 669 compared with 634 the day before.

Most of the interest there was was centred around Imperial Group, with 120 contracts, and Commercial Union with 96.

Trading on the conventional options market also remained quiet, despite it being declaration day, with no calls, puts or doubles reported in short fortnightly options.

Briefly

HUNTING GIBSON
Turnover for 6 months June 30 £6.86m (£70.22m). Pre-tax loss £182,000 (profit £604,000). Loss a share 23.1p (earnings 2.1p). Interim 0.15p (7.57p) in order to retain trustee status. Shipping losses have been halted and remaining activties continue to produce satisfactory results. Board sees a small group profit before tax for year.

DWEK GROUP
Turnover for half year to June 30 steady at about £3m. Pre-tax profit £112,000 (£104,000). No interim but single payment forecast in mid 1979 (single payment 0.198p).

VANTONA-COMPTON SONS
N. M. Rothschild & Sons bought 600,000 J. Compton Sons & Webb (Holdings) shares at 74£p, and 200,000 at 74p on behalf of Vantona Group, on October 11.

Centreway talks with Whitehouse over merger

The boards of Centreway and George Whitehouse (Engineering) yesterday requested the Stock Exchange to suspend the listing of both companies pending the outcome of talks which may lead to a merger "of certain interests".

Whitehouse was suspended at a price of 115p and Centreway at 280p. A further announcement from the companies will be made "as soon as possible". Whitehouse, which last week reported record profits, recently raised its investment in Centreway to 21.4 per cent of the equity. Centreway's activities cover footwear, metal pressings, rubber products and property.

At yesterday's prices Centreway's equity is valued at £2.46m and Whitehouse's capital at about £850,000. Whitehouse subsidiary of Midland Northern Trust in 1977.

Lee Cooper in strong opening

Lee Cooper Group returns a 7 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £2.4m in the six months to June 30.

On a 33 per cent increase in turnover to £31.7m, it has improved profit margins and benefited from exchange rates on its European exports.

More than 85 per cent of the group's profits are made on European exports which gives freedom from dividend restraint. As a result the interim has been doubled to 1.86p gross.

WILLIAM BOULTON GROUP
The company has agreed terms for the purchase of Whitfield Wylie for £460,000, payable in cash. Whitfield Wylie, operating from Kettering in Northamptonshire, manufactures and supplies equipment and services for the shoe repairing industry.

WEARWELL
Applications were received for 3.15m new ordinary shares of 5p each at 25p per share (95.77 per cent) offered to shareholders in Wearwell by way of rights.

MOSS BROS
Turnover for half year, £3m (£2.690m). profit before tax £131,000 (£115,000). Dividend 1·33p (1.6p).

Robeco

Favourable climate increases value

- ROBECO shares rose by 5% to Fls. 177 between 1st May and 31st August.
- Distinct change on Wall St. led to purchases on balance of Fls. 70 million in the United States.
- American portfolio fully covered against currency fall by forward dollar transactions.
- Net sellers in Japan but, due to strength of the Yen, ROBECO's interest in real terms remained the same.
- British, French, Australian and Hong Kong holdings benefited from the very favourable market conditions.
- 3⅓% stock distribution declared payable in October. Final cash dividend will be declared in April 1979. Total dividend for 1978 will be at least on the same level as before.

ROBECO

Copies of the Interim Report as at 31st August, 1978 and an explanatory booklet are available from the Company:

DEPT. 7032, P.O. BOX 973 ROTTERDAM HOLLAND

Debenhams Limited

Unaudited results for the 28 weeks to 12th August 1978.

The profit of the Group before Other Items for the 28 weeks to 12th August, 1978 amounted to £4,857,000, an increase of 56 per cent on the figure for the same period in 1977. The details are as follows:

		28 weeks to 12th August 1978	28 weeks to 13th August 1977	52 weeks to 28th January 1978
		£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	*Note 1*	240,969	214,067	468,957
Less VAT		13,161	11,168	25,974
Sales excluding VAT		227,808	202,899	442,983
Trading Profit		8,565	7,708	24,076
Cost of Finance	*Note 2*	3,708	4,641	7,375
Profit before Other Items		4,857	3,067	16,701
Other Items	*Note 3*	147	127	11,562
Profit before Taxation		5,004	3,194	28,263
Taxation	*Note 4*	1,307	1,261	4,074
Profit after Taxation		3,697	1,933	24,189
Extraordinary Items		—	—	5,000
		3,697	1,933	19,189
Preference Dividends		43	43	86
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders		3,654	1,890	19,103
Earnings per Ordinary Share		2.7p	1.4p	20.3p
Earnings per share on a nil distribution basis		3.7p	2.2p	23.4p

Notes

1. Sales for the 28 weeks to 12th August, 1978 are shown exclusive of £4,593,000 turnover relating to the superstores at Nottingham and Walkden and the department store at Bradford which have now been sold or closed. (The figures for the 28 weeks to 13th August, 1977 include £7,367,000 turnover for these stores). The sales include, however, £3,131,000 turnover for stores opened since 13th August, 1977.

2. "Cost of Finance" comprises interest and in the 28 weeks to 12th August, 1978, factoring charges.

3. "Other Items" for the half years in 1977 and 1978 represent profit on redemption of debentures. The following items will as usual be taken into account in the full year figures:

a. Profits on sale of fixed assets.

b. Costs associated with the sale or closure of the three stores referred to in Note 1.

c. Revenue costs associated with the opening and rebuilding of stores.

The net cost of the above items for the 28 weeks to 12th August, 1978 is £927,000 (1977 £229,000).

4. Taxation represents Advance Corporation Tax on dividends and taxation on overseas income. No provision is needed for any other taxation.

5. Work is currently being undertaken to establish the separate values of land and buildings. Pending its completion no provision for depreciation on freehold and long leasehold buildings has been included in the above statement as is required by Standard Statement of Accounting Practice No. 12.

The rate of loss in the food division (Caters) has been reduced considerably since the second half of the last financial year and the Board expects that this division will make a small profit for the full year. The operations of the photographic retailing business (Greens) continue to be unprofitable, but it is anticipated that the overall loss for the year will be lower than that reported for 1977.

The combined losses for these two divisions included in the above figures is £1,183,000.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 1.77608p per share (last year 1.69052p) amounting to £2,373,482 (1977 £2,125,495) payable on 8th December, 1978 to shareholders on the register on 3rd November, 1978. This dividend, with the related tax credit, represents a gross dividend of 2.65087p per share, a 10 per cent increase over the previous year.

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Austrail 8 1982	96⅝	96⅞
Austria 8½ 1990	98⅛	99⅛
Avco 9¼ 1985	98⅛	99⅛
Barclays 8¾ 1992	94⅜	95⅛
Beatrice 7⅞ 1985	95⅛	96⅛
Canadair 8½ 1983	97⅛	79⅞
Canada Nat Railway 8⅝ 1986	95⅛	96⅛
CECA 9 1993	99⅛	99⅞
Charbonnage de France 8½ 1981	98⅛	98⅞
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	95⅛	95⅞
Citicorp 7 1981	93⅛	94⅛
DFC New Zealand 8⅝ 1983	95⅛	96⅛
DFC New Zealand 8⅝ 1985	95⅛	96⅛
Dow Chemical 8 1986	94⅛	95⅛
ECC 7¾ 1979	98	98⅛
EIB 8 1984	93⅛	95⅛
EIB 9¼ 1995	98⅛	99⅛
Elf-Aquitaine 8½ 1984	94⅛	95
Eurofima 8⅜ 1988	96	96⅛
I.C. Industries 9 1985	97⅛	97⅞
ITEL 9⅞ 1988	98⅛	99⅛
J.U. 8⅜ 1987	95⅛	95⅞
MacMillan Bloedel 9⅛ 1992	98⅛	98⅞
Midland Bank 8¾ 1992	96⅛	97
NCB 8 1987	95⅛	95⅞
National Westminster 9 1986	100⅛	100⅞
New Zealand Forest Products 9 1986	98⅛	98⅞
Newfoundland 9¾ 1990	99⅛	99⅞
Nordic Invest Bank	97⅛	97⅞
Norsk Hydro 7⅞ 1982	95	95⅛
Norway 7⅞ 1983	95	95⅛
Offshore Mining 8⅞ 1985	95	95⅞
Occidental 8⅜ 1983	97⅛	96⅞
J. C. Penney 8⅛ 1985	96⅛	98⅛
Quebec Hydro 9½ 1993	99⅛	100
Renault 8¾ 1981	98⅛	99
R. J. Reynolds 7⅞ 1982	97⅛	97⅞
Shell 8¾ 1990	95⅛	95⅞
Tauernautobahn 8⅜ 1987	96⅛	96⅞
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9⅛ 1982	97⅛	97⅞
Ford 8⅜ 1984	95⅛	96⅛
General Motors 9⅛ 1988	96⅛	97⅛
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1992	97⅛	97⅞
Union Carbide 9⅛ 1986	98⅛	98⅞
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Manhattan 9 15/16 1993	97⅛	98
Intl Westminster 8 1984	99⅛	100
Midland 9 7/16 1993	97⅛	98⅛
Offshore Mining 9 7/16 1986	98⅛	99
Williams & Glyns 8 1/16 1984	99⅛	99⅞
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	80	81⅛
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	138⅛	139⅛
Beatrice Foods 4⅛ 1992	98	98⅛
Beatrice Foods 4⅛ 1992	113⅛	115
Beecham 6⅛ 1992	113⅛	115⅛
Boots 6⅛ 1993	99⅛	100⅛
Borden 5 1992	97	98⅛
Broadway Hale 4⅛ 1987	73⅛	75
Carnation 5 1988	76⅛	78
Dart 4⅛ 1987	83	81⅛
Eastman Kodak 4⅛ 1988	86⅛	88
Economic Labs 4⅛ 1987	80	81⅛
Firestone 5 1988	71	75⅛
Ford 5 1988	82⅛	84
General Electric 4⅛ 1987	84⅛	86
Gillette 4⅛ 1987	76	77⅛
Gulf & Western 5 1988	87	88⅛
Harris 5 1992	250	252
Honeywell 6 1986	88	89⅛
ICI 6⅛ 1992	97⅛	98⅛
INA 6 1997	99	100
Inchcape 6⅛ 1992	111	116
ITT 4⅛ 1987	77	78⅛
Jusco 6 1992	155	151
Komatsu 7⅛ 1990	156	157
J. Ray McDermott 4⅛ 1987	165⅛	167
Nabisco 5⅛ 1988	106	107⅛
Owens Illinois 4⅛ 1987	116	117⅛
J. C. Penney 4⅛ 1987	74⅛	76
Revlon 4⅛ 1987	135	134⅛
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	92	93⅛
Sperry Rand 4⅛ 1987	97	98⅛
Squibb 4⅛ 1987	80	81⅛
Texaco 4⅛ 1988	74⅛	76
Trans Int Airlines 7⅛ 1993	93⅛	95⅛
Toshiba 6⅛ 1992	110⅛	111⅛
Tyco 8⅛ 1988	106	107
Union Carbide 4⅛ 1982	89	90⅛
Warner Lambert 4⅛ 1987	81	82⅛
Warner Lambert 4⅛ 1988	75	76⅛
Xerox 5 1988	74⅛	76

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

HOWDEN GROUP

Acceptances for the rights issue of 3.83m ordinary shares of 25 each in Howden Group at 65p per share have been received in respect of about 96 per cent of the shares offered.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 12. — Stocks turned mixed in active trading this morning following a boost in the prime rate of 10 per cent from 9¾ by Chase Manhattan Bank. Analysts said the 10 per cent level came as no surprise although a day sooner than expected.

On Wednesday the market closed higher, with the Dow Jones industrial average gaining 9.79 to close at 901.42. Volume was 21.79 million shares.

Interest was centred in the blue chip issues, which have been sweeping upward for the past several sessions.

Investors showed interest in action on Capitol Hill concerning tax reductions. A House-Senate conference committee is to meet later this week to work out a compromise between substantial Senate tax cuts over a long term and more conservative House reductions.

Silver gains 5 cents

New York, Oct 11.—**SILVER** futures were ahead 5.00 cents net at the close. Oct 594.00c: Nov 597.50c: Dec 601.50c: Jan 605.70c: March 614.10c: May 622.70c: July 631.70c: Sept 640.90c: Dec 655.30c: Jan 660.00c: March 669.50c: May 678.20c: July 688.00c. **GOLD** gained up to $3.90 on the New York Comex. NY COMEX: Oct, $227.70: Nov, $229.30: Dec, $230.70: Feb, $234.40: April, $238.10: June, $241.80: Aug, $245.60: Oct, $249.40: Dec, $253.40: Feb, $257.50: April, $261.70: June, $266.00: Aug, $270.30. **CHICAGO IMM**: Dec, $230.60-230.90: March, $236.20-236.60: June, $242.00: Sept, $247.40: Dec, $253.70: March, $260.00: June, $265.00 bid: Sept, $270.00 bid. **COPPER** closed steady. Oct, 68.15c: Nov, 68.65c: Dec, 69.25c: Jan, 69.80c: March, 70.90c: May, 71.95c: July, 72.90c: Sept, 73.70: Dec, 74.85c: Jan, 75.25c: March, 76.00c: May, 76.75c: July, 77.50c. **SUGAR** futures closed slightly above the lows. Jan, 9.43-44c: March, 9.56-57c: May, 9.73c: July, 9.90c: Sept, 10.04c: Oct, 10.008-0.10c: Jan, 10.20-0.40c: March, 10.30c bid. **COCOA** futures closed 1.95 to 1.10 cents down in the nearbys. Dec, 162.35c: March, 162.75c: May, 162.60: July, 162.35c: Sept, 161.35c: Dec, 157.35c. **COFFEE** futures closed some 1.75 to 2.97 cents higher. Dec, 165.25c: March, 147.74-8.00c: May, 142.50-60c: July, 139.25-45c: Sept, 136.25-7.00c: Dec, 132.50-4.00c: March, 129.00-33.00c. **COTTON** futures were little net changed at the close. Dec, 66.85-95c: March, 69.18-20c: May, 70.05-15c: July, 70.30-25c: Oct, 66.45-55c: Dec, 66.30c: March, 67.00-10c. **CHICAGOS SOYABEANS**.—Soyabean futures gained from ¼ to 2½ cents a bushel. **SOYABEANS**: Nov, 671-70c: Jan, 676½-75c: March, 683½-84c: May, 685½-86c: July, 685-86c: Aug, 678-79c: Sept, 667c: Nov, 647½c. **SOYABEAN OIL**.—Oct, 25.80-85c: Dec, 25.30-25c: Jan, 25.05-81c: March, 24.70-85c: May, 24.55c: July, 24.35c: Aug, 24.05c: Sept, 23.65-75c: Oct, 23.15-25c. **SOYABEAN MEAL**.—Oct, $178.00: Dec, $181.30-1.40: Jan, $181.80: March, $182.50-2.80: May, $183.00-2.50: July, $183.00-3.50: Aug, $182.00: Sept, $181.50: Oct, $177.80-8.00. **CHICAGO GRAINS**: Wheat futures closed 1½ to one cents a bushel lower. **WHEAT**. Dec 343¾-½c: March 359-38½c: May 334-33¾c: July 321c: Sept 324½c: Dec 330¼c. **MAIZE**: Dec 229¾-½c: March 359¾-½c: May 245½-¾c: July 248¼c: Sept 249¾c: Dec 252¾c. **OATS**: Dec 148-47¾c: March 155¼c: May 158¾c: July 158c.

	Oct 11	Oct 10
Allied Chem	36¼	36½
Allied Stores	25½	25⅞
Allied Supermkt	2⅞	2⅞
Allis Chalmers	35⅛	36⅛
Alcoa	52⅞	50⅞
Amax Inc	50⅛	50⅞
Amerada Hess	32⅛	32⅛
Am Airlines	17⅛	17⅛
Am Brands	51	50½
Am Broadcast	58⅞	58⅞p
Am Can	39⅛	39⅛
Am Cyanamid	29⅛	29⅞
Am Elec Power	23⅛	23⅛
Am Home	29⅛	29⅛
Am Motors	6⅞	6⅞
Am Nat Res	45⅛	45⅞
Am Standard	49⅞	50⅛
Am Telephone	64⅛	64
AMF Inc	23⅛	23
Armco Steel	27⅛	27⅛
Asarco	16⅛	16⅛
Ashland Oil	48⅛	48⅛
Atlantic Richfield	57⅛	55⅛
Avco	31	31
Avon Products	58⅛	57⅛
Bankers Tst NY	38⅛	38⅛
Bank of America	29⅛	29⅛
Bank of NY	36⅛	35⅛
Beatrice Foods	26⅛	26⅛
Bell & Howell	20⅛	20⅛
Bendix	39⅛	39⅛
Bethlehem Steel	23⅛	23
Boeing	66⅛	65
Boise Cascade	31⅛	31⅛
Burden	29⅛	29⅛
Borg Warner	33⅛	34⅛
Bristol Myers	33⅛	33⅛
BP	18	18
Burlington Ind	19⅛	19⅛
Burlington Nthn	44	44⅛
Burroughs	77⅛	75⅛
Campbell Soup	34⅛	34⅛
Canadian Pacific	21	20⅛
Caterpillar	61⅛	59⅛
Celanese	42⅛	42⅛
Central Soya	14⅛	14⅛
Charter NY	34⅛	35
Chase Manhat	37⅛	38⅛
Chem Bank NY	43⅛	43⅛
Chesapeake Ohio	30⅛	30⅛
Chrysler	11⅛	11⅛
Citicorp	25⅛	28
Cities Service	58⅛	58⅛
Clark Equip	39⅛	39⅛
Coca Cola	45⅛	45⅛
Colgate	20	20
CBS	57	56⅛
Columbia Gas	27⅛	27⅛
Combustion Eng	38⅛	39⅛
Comwlth Edison	26⅛	26⅛
Cons Edison	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Foods	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Power	24⅛	24⅛
Continental Grp	31⅛	30⅛
Continental Oil	30	29⅛
Control Data	39⅛	38⅛
Corning Glass	62⅛	62
CPC Intnl	53⅛	52⅛
Crane	33⅛	34⅛
Crocker Int	29⅛	29
Crown Zeller	36⅛	36⅛
Dart Ind	45	45
Deere	35⅛	35⅛
Del Monte	42⅛	43⅛
Delta Air	48⅛	48⅛
Detroit Edison	15⅛	15⅛
Disney	43⅛	42⅛
Dow Chemical	30⅛	30⅛
Dresser Ind	44⅛	44
Duke Power	19⅛	19⅛
Du Pont	138	136
Eastern Air	13⅛	12⅛
Eastman Kodak	65⅛	64⅛
Eaton Corp	40⅛	40⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	17⅛	17⅛
Equitable Life	20⅛	20⅛
Esmark	28⅛	27⅛
Evans P. D.	23	23
Exxon Corp	52⅛	52⅛
Fed Dept Stores	35⅛	38⅛
Firestone	13⅛	13⅛
Fst Chicago	24⅛	24⅛
Fst Nat Boston	31⅛	32
Fst Penn Corp	16	15⅛
Ford	46⅛	45⅛
GAF Corp	14⅛	14⅛
Gamble Skogmo	37	36⅛
Gen Dynamics	84⅛	83
Gen Electric	53⅛	53
Gen Foods	34⅛	34⅛
Gen Mills	31	31⅛
Gen Motors	65⅛	64⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	19	19⅛
Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30⅛
Gen Tire	27⅛	27⅛
Genesco	5⅛	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	29⅛	29⅛
Getty Oil	43⅛	43⅛
Gillette	31⅛	31⅛
Goodrich	20⅛	20⅛
Goodyear	17⅛	17⅛
Gould Inc	33⅛	32⅛
Grace	32⅛	32
Gt Atlic & Pacific	6⅛	6⅛
Greyhound	13⅛	13⅛
Grumman Corp	19	18⅛
Gulf Oil	25⅛	25⅛
Gulf & West	14⅛	14⅛
Heinz H. J.	44	42⅛
Hercules	17⅛	17⅛
Honeywell	70⅛	68⅛
IC Inds	28⅛	28⅛
Ingersoll	59⅛	59⅛
Inland Steel	38	38
IBM	290½	288⅛
Int Harvester	41⅛	40⅛
INCO	19	19⅛
Int Paper	44⅛	44⅛
Int Tel Tel	31⅛	31⅛
Jewel Co	24⅛	24
Jim Walter	33⅛	33⅛
Johns-Manville	33⅛	31⅛
Johnson & John	89⅛	85⅛
Kaiser Alumin	39⅛	39⅛
Kennecott	28⅛	28
Kerr McGee	48	47⅛
Kimberly Clark	49⅛	48
Kraftco Corp	48⅛	48⅛
K Mart	27	26⅛
Kroger	35⅛	35⅛
Liggett Group	34⅛	33⅛
L.T.V. Corp	10⅛	10
Litton	37⅛	37⅛
Lockheed	33⅛	30⅛
Lucky Stores	16⅛	16⅛
Manuf Hanover	39⅛	39
Mapco	34⅛	35⅛
Marathon Oil	54⅛	54⅛
Marine Midland	16⅛	16⅛
Martin Marietta	33⅛	32⅛
McDonnell	34⅛	34⅛
Mead	31⅛	30⅛
Memorex	31	30⅛
Merck	60⅛	59⅛
Minnesota Mng	62⅛	60⅛
Mobil Oil	71⅛	71⅛
Monsanto	59⅛	58⅛
Morgan J. P.	51	50⅛
Motorola	45⅛	45⅛
NCR Corp	67⅛	62⅛
NL Industries	23⅛	23⅛
Nabisco	27⅛	26⅛
Nat Distillers	22	21⅛
Nat Steel	32⅛	32⅛
Norfolk West	26⅛	26⅛
NW Bancorp	26⅛	26⅛
Norton Simon	19⅛	19⅛
Occidental Pet	20⅛	19⅛
Ogden	35	35⅛
Olin Corp	23⅛	20⅛
Owens-Illinois	23	22⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	23⅛	21
Pan Am	8⅛	8⅛
Penney J. C.	38⅛	37⅛
Pennzoil	32	32⅛
Pepsico	28⅛	28⅛
Pfizer	35⅛	35⅛
Phelps Dodge	25⅛	26⅛
Philip Morris	73⅛	74⅛
Phillips Petrol	33⅛	34⅛
Polaroid	53⅛	51⅛
PPG Ind	30⅛	30⅛
Proctor Gamble	88⅛	87⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅛	23⅛
Pullman	45⅛	45⅛
Rapid American	14⅛	15
Raytheon	51⅛	49⅛
RCA Corp	29⅛	29⅛
Republic Steel	26⅛	26⅛
Reynolds Ind	61⅛	62⅛
Reynolds Metal	38⅛	38⅛
Rockwell Int	37⅛	37
Royal Dutch	64⅛	64⅛
Safeways	44⅛	43⅛
St Regis Paper	33⅛	34⅛
Santa Fe Ind	36⅛	36
SCM	22⅛	22
Schlumberger	90⅛	89⅛
Scott Paper	17	16⅛
Seaboard Coast	32⅛	32⅛
Seagram	28⅛	28⅛
Sears Roebuck	23⅛	22⅛
Shell Oil	36⅛	36⅛
Shell Trans	45⅛	45⅛
Signal Co	57⅛	57⅛
Singer	19⅛	19
Sony	7⅛	7⅛
Sth Cal Edison	25⅛	25⅛
Southern Pacific	31⅛	31⅛
Southern Rly	55	54⅛
Sperry Rand	46	45⅛
Std Brands	26⅛	26⅛
Std Oil California	49⅛	48⅛
Std Oil Indiana	54⅛	53⅛
Std Oil Ohio	39⅛	39⅛
Sterling Drug	17⅛	17⅛
Stevens J. P.	16⅛	16⅛
Stude Worth	67⅛	66⅛
Sunbeam Corp	21⅛	21⅛
Sun Comp	44	44⅛
Teledyne	103	101⅛
Tenneco	34⅛	34⅛
Texaco	25⅛	25⅛
Texas East Corp	37⅛	37⅛
Texas Inst	89⅛	88⅛
Texas Utilities	20⅛	20⅛
Textron	33⅛	33⅛
TWA	25	24⅛
Travelers Corp	39⅛	39⅛
TRW Inc	39	38⅛
UAL Inc	40⅛	40⅛
Unilever Ltd	46	46
Unilever NY	62	62⅛
Union Bancorp	26⅛	26⅛
Union Carbide	41⅛	40⅛
Union Oil Calif	55⅛	55⅛
Un Pacific Corp	57⅛	56⅛
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	13⅛	13⅛
US Industries	9	8⅛
US Steel	27⅛	27
Utd Technol	45	44⅛
Wachovia	19⅛	19⅛
Warner Lambert	27	27
Wells Fargo	31⅛	30⅛
West'n Bancorp	30	30
Westnghse Elec	22⅛	22⅛
Weyerhaeuser	30⅛	30⅛
Whirlpool	22⅛	22⅛
White Motor	13⅛	12⅛
Woolworth	21⅛	21⅛
Xerox Corp	58⅛	57
Zenith	16	15⅛

Canadian Prices

	Oct 11	Oct 10
Abitibi	18⅛	18⅛
Alcan Alumin	43	42⅛
Algoma Steel	26	25⅛
Bell Telephone	62⅛	63⅛
Cominco	34⅛	34⅛
Cons Bathurst	37⅛	37⅛
Falconbridge	35⅛	35⅛
Gulf Oil	34⅛	34⅛
Hawker Sid Can	9.25	9.25
Hudson Bay Min	23	22⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	44	44
Imasco	37⅛	37⅛
Imperial Oil	23⅛	24⅛
Int Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Mass-Ferguson	13	13⅛
Royal Trust	19⅛	19⅛
Seagram	34⅛	33⅛
Steel Co	29	28⅛
Talcorp	11⅛	11⅛
Thomson N 'A'	15	15
Walker Hiram	38⅛	38⅛
WCT	11⅛	11⅛

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9915 (1.9855), three months, 1.9777 (1.9703): Canadian dollar 84.21 (84.53).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was up 1.37 to 381.90. The futures index was off 0.59 at 381.16.

The Dow Jones averages.—industrials, 901.42 (891.63): transportation 249.85 (248.59): utilities 106.97 (106.73): 65 stocks, 309.63 (307.21).

New York Stock Exchange index, 59.29 (58.84): industrials 64.99 (64.45): transportation, 50.25 (49.92): utilities, 40.50 (40.40): financial, 65.88 (65.35).

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £758.50-59.50 a metric ton: three months, £779.50-80.00. Sales, 5,500. Cash cathodes, £747.50-48.00: three months, £768.50-69.00. Sales, 1,300 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £767.50-68.00: three months, £788-88.50. Settlement, £768. Sales, 20,500 tons. Cash cathodes, £756.50-57.50: three months, £777-77.50. Settlement, £757.50. Sales, 3,800 tons.

SILVER was easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 301.2p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 601.3): three months, 308.9p (612.7c): six months, 316.75p (623.6c): one year 333.25 (648.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 297.5-97.8: three months, 305.2-05.5p. Sales, 42 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 301.7-01.9p: three months, 309.4-09.5. Settlement, 301.9p. Sales, 74 lots.

TIN was firm.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,670-90 a metric ton: three months, £7,370-80. Sales, 700 tons. High grade, cash £7,670-7,700: three months, £7,385-7,400. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,720-30: three months, £7,385-95. Settlement, £7,730. Sales, 500 tons. High grade, cash, £7,720-40: three months, £7,405-30. Settlement, £7,740. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,953 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £423-425 per metric ton: three months, £407.50-08.00. Sales, 3.00 tons. Morning.—Cash £430-30.50: three months, £416-16.50. Settlement, £430.50. Sales, 4,750 tons.

ZINC was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £360-361 a metric ton: three months, £370-70.50. Sales: 3,500 tons. Morning.—Cash, £365.50-66.00: three months, £375.50-76.00. Settlement: £366. Sales: 7,050 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £161.25 ($320.50) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was easier. Afternoon.—Three months, £596-597 a metric ton. Sales, 375 tons. Morning.—Three months, £603-03.50. Sales, 750 tons.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo) Nov, 61.75-61.80: Dec, 62.60-62.85: Jan-March, 64.35-64.40: April-June, 66.80-66.85: July-Sept, 68.95-69.00: Oct-Dec, 70.95-71.00: Jan-March, 72.95-73.00: April-June, 75-75.05: July-Sept, 77.15-77.20. Sales, 177 lots at 5 tonnes: 520 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steady.—Spot, 61.25-62.25. Cif's, Nov, 62.15-62.35: Dec, 63.25-63.50.

COFFEE: Robustas were steadier: arabicas were dull.—Robustas (£ per metric ton): Nov, 1,662-64: Jan, 1,579-80: March, 1,484-85: May, 1,431-34: July, 1,376-82: Sept, 1,342-44: Nov, 1,320-24. Sales: 3,874 lots including 19 options. **ARABICAS**: All unquoted.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,902-05: March, 1,928-30: May, 1,948-49: July, 1,950-54: Sept, 1,942-45: Dec, 1,910-15: March, 1,880-1,910. Sales: 5,375 lots including two options. ICCO prices: daily, 166.67c: 15-day average, 170.74c: 22-day average, 171.81 (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £111: the "whites" price was 50p higher at £115. Futures were steady (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 117.65-117.75: March, 121.60-21.75: May, 124.25-124.30: Aug, 126.30-26.40: Oct, 127.90-28.10: Dec, 130.50-30.75: March, 134-34.75. Sales: 3,445 lots. ISA prices: 9.13c: 15-day average, 8.76.

White sugar was quiet.—Feb, 124.75-25.00: April, 127.50-28.00: July, 132.90-33.00: Sept, 136.40-37.00: Nov, 139.75-41.00: Feb, 145.25-46.00: April, 150.25-51.00. Sales: 191 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per metric ton).—Oct, 116-18.0: Dec, 117.30-17.70: Feb, 119.30-19.40: April, 119.80-131.00: June, 119.60-132.00: Aug, 119.60-133.80: Oct, 120-133.50. Sales: 115 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo).—Australian (quiet): Oct, 224-30: Dec, 227-30: March, 236-38: May, 238-40: July, 234-43: Oct, 234-40: Dec, 235-43: March, 239-47. Sales: nil. New Zealand Crossbreds (quiet): Dec, 189-91: March, 187-89: May, 192-93: July, 192-95: Oct, 193-95: Dec, 195-96: March, 193-97. Sales: 5 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Oct, £93.55 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £84.55: Nov, £85.55: Dec, £87.50 trans-shipment east coast. **MAIZE**.—No 3 yellow American/French: Oct, £102: Nov, £101: Dec, £102 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: Oct-Nov, £61.50 Glasgow. South African yellow: Oct-Nov, £61.50 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct unquoted: Nov, £83.50-84 east coast: All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin. — **BARLEY** was steady. Nov, £80.85: Jan, £83.65: March, £86: May, £88.25. Sales: 203 lots. **WHEAT** was steady. Nov, £88.40: Jan, £91: March, £93.40: May, £95.90. Sales: 70 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
N Lincs	£88	£85.90	£75.50
Hants.			
W Sussex	£87.40	£83.40	£74.80

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 12.—GB: Cattle 67.21p per kg.l.w (+0.18). UK: Sheep 135.1p per kg.est.d.c.w. (—1.0). GB: Pigs 67.4p per kg.l.w. (no change). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 4.4 per cent, average price 66.34p (—0.26). Sheep numbers up 13.4 per cent, average price 135.2p (—1.0). Pig numbers up 4.3 per cent, average price 67.4p (no change). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 25.9 per cent, average price 69.27p (+0.77). Sheep numbers down 61.2 per cent, average price 120.9p (—10.8).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7½%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Audiotronic 12% Cum Pfd (10)	13½
Bristol Wtr 7% Pf 1983 (£a)	£10
Camden 12¾% Red 1986 (£97½d)	£49½
Carliers Superfoods 20p Ord (55)	96+1
Dufar 10¾% Cnv	£100
Ferranti 50p Ord (101)	380-3
Do 50p (101)	380-5
Hunting Petroleum Serv 25p Ord (85)	92
Jones (Ernest) 10p Ord (115)	156
Southwark 12½% 1987 (£99½a)	17½-¼
W. Kent Wtr 7% Pf 1983 (£97½a)	£9¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Barlow Rand (R390)	Oct 13	10 prem
Change Wares (13)	Nov 30	2 prem
C F Des Petroles (110)		20 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £55 paid.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
79	29	Airsprung Ord	79	+1	5.5	6.9	10.4
215	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	215	+5	18.5	8.6	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	3.6	8.1	8.0
182	105	Bardon Hill	182	—	12.0	6.5	9.9
143	51	Deborah Ord	140	−2	5.6	4.0	8.7
242	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	132	—	12.4	9.3	5.2
154	135	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
60	36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	7.0
116	55	James Burrough	116	—	6.5	5.6	10.7
340	188	Robert Jenkins	308	—	29.7	9.6	5.1
24	9	Twinlock Ord	22	—	—	—	19.6
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	82	—	12.0	14.6	—
97	54	Unilock Holdings	97	+2	7.4	7.6	10.4
122	67	Walter Alexander	120	—	7.2	6.0	7.4

Selincourt

Clothing and Textile Manufacturers

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors announce the following unaudited Group figures for the six months ended 31st July, 1978.

	6 months to 31.7.78 (£000)	6 months to 31.7.77 (£000)	12 months to 31.1.78 (£000)
TURNOVER	28,671	26,099	54,476
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1,704	1,545	4,226
Taxation	770	705	238
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	934	840	3,988
Minority Interests	6	3	13
Extraordinary Items	—	—	72
ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS	928	837	3,903
DIVIDENDS	268	236	638
RETAINED	660	601	3,265

Profit before tax is 10.3 per cent higher for the first half of the current year, on turnover increased by 9.9 per cent. Exports at £3,789,000 are better by 25 per cent.

These are the best ever figures and this rate of progress maintained to the year end will mean another record year.

An interim dividend of 0.50p net per share for the year ending 31 January 1979 (which compares to 0.45p paid last year) plus a supplementary payment of 0.0116p net per share for the year ended 31 January 1978 requiring a total sum of £264,867 will be paid on 24 November 1978 to Ordinary Shareholders registered at 27 October, 1978.

The supplementary payment represents the allowable increase resulting from the reduction in the rate of advance corporation tax.

Frank Usher — Harella — Jacqmar — Filigree — Bush Baby
Tricosa — MacDougall of Scotland — Pierre Balmain

Foreign Exchange

The dollar staged a good recovery yesterday after dropping sharply at the outset. For a brief moment early on, sterling swung up to hit the $2 level for the first time since August 15 but a dollar revival coincided with the opening of New York, the dollar having steadied mid-session with the intervention of the Bank of England, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bundesbank. A move to 10 per cent prime rate, started by Chase Manhattan, also helped the dollar in late trading.

Sterling closed at $1.9850, down three-quarters of a cent on balance and very nearly the lowest point of the day. The effective exchanger rate index finished 0.1 down at 62.4.

Continentals finished mixed against the dollar after recording early sharp gains. German marks went from 1.8700 to 1.8740; Swiss francs went from 1.5410 to 1.5420, and French francs went from 4.2625 to 4.2670.

Gold lost $2 an ounce to close in London at $224.875.

Spot Position of Sterling

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was down 0.1 at 62.4 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.52-.42c prem	1.55-1.45c prem
Montreal	.60-.50c prem	2.10-2.00c prem
Amsterdam	1¼-2¼c disc	⅛c prem-⅞c disc
Brussels	30-45c disc	par-15c disc
Copenhagen	5½-7¼ore disc	12-14ore disc
Frankfurt	3½-2½pf prem	9½-8½pf prem
Lisbon	70-170c disc	225-475c disc
Madrid	25-125c disc	120-220c disc
Milan	4-7lr disc	10-14lr disc
Oslo	1½-3ore disc	7½-8½ore disc
Paris	2½-1½c prem	7½-6½c prem
Stockholm	3½-4ore prem	6½-4½ore prem
Vienna	15-5gro prem	37-27gro prem
Zurich	3½-2½c prem	10½-9½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.8427.

Euro-$ Deposits

Calls, 8½-9½: seven days, 8½-9½: one month, 9¼-9⅝: three months, 9¾-10: six months, 10-10⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $227.25 an ounce: pm, $225.55. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $231-233 (£116½-117½): resident, $232½-234½ (£117-118). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $60½-62½ (£30½-31½): resident, $63½-65½ (£32-33).

Discount market

Discount houses mostly had a comfortable passage yesterday though one or two had to ride out a degree of patchiness that showed through in the afternoon. Early suggestions that there could be a bit of a surplus on the day proved to be correct, and the Bank of England eventually took out some excess liquidity by selling a moderate amount of Treasury bills directly to the houses.

At the outset, rates were tentatively indicated in the 8¾-½ per cent area, but it did not look as though any houses paid above 8½ per cent, and rates quickly established themselves in the 8½-⅛ per cent band that then held throughout the morning. Though at one stage in the afternoon there was a sharp dip to 7 per cent, closing balances were taken in the band of 8 per cent to 8½ per cent.

Among factors on the day, Revenue transfers were just about offset by Exchequer disbursements, but there was quite a small figure against the market for the Treasury bill take-up. On the plus side, overnight balances came in levels modestly above target and there was a slight decrease in note circulation.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 8/6/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 7
Week Fixed: 8½-8¾

Treasury Bills (dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅝	2 months	9¼
3 months	9⅝	3 months	9¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9½	3 months	10½
3 months	10⅛-9⅝	4 months	10⅝
4 months	10⅛-10¼	6 months	10¾
6 months	10⅛-10¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¼-9½	7 months	10½-10
2 months	10-9¾	8 months	10½-10
3 months	10-9¾	9 months	10½-10½
4 months	10½-10	10 months	10⅝-10½
5 months	10½-10	11 months	10⅝-10½
6 months	10½-10	12 months	10⅝-10½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	9⅝-9½	6 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10¼
3 months	10⅛-10¼	12 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10⅝

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¼-9	3 months	10
7 days	9-9¼	6 months	10½
1 month	9¾	1 year	10⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 9½-9½ Close 8

1 week	8½-8¾	6 months	10⁷⁄₁₆-10⅝
1 month	9¾-9⅝	9 months	10½-10⅝
3 months	10⅛-10⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	10⅝-10⅝

First Class Finance Houses Mkt. Rate (%)
3 months 10⅝ 6 months 10⅝

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
37.3	24.2	Abbey Capital	35.6	37.9	4.12
50.4	35.7	Abbey General	48.4	51.2	4.88
44.3	29.8	Do Income	42.6	45.3	5.70
40.7	27.6	Do Invest	38.2	40.9	4.34

Art & Antiques Guide

Keeping up with what's new in antiques

Nowadays almost every type of antique or art seems to have its avid collectors, and one begins to suspect that the many magazines devoted to such things must themselves have become collectable items. Even if one ignores the specialist publications, for numismatists, horologists, philatelists and the like, there are a surprising number of them, and if offerings from Europe and America were included the list would be almost endless.

Of the major publications in Britain, the twin poles might be said to be the *Burlington Magazine* and the *Antiques Trade Gazette*. The *Burlington*, like most of the grander magazines, finds the majority of its readers abroad, in its case some 73 per cent. This is because it is required reading for art historians and museum curators, as well as for the most important dealers and collectors. Its concern is with scholarship, and it is a natural forum for the discussion of such matters as the re-attribution of the works of Constable.

The *Antiques Trade Gazette*, on the other hand, has little to interest the academic. It is a weekly newspaper for the trade, dealing with auctions and antiques fairs, and it is read by most British dealers and auctioneers as well as many abroad. It has an excellent record of helping to bring about the recovery of stolen goods.

In terms of prestige *Connoisseur* and *Apollo* stand next to the *Burlington*. They are beautifully produced and serious-minded, and if rather more glossy, far from being mere adornments to a coffee table of a Harley Street waiting room. They are aimed at the most important collectors, and it is no surprise that *Connoisseur*, which was founded in 1901 and is the oldest of all the antique magazines, should estimate that 98 per cent of its subscribers are foreign.

The middle ground is occupied by a number of weekly and monthly magazines with rather similar names jostling to capture much the same readership, among the less rarified British dealers and collectors. Here we find *The Antique Collector*, *The Antique Collector and Dealers' Guide*, *Art and Antiques Weekly* and *The Art and Antiques Monitor*, with *Antique Collecting* and *Antique Finder* standing a little to one side. Inevitably, as with the *New Statesman*, the *Spectator* and *The Economist*, at any one time one of them is king of the castle and the others struggling to depose it. At the moment the king would appear to be *The Antique Collector*, which comes from the same dynasty as *Connoisseur* and claims to have virtually doubled its circulation over the past 18 months, bringing it to almost 32,000, while the others for the most part have between 15,000 and 20,000.

All of these, including the youngest, *The Monitor*, which was launched last month, have very much the same mixture. There is a corpus of well-written articles on specialist collecting fields, such as English watercolours, the porcelain wares of the Caughley factory, posters, Bokhara rugs, lead soldiers or Scottish silver spoons. Inevitably, since such subjects are not unlimited, and experts are comparatively few, similar pieces and many of the same writers can often appear in several publications—although not usually at the same time. It can be a pleasant world for the freelance writer.

As well as articles there will be book reviews, more or less sale room news, details and reviews of exhibitions, a certain amount of general and editorial comment and on occasions news from the museums. Some provide an information service to answer readers' queries, on the lines of the column in *Country Life*. The new *Monitor*, for instance, has formed a link for this with Phillips, the London auctioneers.

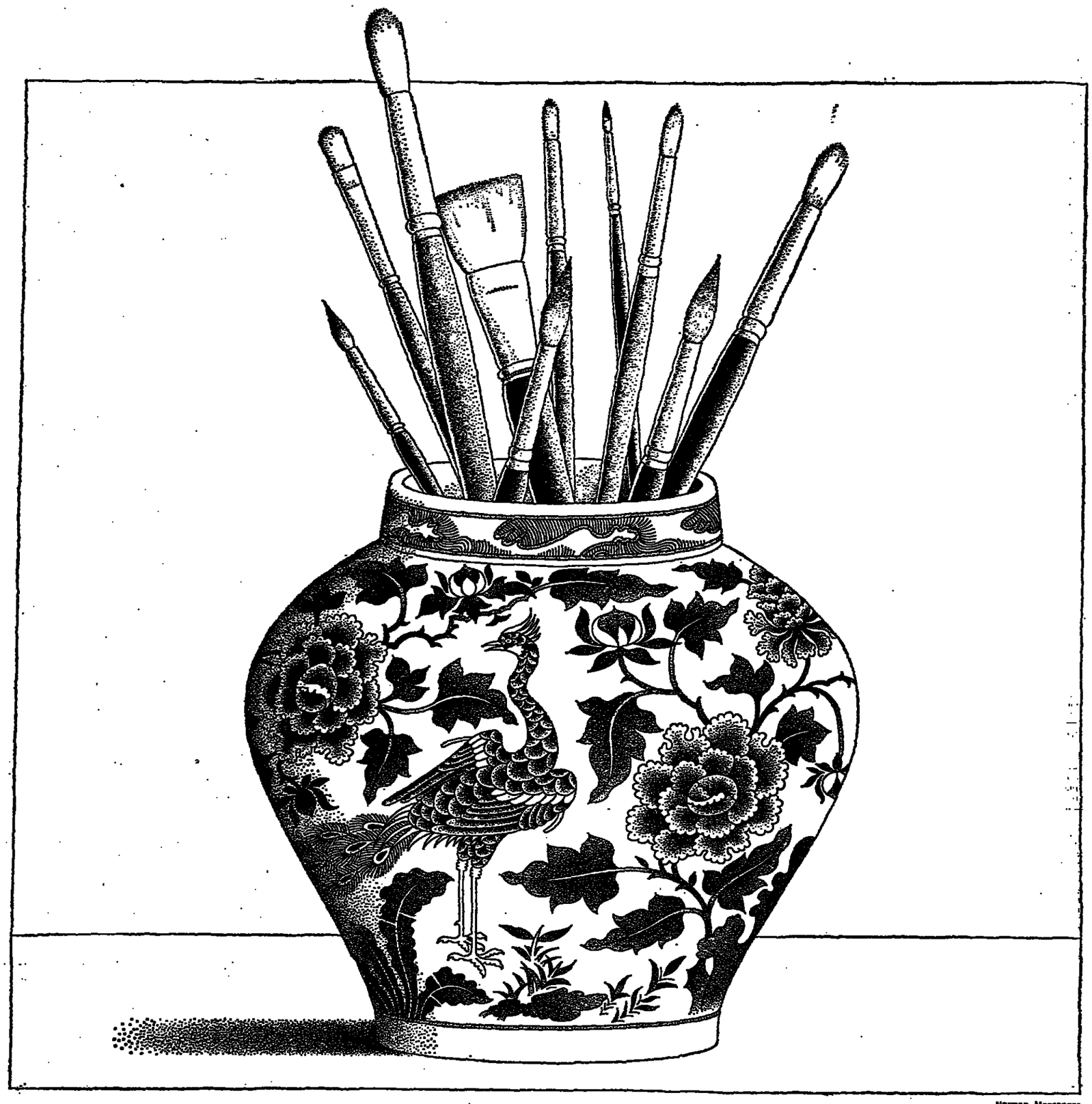
When considering antique and art magazines, a confused or tyro collector should not forget *Country Life*, whose coverage of the art and auction fields, together with so many others, is admirable. Indeed, many leading picture dealers maintain that it is quite the best place to advertise their exhibitions.

The reason for distancing *Antique Collecting* and *Antique Finder* from the rest is that in its present manifestation the *Finder* is the house magazine of the Antique Collectors' Club of Woodbridge in Suffolk, and *Antique Collecting* is virtually the same magazine tailored to a readership of dealers. The same limiting considerations apply to the *Art Investment Guide* published three times a year by Art Sales Index of Weybridge, Surrey, which along with general articles is primarily concerned with computerized records of auction prices for pictures.

Given this plethora of publications, one might have thought that there would be no room for any further word on the subject. However, this is not quite the case. Should anyone be considering setting up yet another magazine, it might be worth considering something devoted exclusively to paintings and allied works. Although the *Arts Review* covers the contemporary field and is much read by artists and the relevant gallery owners, and all the magazines so far mentioned give a certain amount of space to the picture market, there is nothing which covers the whole spectrum. A new magazine could bring together the doings of modern artists, galleries and exhibitions, discussion of relevant museum shows and collections both in Britain and abroad, together with auction news, the doing of the dealers in older paintings and a certain amount of art historical research. At present, to be sure of obtaining all this information, one would have to subscribe to every magazine on offer.

The fact that so many publications are able to exist in comparative prosperity and that many of them have been established during the past 10 years, to cater for what is, after all a minority interest, although a well publicized one, is an indication of the health of the art and antiques market as a whole. Perhaps in a few years' time we may find ourselves studying the first Sotheby or Christie catalogue announcing to collectors the sale of a "Fine, Rare and Highly Important Collection of Collectors' Magazines".

Huon Mallalieu



Norman Messenger

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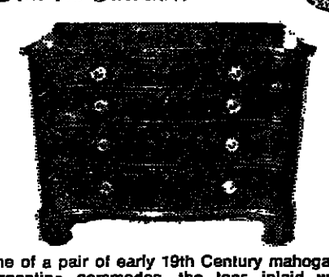
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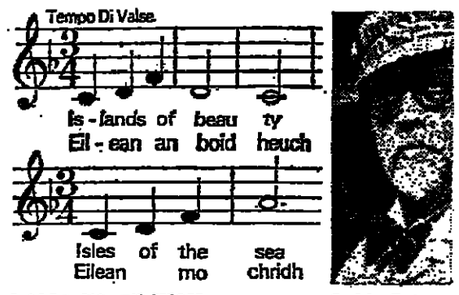
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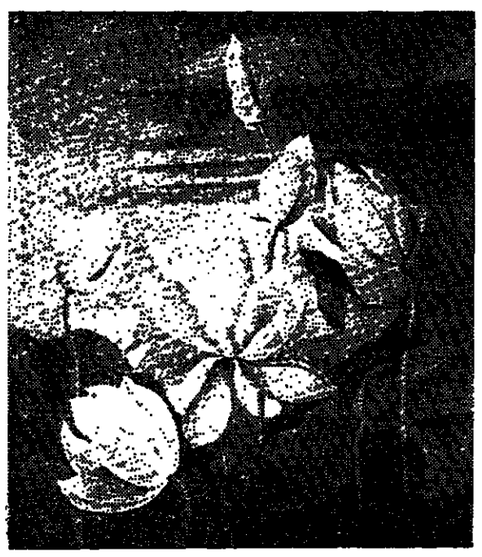
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THE NEXT ART BUYERS' GUIDE APPEARS ON TUESDAY NOVEMBER 7th

Gray's eulogy

Bennie Gray is the mogul of the London antiques markets. He has owned most of them at one time or another. He founded the first "antiques supermarket" in 1964 in a disused printing works at Barrett Street, behind Selfridge's.

His greatest publicity coup was in 1966, when he flew to Dublin to hunt down the stone head of Nelson from the dynamited Nelson Pillar in O'Connell Street. He tracked it down by buying people drinks in bars, met the men who had stolen it from the rubble—hooded figures in a hotel basement—smuggled the head over the border into Northern Ireland and brought it home in triumph to go on display at Barrett Street. (Eventually the British Special Branch insisted he return it, which he did with equal panache, holding a party on the back of a lorry in O'Connell Street.)

Since then, he has owned and disposed of the Antique Hypermarket, Kensington High Street and Antiquarius Market, Kings Road, Chelsea; he has also opened Alfie's (named after his father, who was a drummer from the 1920s to the 1950s) in Church Street, Edgware Road. His present headquarters is Gray's Market, Davies Street, opened last year in the former showrooms of Boulding's, the plumbers' merchants. On October 31 he is opening a big new market, Gray's Mews, also in Davies Street.

Its attractions will include a river running through the building, stocked with fish and water lilies—from a spring at one end of the building which used to run through to the old Tyburn, an ancient river that now runs down South Molton Lane. "For years that building used to flood and nobody knew why. But we dug and discovered this river, and rather than tebury it, we recoursed it right along the basement." Craft workshops round an open space will be used for theatrical performances and lunchtime lectures on antiques.

When I went to interview Bennie Gray at Gray's Market, in a viridian green room furnished with carved medieval stools, a Victorian desk and paintings by Lord Leighton, he asked whether I would like a snack lunch. I did my celebrated imitation of Willoughby Goddard as the Landvogt in *William Tell*: "If you should chance to have some larks' tongues in your larder . . ." He served caviar and champagne. "Normally", he said, "I drink champagne once a year when I'm watching Wimbledon on television. The reason that I didn't take up tennis as a boy was that I always associated it with the upper classes and bank managers in expensive suburbs. At the age of 12 I was an embittered reader of the *New Statesman*. I hated anything established or posh. I wish I hadn't read the *New Statesman* now, because I'd probably have been a good tennis player."

Have his political views changed as he has become a capitalist? "I've come round to a faintly anarchical view. I suppose. I am very confused in terms of the conventional political spectrum. I am terrified of the mob rule of either the left or the right. I don't know that I would pick between the trade union machine, as a mob machine, on the one hand, and the National Front on the other. They are both anathema to me. They feed off each other, of course, they sustain one another."

He added: "In a way, that's one of the interesting things about the antique business, that it's a sort of anachronism. After all, in the nineteenth century, the world was the entrepreneur's oyster. There was tremendous scope for people, by themselves, to do all kinds of things, whether it was building railways in Brazil or importing opium from China. Whereas increasingly in the past 50 years, particularly in the past 15, all the machinery of society has become geared to a mass structure. Everything which happens tends to be on a very large scale, which is not surprising with populations increasing at quite a rate. In the process, the scope for one man or woman to do what he or she wants without spending most of their lives paying attention to huge organizations or being part of them, has been reduced. One of the few areas where one person can be him or herself, is the antique business."

Why is that? Why have big groups not taken over antiques? "Perhaps they are beginning to try to. I think there is a move towards the institutionalization of the antiques business. To some extent you see this in the salerooms. Sotheby's, Christie's and Phillips are becoming absolutely massive, as vehicles for the sale of antiques. Similarly, the people who buy antiques are not so much *people* now as institutions—pension funds, museums, governments. The Paul Getty Foundation will soon be pumping untold millions every year into purchasing everything in sight that is any good. The tendency is well established and I hope it does not come to dominate the whole trade. Because the antique business is still one where, with not all that much money, if you have the enthusiasm and interest, you can run your own business and control your own life. It will be a sad day when the scope for the small-to-medium-sized dealer is eliminated."

But is Bennie Gray not institutionalizing the trade himself, by bringing so many dealers together in vast markets ruled by himself? "I would deny that strenuously. I provide a way in which small-to-medium-sized antique dealers can operate with very low overheads. It has become very difficult for people to run a small business in the centre of London. Here in Gray's Market one unit costs £20 a week to rent; it is only £6 to £7 in Alfie's. One of the prices the dealers have to pay for moderate overheads is that they don't do anything wicked. If a dealer in one of my markets misbehaves or misrepresents—and it has happened only three or four times in 15 years—then clearly that dealer must leave instantly. The reputation of everybody is at stake. So to some extent there is a communality. But the danger of 'institutionalization' is lessened by the kind of anarchic energy that results from several dozens, even hundreds, of dealers, all individual entrepreneurs, operating in one building."

He thinks that Kings Road, Chelsea, and Carnaby Street have been ruined by high overheads, which have forced out the picturesque old-style dealers. South Molton Street, near Gray's Market, is going the same way, while Covent Garden "is at that magic moment where it is moving from dereliction and decay to smart and glossy prosperity—poised on a slim gilt thread between the two." How, Bennie Gray wonders, can one make that particular phase last longer? Only, he believes, by some kind of benevolent "dictatorship—albeit tempered by assassination" in each area, of the kind he exercises in his markets.

Gray, who is now 42, gained a memorable insight into "working together for the common good" in his early twenties, when, after graduating in engineering at London University he obtained his first job, as a graduate apprentice helping to make Victor bombers at the Handley-Paige aircraft factory, Cricklewood. He has never forgotten how, at 7.30, "frequently in the dark, five or six thousand people shuffled into that gaunt factory, and at 5.00—again it was often dark—shuffled out again. And every two weeks a gleaming supersonic aeroplane would emerge from their concerted efforts. That was one of the most mysterious things I've ever experienced. How could these modest, shuffling people produce this glistening thing which then shot off into the sky?"

He sees no limit to the expansion of the antiques market industry in Britain. "We are in a kind of post-industrial society, and although there is still homelessness, old people dying of hypothermia, and so on, if you look at the balance between what is produced and what is consumed, with just a little more fair play, there need be no further problems in sustaining us in physical terms; there can quite easily be enough houses to go round, enough food to consume, enough warmth. So the problem is one which the politicians define as 'leisure', but really it is a philosophical problem: it is what we are to do with ourselves. Having solved the battle against nature, are we to go on increasingly devoting our energies to the manufacture of electronic television games, things which require no intelligence, no imagination and no real energy to play, but many thousands of man-hours to manufacture, thereby keeping people in work; or are we to go in a direction where there is a little more delight?

"We are already at the stage when we have to invest appetites to be able to construct industries to fulfil those appetites and thereby create work; and I can think of nothing more innocent than the antique industry, in which people become expert in very narrow areas of the evidence, the tokens and talismans of our past, and buy and sell those things among themselves. It establishes an historical reference. It gives people a perspective on how they came to be where they are now. It carries the promise of commercial success for those who are particularly good at it. And it does no harm whatsoever. It doesn't pollute the atmosphere, it doesn't use up resources which are fast disappearing, it doesn't threaten species. I think the job creation agency of the Government should be paying quite a lot of attention to the antique business."

Bevis Hillier



Right: Bennie Gray

Robin Laurence

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FINE JEWELLERY inc. an Italian shell Cameo brooch, c. 1850, Victorian Baroque pearl and diamond brooch, other good diamond brooches, a Victorian sapphire and ruby butterfly brooch, fine Victorian emerald and diamond brooch, and many other Victorian and later brooches with various gem stones. Large diamond cluster, solitaire and marquise rings, fine emerald and diamond ring, various ruby, emerald, sapphire, half hoop and other rings. Diamond bracelets, gold and turquoise bracelet, diamond bangle and other good diamond jewellery. A fine Victorian gold, blue enamel and diamond necklace, Victorian and later necklaces, pendants, bracelets, etc. A fine 18 ct. gold and enamel fob watch, gold cigarette cases, etc.
OBJECTS OF VERTU inc. French gold boxes, miniatures, silhouettes, plaques, seal fobs, snuff boxes in gold, hardstones, horn, enamel, etc. a Limoges enamel diptych signed and dated 1555 and other WORKS OF ART.
View: Tues. 17th. 3-5 p.m. Wed. 18th. 10-5 p.m. and morning of sale.
Catalogues: (75 plates—2 in colour) £1 (£1.30 by post) available from the Auctioneers.

Including the important works "Morning" by Henry Bright, Italianate landscape by Jan Frans van Bloemen, "Near Porchester" by George Cole (Exh. R.B.A. 1846), "A Dutch Sea Port" by Pieter Cornelis Dommerson, four examples by Edwin Hughes—"Demanding Toll" (Exh. R.A. 1887), "Here's to the Bridge", "No Fool like the Old Fool" and "Roses", "A Summer's Day, St. Bride's Bay, South Wales" by David James, Dutch "Fishing Boats in an Estuary" by Jan Hermanus Koekkoek, Summer Flowers in a Basket by Jean-Baptiste Monnoyer; Winter with Skaters on the Ice by Andreas Schelfhout, two landscapes with Figures and Cottages by Edward Robert Smythe, Flowers in a Glass Vase by S. Vereist, A Dutch Town by Petrus Gerardus Vertin, Landscape with Cottages and Anglers by Edward Charles Williams, Prospect near The Palace of Versailles with Elegant Company" in the watercolour section are exceptional examples. "An Extensive Harbour Scene" by Thomas Rush Hardy, "The Harbour, Ghent" by Frederick Nash, O.W.C.S., "The Lagoon, Venice" by George Barrett, R.A., "Paris—The Champs Elysées" by Georges Stein, and View from Traeth Mawr, North Wales by David Cox, Snr., R.W.S.

Further enquiries—please contact PETER BROOKS

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Recent changes in the commission structure of some of the London auction houses could mean that some auctioneers now take nearly 20% of the value of the books and manuscripts that they sell—10% commission from the owner and 10% premium from the buyer.

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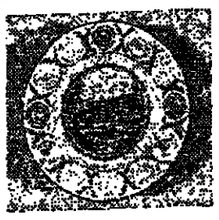


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From October 13-18 Mr. Donald Martin and Mr. Adrian de Knoop,
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For appointment please contact:
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BICESTER HOUSE
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17th, 18th & 19th Century
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ART & ANTIQUES GUIDE
also appear
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Thomas Watson Est. 1840

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Home and Overseas

Chief Assistant

(Television Contracts & Hearings)

The Authority is embarking upon a nationwide exercise to ascertain the reactions of the public to the television service currently being provided by the network and by the programme companies for their own areas. This exercise is to be carried out through surveys of public opinion and by a series of public hearings. The initial aim is to inform the Authority of the factors to which it should pay regard in preparing the specifications on which applications for new television contracts will be invited in 1979-80. Subsequently the Authority will be seeking the views of the public on the applications received.

To assist the Authority and its directing staff in this work, a new senior post of Chief Assistant (Television Contracts and Hearings) is being created. The postholder will supervise the total operation of obtaining and using relevant information. The duties of the post will not be confined to collection, collation and interpretation of information; it will include the function of giving positive and constructive advice on all matters relating to the Authority's television contract policy. Close co-operation with several divisions of the IBA headquarters staff and regional officers will be essential.

Among the attributes likely to be found in the successful candidate are a good understanding of broadcasting (particularly within the Independent system); quick intelligence and a shrewd eye for the potential (or otherwise) of particular broadcasting structures; an ability to digest complex factors and to interpret them concisely in writing; a capacity for public speaking and holding meetings; and proven organising ability at a senior level. The time-scale is such that the person appointed will be expected to be effective at an early date in the new post.

Applications are invited from those interested in this post, which is open to both men and women. There are no age limits but age considerations will plainly be relevant to applicants' ability to show that they have the necessary experience while also having the energy and adaptability to take on a new senior job at a crucial stage of the Authority's development.

The post is a permanent one, though its duties are focussed on the next three years. Future duties will be related to the continuing need to secure that the Authority is fully aware of public attitudes to the television service it provides.

The salary of the post will be negotiable and will be commensurate with the high ability, experience and qualifications demanded of the successful applicant.

IBA INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

Applications (for which no special forms will be issued) should contain all the information which will enable the Authority to assess candidates' experience, qualifications and potential, and should be sent to Anthony Pragnell, Deputy Director General, Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1EY. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 3rd November, 1978.

Product Manager

Nigeria c.₦11,000

A leading Food Manufacturer is seeking a Nigerian for the position of Product Manager, based in Lagos but travelling throughout the Federation.

The ideal candidate will be between 30-35 years of age with professional qualifications or a University degree and sound marketing experience, preferably in consumer goods.

Salary will reflect experience and other excellent benefits include annual bonus, housing allowance, car allowance and medical expenses. Cost of repatriation to Nigeria will be paid.

Further terms will be discussed on interview in Surrey. Please apply in confidence quoting reference 964.

Charles Barker-Coulthard
30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.
Telephone 01-236 0526

Purchasing Manager

cc. £20,000 PER YEAR TAX FREE

BASED IN JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

We require a professional individual who has a strong international purchasing background in the overall construction business including electrical and mechanical fields, qualifications would be beneficial. He must have excellent organisation experience and be used to a computerised system. Self motivated and able to handle a multinational staff.

Send complete resumé to :

Derek G. M. McCall, Manager,

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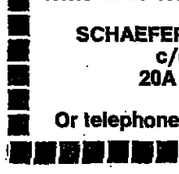
HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Planning Officer

(Salary Scale £14,703—£15,666 p.a.)

This post falls vacant at the end of November through the retirement of Mr. David Overton.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons, giving relevant details and particulars of previous experience, with the names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to the undersigned, from whom further particulars are obtainable (Mr. Prior on Hertford 54242, extension 257) by 23 October, 1978.



Peter Boyce, Chief Executive, County Hall, Hertford.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE NATIONAL NURSERY EXAMINATION BOARD

This is an established national body responsible for the conduct of its examinations and the approval of relevant courses in some 150 colleges of further education; about 5,000 students sit the Board's examination each year.

The Board seeks to appoint a Chief Executive to direct its affairs and to help frame and then implement policies at a time when changes of practice and policies are *under urgent consideration.*

Candidates must have proved administrative experience at a senior level preferably in the further education, social services or health fields and have the personality to liaise and negotiate with corresponding officers in other training fields, government and local government departments.

A relevant qualification and knowledge and experience of the training field are obvious advantages.

Salary £10,000 × £250 — £11,000 exclusive of London Weighting; annual leave 30 days.

Job description and application form available from NNEB, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, London, NW1; E. S. Higgins, the temporary chief executive (tel: 01-837 5458) would welcome informal initial enquiries.

Deputy Director of Land Economy

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a new post in the Departments of Environment and Transport. This is a challenging role as one of three divisional heads within the recently established Land Economy Directorate led by a professional Under Secretary.

In particular the successful candidate will be responsible for one of the Land Policy Divisions advising the Departments over a wide area of the planning, housing and transport work.

The person appointed will have a wide experience of the land and property markets, how developers operate, and an intimate knowledge of the sources of development finance. A Land Economy or similar degree or corporate membership of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors is essential.

The post is in the Departments' London headquarters. The salary will be £12,273 per annum plus Inner London Weighting of £465 per annum. Since the post is initially for a period of 2 years (after which the position will be reviewed) the precise terms and conditions, eg. superannuation, will need to be settled with regard to the particular circumstances of the candidate selected.

Applications giving details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Directorate of Senior Staff Management, Departments of the Environment and Transport, Room N.14/07, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB, not later than 10th November, 1978.

Departments of Environment and Transport

MARKETING MANAGER/ESS

c £10,000 + car

(Engineering Background)

Omega Marketing Ltd., is a new subsidiary of the Omega Group, which will specialise in selling a wide variety of engineering products to tropical zones, initially the Middle East and Africa. Products include cold stores, generators, control panels, air conditioning, sewage equipment and water purification plants.

The task of the Marketing Manager will be to set up a series of agencies in the countries of interest and ensure that they are efficiently serviced by the sales staff that he or she will recruit. Overseas travel will obviously be required but the post will be based in the U.K.

The successful candidate will have had considerable experience of this type of operation in Africa or the Middle East and be able to demonstrate a record of success in the field of capital products sales.

This is an ideal opportunity for the right person to get into a new venture on the ground floor and it is anticipated that a directorship will be offered after successful performance.

The initial remuneration package will be negotiable and the company will be located in new offices in the very pleasant Cambridgeshire town of Huntingdon.

Please send curriculum vitae to :
The General Manager
OMEGA MARKETING LTD.
37 Abingdon Road, London, W8
marking the envelope confidential

£8.000.-plus

Secretary/P.A.

An able and experienced secretary is required for the Director of the Information and Public Relations department at the Amsterdam office. The succesful applicant will have at least five years experience. Excellent shorthand/typing speeds essential. She must be a native English speaker, with the ability to edit draft texts. Fluent French (written and spoken) a must. She will be a part of a small international staff and will be expected to assume considerable responsibility; she should be flexible both in her work and in her relationships with people. Working under pressure will not be exceptional. We offer a good salary, five weeks paid annual leave, a free trip home twice a year, paid removal costs, etc.

Please apply, enclosing a curriculum vitae, to Drs. Ferry Rondagh, Director of Information.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION CULTURAL
Jan van Goyenkade 5, Amsterdam, the Netherlands tel.: (0)20-76 02 22

SALES ENGINEER

Who preferably should have proven sales experience, young graduate considered. A B.Fc in Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Electronics or equivalent background required. Excellent salary, benefits, company car with expenses travelling.

Write with full details, including present salary to :

SCHAEFER INSTRUMENTS LIMITED,
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20A HOLLAND STREET,
LONDON, W.8.
Or telephone MR. SACHS ON 01-937 0818.

CREATIVE ACCOUNTANTS

£8,500

Our client is a substantial international oil group, based Central London. They seek young qualified accountants from the profession or commerce to become involved in special project accounting, systems design and performance audits to assess the effectiveness of the financial function for the exploration and production division. For full information contact :

DAVID CHORLEY, 01-439 8815
KINGSLAND EXECUTIVE,
KINGSLAND HOUSE,
122 REGENT STREET, W.1.

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343 Union Street, Aberdeen.

Our Clients require the following staff:

1) General Manager/ess

To control Electronic Engineering Co. who provide all types of underwater communication systems. Qualified to Degree standard with a number of years experience in this type of work.

Salary in the region of £10,000-£14,000 per annum plus company car plus re-allocation allowance.

2) Manager/ess

To control all aspects of work involved in the manufacturing of electronic underwater communication systems. Must have 3-4 years experience in electronic manufacturing.

Please apply in writing giving full details of age experience etc.

Computer Operator

£4,500 Herts.

Everest Double Glazing, a member of the RTZ Group, are manufacturers and distributors of high quality double glazing products with branches throughout Southern England.

Currently our DP Department is expanding its mainframe from IBM system 3, model 12 to model 15D and therefore an operator, with experience of model 15D and CCP is required.

The successful man or woman will be able to operate the computer without supervision and decollate and distribute all output. Work will be on a rotating shift basis, ie 9.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m., Monday to Friday, followed by 4.00 p.m.–2.00 a.m. Monday to Thursday.

The starting salary of £4,500 includes shift allowance and will be reviewed after 6 months. An excellent range of company benefits is offered.

Everest — a member of the RTZ Group

Please write, with details of experience to date to Mr D. Kings, DP Manager, Everest Double Glazing, Everest House, Cuffley, Potters Bar, Herts.

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ADVERTISEMENT
HAULAGE COMPANY
For sale. Established haulage company, with both local and long distance traffic, operating from premises 30 miles south of Glasgow. Annual turnover £500,000.

RESULT
Very successful results from a number of enquiries.

. . . the same profitable outcome can be enjoyed by you if you take advantage of our successful series plan (3 consecutive Mondays and the 4th one free).

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with self motivation to direct sales and organize production of new U.K. plant in field of packaging. International earnings, fringe benefits and travel. Only experienced, ambitious and workers need apply. Send references and resume to BOX 0022 N. THE TIMES.

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NEW CAVENDISH ST., W.1. 3084/5383/6467 sq. ft. superb modern office floors. To let, immediate occupation, initial rent only £7.50 per sq. ft. including new carpeting, double glazing, suspended ceiling with light fittings, etc. No premium owners. Letting agents: Robert Irving and Burns, 23-24 Margaret St., W1. 01-637 0801.

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G.C.E., DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Mulgan, M.A., Dept. A.11, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54551 24 hours.

SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Intensive. Mrs. Thomsett's, Oxford 721630.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

In pursuance of section 259 of the Local Government Act 1972, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Greater London Council will be held at The County Hall, London, SE1 7PB, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday 14 November 1978 for the purpose of considering as to passing resolutions to the effect specified below, authorizing the promotion of legislation in the session of Parliament 1978-9 for the purposes indicated therein and for any incidental or consequential matters:

1. To amend section 12 of the Transport (London) Act 1969 to enable the Greater London Council to pay to the Chairman of the London Transport Passengers Committee such remuneration as they may from time to time determine.
2. (a) To require the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Greater London Council, any housing association concerned and such bodies representative of the receiving authorities and of staff affected by the transfer of Greater London Council housing accommodation or land as appear to him to be concerned, to establish a joint consultation for the purposes of considering and keeping under review the arrangements for the recruitment and transfer of staff in connexion with the transfer of that accommodation or land, considering staffing problems arising from such transfer and advising the Secretary of State on the steps necessary to safeguard the interests of staff affected by the transfer.

(b) To enable the Secretary of State to give directions to the said commission referred to in 2(a) above as to their procedure and as to any action to be taken by them;

(c) to enable the Secretary of State to give directions as to the furnishing of information required by the staff commission and as to the taking of steps to implement any advice given by the commission;

(d) to make provision as to the remuneration of members of the commission and the payment of the expenses incurred by the commission.

3. (a) To enable the Council to guarantee, or join with any other person in guaranteeing, the repayment of any money borrowed by any person to enable him, or assist in enabling him, on any land in Greater London which is in a designated district within the meaning of the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978 and of which he is the owner or lessee or intended owner or lessee, to construct, extend or improve an industrial or commercial building;

(b) to confer similar powers on London borough councils where appropriate and if they so desire;

(c) to provide for the expiry of the powers on 31 December 1983.

J. C. SWAFFIELD
Director-General and Clerk to the Council (7248).

The County Hall,
London, SE1 7PB.
13 October 1978.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity: Trust Properties in connexion with The Girls Friendly Society and Townsend Fellowship—125/126 Queens Gate. Scheme for including appointment of trustees. The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref. 233701-A/T) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AA. Objections or suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

FLAT SHARING

SHARE-A-FLAT for profs. 175 Piccadilly. No charge to landlords. 493 1266. Alan B. & B.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. BB, 589 5491.

3 PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE wants to share luxury penthouse flat in Cromwell Rd. area. Phone telephone for appointment. 31 6956, 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Mon.-Fri. £25 per person inc.

W.8. 4th professional girl. Share room, £60 p.c.m. 373 1036.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 73 0318. Professional people sharing.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE to share beautifully decorated house in Camden St., W.8. 4 bedrooms, 2 bath., double reception, kitchen/breakfast room. £30-£40 p.w. Negotiable. Please ring Mathias on 01-240 074 between 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

W.1. Professional grad. Mon.-Fri. preferred to share large flat. Own T.V., daily maid. Weekly inc. service, £35 per week incl. 93 0293.

PUTNEY, S.W.15.—Own room, share kit, dining and bathroom. Nr shops and station. £25 p.c.m.—01-788 1706.

S.W.11.—Own room for quiet arty person. 30s. in spacious flat overlooking park. £13.50 p.w. Phone 622 9591 after 6 or Sat.

TOTTERIDGE, N.20.—Own room in spacious flat. 3rd prof. £5 p.c.m. 01-445 4684 (after 6.30 p.m.).

NEW KINGS ROAD.—Neat person's own room in luxurious flat. £2 p.w. Eves. 736 6715.

MAN ABOUT THE HOUSE, over 2 years, to share large house in N.W.5 with 3 others, own room £65 p.m. inc.—Phone 722 7955 after 6.30 p.m.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACUPUNCTURE student, 28, seeks active, French car, good condition, 10 days work every month in London area for one year.—01-954 3550.

31-YEAR-OLD male S.R.N., ex service North Sea and Middle East, available December, requires an interesting (not necessarily nursing field) where adaptability, loyalty and efficiency are recognised, or driver.—Box 0025 N, The Times.

MILL HILL SCHOOL

Appointment of HEAD MASTER

Applications are invited for the post of Head Master to be filled on 1st September, 1979 or at a later date if necessary.

Application forms may be obtained from the Bursar, Mill Hill School, London NW7 1QS, and should be returned to the Secretary to the Governors on or before 17th November, 1978, together with a full curriculum vitae.

LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES
ABERYSTWYTH, DYFED, SY23 3BU

Appointment of

LIBRARIAN

The present Librarian, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the National Library of Wales, is due to retire in May 1979 and the Council now invites applications for the post. Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience in library and/or academic work. They should be preferably under 55 years of age. A thorough knowledge of Welsh and English is essential.

The person appointed will be expected to enter upon his/her duties on 1 June 1979, or later by arrangement.

A contributory superannuation scheme applies.

Further particulars can be obtained from the President and applicants are requested to send to **The President, The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 3BU,** by 2 December 1978, ten copies of their application together with the names and addresses of two referees.

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هكذا من الأصل

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



ane Keen and Martin Jarvis in the new comedy series BBC 1, Rings on Their Fingers (8.30)

The Daily Mirror is carrying some articles this week about late Bing Crosby which make unhappy reading. Truthful not, they cast shadows over the sun which, for many people, Crosby represented. Tonight's long programme about actor-singer who died a year ago tomorrow (ITV, 11.10) he sun without any blemishes. It is described as an ectionate look at his life, was made in America, has tributions from many of his co-stars and is studded with cerpts from his films. I think the real truth about Bing Crosby st lie half way between this documentary and the Daily Mirror icles.

Soap, the comedy serial which is fast establishing a cult owing in this country, continues tonight (ITV, 10.40). ensibly the story of two families, it depends largely on bad e for its raison d'être. It blithely takes in its stride sexual potence, adultery, incest, homosexuality and murder. I should e it and often do. Other times, it makes me laugh. here is both Jekyll and Hyde in all of us, I think h of them will enjoy Soap.

t is the middle ground between biologists and engineers ich is dealt with in tonight's Horizon documentary (BBC 2,). Natural Engineering is the name of the game. It helps to lain such mysteries as how the butterfly can blow smoke s and why some barnacles are perfectly constructed while ers are jerry-built. The programme is far less trivial, vever, than I have made it out to be.

he other day found me singing the praises of Martin vis as a reader of radio stories. Tonight, it will be ructive to watch him at work in an area to which he is a nger—the television situation comedy. Rings on Their gers is penned by Richard Waring, an old hand at producing ations on the "marriage can be fun" theme. But his series deals with a couple living in (as they used ay) sin.

have stopped worrying about the fact that I cannot possibly n to all the best radio programmes. I now tune in to next best thing, Margaret Howard's Pick of the Week dio 4, 7.20) which elevates programme editing to the realms rt. I wonder: could not something of the kind done on television?

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.30): 6.40, The Alchemist; 7.05, Geophysics.
9.30, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45): 9.30, Canoe (slalom); 10.00, Look and Read (Sky Hunter); 10.23, Ffenestri.
10.45, You and Me: for the very young.
11.05, For Schools, colleges (until 12.25 pm): 11.05 am, Location Britain (Merthyr Tydfil); 11.30, A Job Worth Doing? (agriculture); 12.00, The Business World (show business).
12.25 pm, International Golf: Quarter-final of the Colgate World Matchplay Championship. Live from West Course, Wentworth.
12.45, News and weather.
1.00, Pebble Mill: Toys from the Museum of Childhood in Edinburgh.
1.45, Heads and Tails: for younger children.
2.02 For Schools, colleges (until 3.00): 2.02, Scene (the future); 2.35, General Studies (stoneworkers).
3.00, Golf and racing: More coverage from Wentworth and, from Ascot, the 3.05 and 3.40 races.
3.55, Play School: Julia Donaldson's story A Squash and a Squeeze.
4.20, Hong Kong Phooey: cartoon.
4.30, Jackanory: Jan Francis reads Shiva's Pearls, by Harriet Graham.
4.45, Captain Caveman: cartoon.
4.55, Crackerjack: children's magazine. Guests include Brotherhood of Man and Elaine Page.
5.40, News, with Peter Woods.
5.55, Nationwide: including Desmond Lynam's Sportswide.
7.00, Film: Carry on Cleo (1965). One of the better Carry On comedies, with Kenneth Williams as Caesar, Sidney James as Mark Antony and Amanda Barrie as Cleopatra.
8.30, Rings on Their Fingers: first of a new comedy series, with Diane Keen and Martin Jarvis as the lovers who live together. When she starts thinking about marriage, he objects.
9.00, News, with Peter Woods.
9.25, Target: police thriller. The civil servant, the call girl, the blackmailer and the corrupted banker.
10.15, Tonight—in Town: Valerie Singleton's weekly review of the entertainment scene in London.
10.50, International Ice Skating: Last day of the two-day Rotary Watches Ice International from Richmond rink.
11.30, Film: The Rack (1956). Paul Newman is accused of collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner of the North Koreans. Strong cast includes Walter Pidgeon, Edmond O'Brien and Lee Marvin.*
1.10 am, Closedown.
BBC variations: SCOTLAND: 10.23 am, Living in Scotland; 11.05, Geography. WALES: 1.45, Nant-y-Pant; 7.00, Heddiw. MIDLANDS: 10.15 pm, Hurdy Gurdy. EAST: 10.15 pm, Times Remembered. WEST: 10.15 am, The Disappearing Spires. SOUTH: 10.15 pm, Report South.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: loudspeaker telephones. Closedown at 7.05.
9.30, Conservative Party Conference; the morning's business at Brighton. Reporters are Robin Day, David Dimbleby and Robert McKenzie.
11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55.
11.25, Conservative Conference: more from Brighton (until 12.30).
12.45 pm, International golf and racing: Second day of the Colgate World Matchplay Championship from West Course, Wentworth. Also, from Ascot, the 2.00 and 2.30 races.
2.50, Conservative Conference: final session, including Mrs Thatcher's speech.
4.30, Golf: Colgate World Matchplay Championship.
5.20, Open University (until 7.00). 5.20, Uses of Biochemistry. 5.45, Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. 6.10, Human Behavious. 6.35, Zinc.
7.00, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing, weather.
7.05, The Best of Indoors Outdoors: Gardening, cooking and do-it-yourself hints—including how to repair a broken window.
7.30, News.
7.40 pm, Conference Report: a summing up from Brighton.
8.05, Top Crown: Third match of the masters bowls tournament. Brian Duncan, from Lancashire, something of a bowling legend, plays Dave Rawlings of the Midlands for a place in the semi-finals.
8.30, Wuthering Heights: repeat of part three of this new serial. Cathy is now married to Edgar.
9.25, Selected Horizons: repeat of Living Machines, the documentary that looks at a new kind of science called Natural Engineering (see Personal Choice).
10.15, Sounds Like Friday: Singer Madeline Bell's first solo programme for the BBC. The hit song Melting Pot was hers.
10.50, News and weather.
11.05, International Golf: the best moments from today's play at Wentworth.
11.45, Rock Goes to College: The Crusaders perform for a student audience at Colchester Institute, Essex.
12.25 am, Closedown: J. C. Hall's A Small War, read by Michael Kilgarriff.

THAMES

9.30, For Schools (until 11.54): 9.30, Leapfrog (maths); 9.47, Starting Out; 10.05, Believe it or Not (Islam); 10.23, Experiment (chemistry); 10.40, The World Around Us (Iceland);
11.02, My World: stories; 11.15, Picture Box; 11.32, Stop, Look, Listen; 11.44, Reading with Lenny.
11.54, Beany and Cecil: cartoon.
12.00, Song Book: tunes for the very young.
12.10 pm, Rainbow: Michael Gough tells a story—Noah's Missing Mouse.
12.33, Country Style: comedy and songs, with American singer Carl Perkins among the guests.
1.00, News.
1.20, Thames News: local round-up.
1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen: hints on making and using pastry, for sweets and savouries.
2.00, Money-Go-Round: the Post Office under fire, and a critical look at the electricity industry's Economy Seven campaign.
2.25, Conservative Party Conference: Mrs Thatcher's speech in the closing session.
3.45, The Rolf Harris Show: Ruth Buzzi, an American comedienne, is Mr Harris's guest.
4.15, The Flockton Flyer: serial about a restored railway line. Today: the opening ceremony.
4.45, Magpie: children's magazine.
5.15, Thames Sport: a look ahead to the weekend, with Ronald Allison and Brough Scott.
5.45, News.
6.00, Thames at Six: filmed reports, studio interviews.
6.30, Emmerdale Farm: stories about country folk (continued).

London Weekend

7.00, Mixed Blessings: comedy series about a white husband and his black wife. Tonight, a young Pakistani seeks marriage advice from the husband.
7.30, The Rag Trade: comedies about a clothing factory. Tonight: Mr Fenner instructs the girls in self-defence.
8.00, 3-2-1: Quiz game, which is good, simple fun despite its somewhat complex structure.
9.00, The Foundation: business world drama series. Tonight: Davinia sees helpful Tom Pearson in a new light.
10.00, News.
10.30, Police 5: the public's chance to help fight crime.
10.40, Soap: American comedy series about two problem families (see Personal Choice).
11.10, Bing Crosby: His Life and Legend. American-made documentary (see Personal Choice).
1.00 am, Close: Wagner's music, German landscapes.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, Weather, Papers, Sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today.
8.45, My Apprenticeships (5).
9.00, News.
9.05, Local Time.
9.35, Am I Too Loud? Gerald Moore.
10.00, News.
10.05, From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: Have You Ever Been at a Loss for Words?
11.00, News.
11.05, Down Your Way visits Tarporley, Cheshire.
11.45, Washington DC—The Power and the Pressures (2). 12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Word! Panel game.†
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour from Bristol.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Henry VIII by Shakespeare (2).
4.00, News.
4.05, The Nottingham Experiment: Raleigh Street.
4.35, Story: Period Piece.
6.00, The Six O'Clock News.
6.30, Going Places.
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Pick of the Week.†
8.10, Profile.
8.30, Any Questions?
9.15, Letter from America.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, Week Ending.†
10.55, Fritz on Friday: Fritz Spiegl.
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The House with the Green Shutters (5).
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, News, Weather.
VHF: 6.50 am, Regional News, Weather. 7.50, Regional News, Weather. 9.10, Schools. 10.45, Schools. 10.45, A Corner for Music. 10.55, Notice Board. 11.00, The Orchestra. 11.20, Listening and Writing (4). 11.40, Prospects. 12.55 pm, Regional News, Weather. 2.00, Schools. 5.55, Regional News, Weather. 11.00, Study On 4: Wegweiser (2). 11.30, Close.

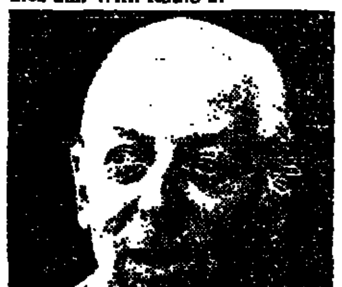
Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Dvorak.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Schubert, Monteverdi, Chopin, Ravel.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composers: The Bach Family.†
9.40, Young Artists' Recital: Haydn, Schubert, Debussy, Poulenc.†
10.30, Mozart Chamber Music Concert: Part 1.†
11.25, Interval Reading.
11.30, Concert: Part 2.
12.15 pm, Cardiff Midday Prom Concert, part 1: Lutoslawski, Szymanowki.
1.00, News.
1.05, Playbill.†
1.20, Cardiff Midday Prom, part 2: Meniuszko, Chopin.
1.55, Bratislava Folk Music, Prize 1977.†
2.30, Malvern Festival 1978, part 1: Mozart, Elgar.†
3.15, In Short: Talk.
3.25, Malvern Festival 1978, Part 2: Dvorak.
4.00, Ned Rorem Song Recital.†
4.35, Haydn from Hungary.†
5.10, Violin and Piano Recital: Bartok, Suk.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.
6.30, News.
6.35, At home: Toscanini Concert Reconstructed.
7.30, Oboe and Cello Recital: Berkeley, Crosse.†
8.00, Pollini Plays Schubert Piano Recital. Part 1.†
9.10, We Are Solitary: Rilke.
9.30, Pollini Plays Schubert: Part 2.†
10.25, Was Roland? Talk by Wolfgang van Emden.
10.55, Vivaldi.†
11.05, Alistair Cooke's Johnny Mercer.
11.45, News.
11.50-11.55, Schubert Song.†
RADIO 3 VHF.
5.45 am, Open University.

RADIO 1: 1214kHz/247m. RADIO 2: 200kHz/1500m (Scotland 1484 kHz/202m). RADIO 1 and 2 VHF: 88-91. RADIO 3: 647kHz/464m, VHF 90-92.5. RADIO 4: 1052kHz/285m, 908kHz/330m, 692kHz/434m, VHF 92-95.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Paul Burnett. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour and Meet Your Match. 11.31, Peter Powell. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.00, Roundtable. 7.30, Take Your Partners (joins Radio 2).† 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am. With Radio 2. 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.



Alistair Cooke: Letter from America, Radio 4, 9.15

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, Weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Golf: Colgate Matchplay. 10.05, Jimmy Young. 11.02 and 12.02, Golf.
12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House. 1.02 and 1.45, Sports Desk: racing, golf.† 2.30, David Hamilton. 2.45 and 3.45, Sports Desk.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn. 5.45, Sports Desk.† 6.45, Sports, Racing Results. 7.02, Take Your Partners in Radio 2 Ballroom.† 8.02, Johnny Gregory conducts BBC Radio Orchestra.† 8.45, Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, Support Your Local, Knock-out Quizz: Round 1. 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.02, Peter Clayton, Round Midnight. 12.00, News, Weather.

REGIONAL TV

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, The Practice. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Bygones. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, Appeal: MIND. 7.00, London. 10.30, Probe. 11.00, London. 12.55 am, Men who Matter. Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, News, Weather. 1.30, Houseparty. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, Inner Space. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, London. 7.30, Thingumajig. 8.00, London. 10.30, Ways and Means. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05, Appointment with Fear—Gargoyles: Cornel Wilde. 12.30 am, Close.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Thames. 3.35, Friends of Man. 4.13, Ulster News. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, The Beverley Hillbillies. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.25, Sportscast. 7.00, London. 12.20 am, Bedtime. 12.30, Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. North-East News, weather. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, North-East News, Lookaround, Weather. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, The Amazing Chan and the Chan Clan. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life: Sportstime. 7.00, London. 12.25 am, Epilogue. 12.30, Close.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 3.45, Friends of Man: Reindeer. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 7.00, London. 12.25 am, Close.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, The Amazing World of Kreskin. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, This is Your Right. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Kick-Off. 7.00, London. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00, London. 1.00 am, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 11.55, Close down. 1.18 pm, Channel News, What's On Where, Weather. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, Prince Edward Island. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, The Lost Islands. 7.00, London. 10.28, Channel News, Weather. 10.32, London. 12.25 am, News. Weather in French. Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Report West. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 3.45, The Electric Theatre Show. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Focus on Soccer. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.30, Thames. 7.00, London. 10.35, Report Extra. 11.05, Film: Craig Stevens and Laura Devon in Gunn. 12.45 am, Weather: Close. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.47 am, Am Gymru. 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25, Report Wales. 4.15, Adar Stimbridge. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.15, Report Wales. 10.35, Letter by Letter. 11.05, Outlook on Agriculture. 11.35, The Outsiders. 12.30 am, Weather: Close. HTV GENERAL SERVICE: As HTV West except: 9.47 am, Sm Gymru. 1.25 pm, Report Wales. 6.15, Report Wales.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 3.45, George Hamilton IV. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. Weather. 6.35, Calendar Sport. 7.00, London. 12.25 am, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News, weather. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 3.45, Survival: The Truth About Mrs Tiggy-Winkle. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.00, Scene South East. 6.30, Tell Me Another. 7.00, London. 10.30, Southern News. 10.35, Weekend. 10.40, London. 12.30 am, Weather: In a Jewish Home: Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Crown Court: The Green House Girls. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, Prince Edward Island. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Time Out. 7.00, London. 10.28, Westward News. Weather. 10.30, London. 12.25 am, Faith for Life. 12.30, Close.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, The Majesty of Henry Moore. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Garnock Way. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.30, Cooper—Just Like That. 7.00, London. 12.25 am, Border News. Weather. 12.28, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 3.45, Mr John's Green Gold. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather. 6.30, The Rag Trade. 7.00, London. 7.30, Dave's Singalong. 8.00, London. 12.20 am, Reflections. 12.25, Grampian Headlines. 12.30, Close.

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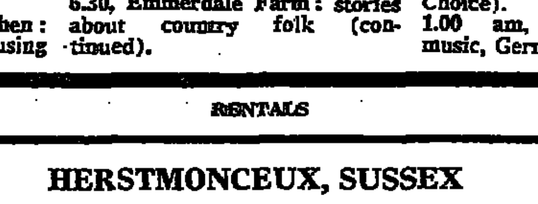
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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THERE is a prosperity that a man findeth in misfortunes: and there is a gain that turneth to loss.—Ecclesiasticus 20: 9 (R.V.)

BIRTHS

BAILEY WEST.—On October 9 to Susan (née Chandler) and Christopher—a daughter (Felicity Samantha).

BROOKS.—On October 9th, at St. Martin's Hospital, Bath, to Margaret and Bill—a son (Timothy William).

COUSSEY EDWARDS.—On October 6th, at Greenwich District Hospital, to Patrick Edwards and his wife Mary Coussey Edwards—a daughter (Harriet Mary).

EVANS.—On Sept. 30th, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Geraldine (née McGough) and David—a daughter (Lucy).

FERGUSON-DAVIE.—On 10th Oct. in Sao Paulo, to Louise (née Marsden) & Julian—a son (Charles John).

GOSNELL.—On 11th Oct., to Sarah (née Burslon) and Edward—a daughter.

HARRIS.—On Oct. 12, 1978, at Bedford General Hospital to Andrew and Hannalore Harris—a son, a brother for Alfred.

HARVEY.—On Oct. 10th 1978, at British Hospital, Woolwich, to Vanessa (née Scott-Noble) and Anthony—a son (Robert David), a brother for Charlotte & Jamie.

HENDERSON.—On October 5th, in Perth, W.A., to Yvonne and Jeremy—a son (Stephen Finn), a brother for Fiona.

KAENZIG.—On Oct. 9th, to Veronica (née Simmons) and Rolf—*a son (Robin Max).*

LUESCHER.—On October 8th, 1978, to Lorraine (née Johnson-Ferguson) and Markus—a son (Thomas), at Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries.

MICHALAK.—On October 5th, 1978 to Frances and Stash—a son (Damian Maloney).

PATERSON.—On 6th October, at St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton, to Averil (née Freedman) and Colin—a son.

POLLARD.—On 3rd October at Queen Mary's, Roehampton. To Susan (née Humphreys) and Edwin—twin sons (Thomas and Oliver).

PRICE.—To Geoff and Maggie Price, in Nigeria, on 10th October—a son (James William David Wesley).

RYAN.—On 11th Oct. at Bath to Joan (née Nicholas) and Cmdr. David Ryan RN—a son (Patrick Douglas Blackwood).

STEWART.—On October 11th at the Westminster Hospital. To Leigh (née Taylor) and Michael—a son (James Augustus).

BIRTHDAYS

AMANDA.—Happy 21st: with love.—Sofala, Shirley H., Selmia, Suni, Sorraphins, Shangamuzzo.

ERIC BOFFEY is 65 today. Many happy returns.—Love Dorothy.

CARIAD.—Welcome to the forties, happy birthday love.—W.

NIGHTINGALE, RITA.—35th birthday greetings. "Love your fellow Christians. Remember those in prison." (Hebrew 13.1)—Rita Nightingale Society, 282 Sherland Rd., London, W.9.

MARRIAGES

O'DONNELL : TOBIN.—On September 30th at the Chaplaincy, Edinburgh University, between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. O'Donnell of Annan and Celia Maria, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Tobin of Ealing.

DEATHS

ARKELL, MAUD BAXTER, peacefully at Arkley Lawn Nursing Home, Barnet, on 11th October, 1978, after a short illness, aged 75, well-loved sister and aunt. Funeral private.

BARRETT.—Audrey, beloved wife of Harry Barrett, 19a Victoria Street, Cambridge. No flowers or letters please. Donations to Cancer Research Campaign.

BARRATT.—On 9th October, 1978, suddenly, Ivor Barratt, of West Ways, The Common, West Chiltington, Sussex, much loved husband of Margaret and a dear father and grandfather. Funeral service at West Chiltington Church, on Monday, 16th October, 1978, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only please, but donations, if desired, may be sent to The Police Dependants Trust, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1 9AT.

BARTON HALL.—On October 11th, 1978, in Banbury Hospital after a short illness, Stephen Barton Hall, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Aynhoe Park, Banbury. Formerly of Mollington, Cheshire, aged 78 years. Service at Aynhoe Church, 9.45 a.m., Monday, 16th October, followed by private cremation.

BERESFORD.—On October 12th, 1978, suddenly, at his home, aged 58 years, Frederick (Fred), of 4 Orchard Rd., East Preston, Sussex. Beloved husband of Kathleen, father of Valerie and Jackie and a much loved granddad. All flowers and enquires please to F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel.: Littlehampton 3939.

BOYD ROBERTSON. — On Oct. 2nd, in the Royal Sussex County Hospital after a fall, Norah, of Glebe Cottage, Poynings, wife of the late James Boyd Robertson. Her body was cremated at St. Christopher's Hospice. 5th.

BRAITHWAITE.—On Oct. 10th, 1978, Elfrida Helen, aged 99 widow of Vice-Admiral L. W. Braithwaite, C.M.G., and mother of Rosamond. Cremation private. No letters please.

BROCK.—On October 11th, 1978, peacefully, in Sidmouth Cottage Hospital, John Charles, husband of the late Madge Brock. Cremation at Exeter on Monday, October 16th at 2.30 p.m. Enquiries to Anstey & Thompson, 5 Barnfield Crescent, Exeter.

DESMOULINS, WILLIAM JOSEPH, M.B.E.—Suddenly at his home on Sunday, Oct. 8. He was a kind, considerate and generous father and will be greatly missed by his daughters. The cremation will take place at Eltham Crematorium on Tuesday, 17 Oct., at 1.45 p.m.

EUSTACE.—On 10th October, 1978, at Scio House, Putney Heath, aged 77, Colonel Norman Eustace, D.S.O., late 4th and 6th Gurkha Rifles. Funeral at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th October, at Putney Vale Crematorium. Flowers from family only, please.

GODWIN, GEOFFREY JOHN.—Suddenly, on 10th October, 1978, aged 32, of 15 Eastheath Gardens, Wokingham. Beloved husband of Kate and dear father of Robin and Heidi. "Man always strives to reach his own destiny. It is almost the manifestation of a death wish to try and control its time and nature. In so doing he seeks immortality with the paradox that he will achieve mortality and immortality together." Geoff. Funeral at Corpus Christi Church, Wokingham on Tuesday, 17th October at 11 a.m.

HOPE, KATHLEEN MARY, of Queen's Park, Bournemouth.—On 11th October, at Cheltenham. Funeral service at Swindon Crematorium on Monday, 16th October, at 12 noon. No flowers, but please send a donation to Cancer Research, c/o Mrs Yoind, at 16 Pilford Rd., Cheltenham.

MORRE, NORAH FLORENCE.—On October 10th, peacefully, in hospital, beloved wife of Stanley, much loved mother of David, Tim and Susan. Funeral service St. Mary's Church, Wanstead, Tuesday 17th October, 11 a.m.

MORLAND.—On 11th October, 1978, as the result of an accident, Commander Henry (Bunny) Morland, R.N., R.E.T. of Glenhead Auchencairn, Castle Douglas. Beloved husband of Alice and father of Michael and Miles. Service at Kirkbean Church on Wednesday, 18th October at 2.30 p.m. Interment thereafter in churchyard. Family flowers only.

PARKINSON, PETER EDWARD NEILL (photographer) on 5th October, under tragic circumstance in a road accident in France.

PIGGOTT, A. J.—On 6th October, *at St. Christopher's Hospice.*

PIRENNE. — Suddenly, on Oct. 11th, 1978, Maurice Henri Leonard, aged 66 years, dearly loved husband of Kathy. Requiem Mass and cremation at Oxford Crematorium on Monday, Oct. 16th, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

POPE.—On 12th Oct., peacefully, as a result of a hunting accident, Major John Edward Buckingham Pope, late Coldstream Guards. Beloved husband of Elizabeth and father of Julian, Michael, George and James. Funeral announcement to be announced later.

RENATEAU.—On October 9, 1978, peacefully, in his home in Burley, Hants, Captain Lewis Pash Renateau, R.E. Retired M.Inst. Naval Arch. In his 91st year, educated at Dulwich College, oldest member of the Canadian Veterans Association of the United Kingdom. Devoted husband of Avalon, dear father of John and Ann and a dear grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral service Tuesday, 17th October at 3.00 p.m. at Bournemouth Crematorium. Flowers may be sent to Deric Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Bournemouth 34311.

ROBERTS.—On October 9, at his home, Doctor Brian Birley Roberts, C.M.G., youngest son of the late Doctor and Mrs. C. M. Roberts. Funeral at Churchill College Chapel, Cambridge, at 2.15, October 19th. Cremation private, no flowers, but donations to S.P.R.I., Cambridge, if desired. Memorial service in London to be announced later.

RYLL.—On 10th October, peacefully, in hospital, Eugenia Ryll (née Wolfram), widow of Robert Ryll, beloved mother of Renata. Family funeral. No flowers, please.

STAPLETON, D. G. H., O.B.E.—On 11th October 1978, suddenly at home in Basle, Switzerland. Beloved husband of Beryl and adored father of David, Judy, Timothy and Jane. His kindness and loving spirit will be sadly missed by all. Funeral in Basle on Tuesday 17th October. No flowers, but donations to The British Heart Foundation.

STEEL.—On October 11, 1978, peacefully in her 91st year, Lilian Adelaide. For many years resident of Frensham, Surrey, and latterly of Abbeyfield House, Farnham. Funeral at Randall's Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on Monday October 16 at 10.30 a.m. Enquiries to H. C. Patrick *& Co. Farnham 5275.*

TOLLIT.—On October 11th, 1978, peacefully, at her home "High Beech", Northwood, Frances, widow of Clifton Tollit, dearest mother of Mary, Joan and Mark and loving grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation private. Memorial service at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, on Wednesday, November 1st at 5 p.m. Family flowers only, donations to the Missions to Seamen would be appreciated.

VEITCH.—On October 2nd, peacefully in hospital after a short illness, Thomas Liddle Muir aged 79 of 48 Dornden Drive, Langton Green, Kent. Beloved husband of Phyl for 52 years and dearly loved by Graeme and Laura and their families. Family funeral took place on October 9.

YOUNG.—On October 11th, peacefully, aged 63 years, at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, Captain Ronald Young, D.S.C., Royal Navy (retd.), F.I.Mech.E., former Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty The Queen. Dearly beloved husband of Lotty, father of Richard and Rosemary. Funeral service on Tuesday, 17th October at Argyl United Reform Church, Bath, at 2 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please, donations, if desired, to David McCoombe, Missions to Seamen, 124 Port View Rd., Avonmouth, Bristol. Home address, Otterburn House, Sham Castle Lane, Bath.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

KENNEDY.—A memorial requiem for Paddy Kennedy, formerly of *The Star Tavern, Belgravia,* will be held on Monday October 16th at 1 pm at St Marys, Cadogan St, SW3.

STANTON.—A memorial service for the late Walter Kendall Stanton, Mus.D.O.C.(Oxon.), formerly Professor of Music at Bristol University, will be held at St. Paul's Church, Clifton, Bristol, on Saturday, 11th November, 1978, at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

HEGGIE, Dr. R.M. B.Sc., M.I.N. Remembering always.—Tibbie.

HEGGIE, DR ROBERT MORTON.—Remembering dear, the openess, the complete happiness. All our love.—Pauline and Robert.

MARRIOTT, CHARLES STOWELL.—Dear husband and father.—R.I.P. ". . . you was a good man, and did good things."

MILLS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Eleanor May (Bluebell) Mills will be held at the Church of St. John the Baptist, *St. Johns, Woking, on Saturday,* November 18th at 11.30 a.m.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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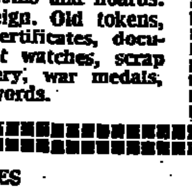
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(continued on page 31)

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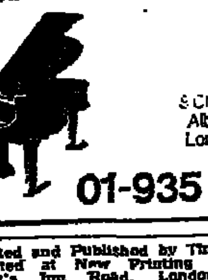
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,029

ACROSS
1 Unlike Miss Modern's wardrobe, no good (8).
9 Not that honest bridge-players resort to it (8).
10 Look back and observe (4).
11 Whereby Wordsworth's "wandering voice" makes its name (12).
13 Pale colour left after tan (6).
14 Posts for honest skinhead (8).
15 Goes to nurse in women's war service (7).
16 Put in calendar instead for a change (7).
20 Eileen in the Mediterranean, as Ben Gunn was (8).
22 Watch the highwayman half turn back (6).
23 Author sends her "Nana" in translation (4, 8).
25 Lady starts divining—all my eye (4).
26 Meant backing unwanted motorway (8).
27 Remove concrete? Quite the opposite (8).

DOWN
2 Finished, found dull (8).
3 Champagne cork—or Chartist leader? (3, 2, 3, 4).
4 Given a title, with a bit of old gold finally (8).
5 Layer of aggregate, containing rising acid (7).
6 Manipulate our hardness (6).
7 A sort of East End depression (4).
8 Gave City the runaround? (8).
12 Music-maker relies on Handel, we hear (5-7).
15 This amateur critic has composed march tune (8).
17 Craft—one without skilled workers (8).
18 General complaint—verse saga needs cutting by half (8).
19 To say more, wind up with a PS and PPS (7).
21 Musical works—no, safety devices (6).
24 Quickly turn up for drinks (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,028

S	A	C	R	E	D	C	O	W		H	I	R	E	R
O		H		C		A		A		E		U		E
D	R	A	G	O	O	N		S	C	R	U	B	U	P
O		S		L		D				O		A		A
M	O	T	T	O		E	A	R	N	E	D	L	Y	
		E		G		P				U		M		
H	E	N		I	N	S	E	P	A	R	A	B	L	E
O				S		T		R		E				N
M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	O	U	S		B	U	T
E		N				C		P		E		U		
R	I	N	K		A	K	E	R		R	I	F	T	S
T		C		O				I		Y		F		W
								A				A	B	A

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هكذا من الأصل

FREIGHT TRAIL

Britain exported more than £2,300m worth of goods to its 10 principal Arab trading partners last year. This Special Report traces the economic background of these countries and the latest developments in the ways of freighting goods to them by air, land and sea. It was prepared by Philip Robins and Peter Hering

British merchants awake from an Arabian nightmare

In the first six months of this year there was good reason for satisfaction over the performance of British companies trading with Arab countries. For the first time in recent years Britain struck a favourable balance of trade overall in its dealings with the Arab world. Bound by ethnic and religious ties, it is a huge area stretching from the Atlantic, along the north African coast, through Arabia to Oman. British enterprises both private and state-owned have done well in the expansion of the Middle East.

Oil woke the sleeping giant of the Middle East. Massive extraction of crude, together with an independence of producers to fix prices at levels they considered the market would stand, produced money in quantities never before seen and with it planning and activity. The increased ability of oil producers to buy what they needed has to some extent rubbed off on the dealings of less fortunate brother states. Major extractors like Saudi Arabia, together with Opec, have acted generously towards less well-endowed Arab states and Third World countries.

Perhaps inevitably, some of the early earnings were wasted on ill-conceived projects. In transport, the building of some ports is hard to justify except in terms of expensive, but harmless, examples of one-upmanship over a neighbour. Mr Robin Crawshaw, president of Port Management Services, which is responsible for two UAE ports, put it neatly at the London Arab Ports Conference in late July. "There is no escaping the fact that in some Gulf countries the building of ports has become almost a national sport", he said. "You might say that 'berth control' has been out of fashion."

But the hard lessons of unlicensed spending are being noticed and a number of major projects are being trimmed to suit the existing business climate.

In the initial rush to build everything at once, moving commodities and goods to the Middle East became a near nightmare. Shipping and forwarding organizations lived on their wits and often had to take the only course open to them to get consignments to their destinations somewhere near to their required dates. Ships were lying off ports for up to four months. Road transport, overburdened with business and faced with poorly surfaced highways—or no surfaces at all—struggled through or sometimes gave up trying to reach Gulf, Red Sea and Arabian destinations. More than one consignment, or hired trailer, finished its journey in a foreign yard after being sold by the driver to raise funds to get home.

In desperation shippers sent goods normally unsuitable for air transport by scheduled or charter airline. They reached their destination airport but all too often finished up in cargo compounds already overflowing on to airport aprons.

In ports the situation was worse. Even when ships came alongside and discharged, their cargo and containers remained piled on the dockside with few vehicles to move them inland. Anything that could move cargoes was put into service. In Jiddah, helicopters carried 1,000 tons of cement a day ashore from waiting ships, in a continuous, but expensive, airborne shuttle. At the North Yemen port of Hodeidah an American company was contracted to set up a balloon-on-a-cable airlift to pick up cargo loads of up to 10 tons, from the decks of waiting ships. But before the installation could be completed, the system ran into problems about the time that the port congestion began to ease.

Costly methods of handling, like these, coupled with indifferent and expensive road transport all helped to push up retail prices, and thus the cost of living, in importing nations. Figures published in Saudi Arabia at the height of the import congestion showed that delays at arrival points and overloaded land transport were adding about 43 per cent to the cost of incoming goods. When retailers' margins were added the average cost of many essential imported items was more than 50 per cent higher than in the country of origin.

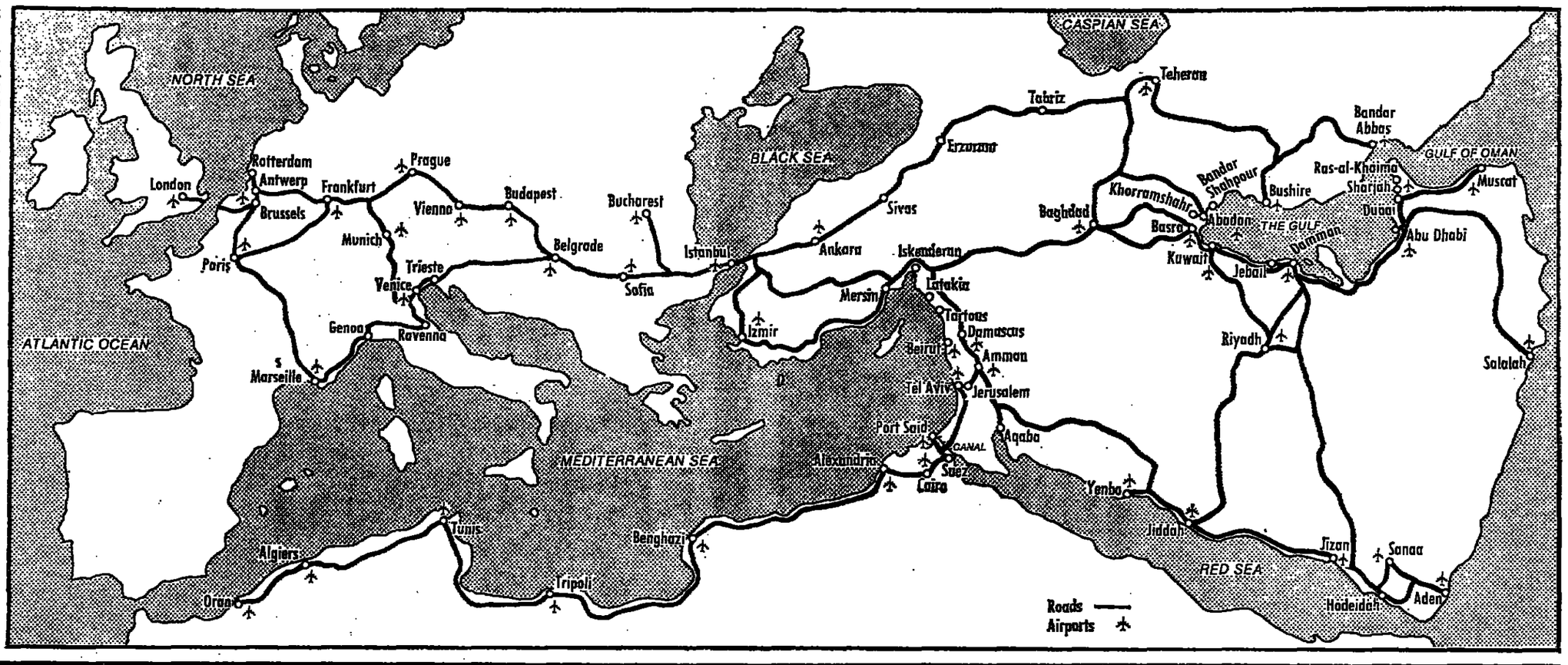
First signs of sanity in the ports came when the roll-on, roll-off ships began to arrive with mainly containerized cargo mounted on trailers and ready to run ashore and out of the dock area. These ships take a small amount of quay space as they berth stern on and, once alongside, need no more than a fleet of road tractors to move their loads. About this time port authorities were taking tougher measures with poorly-maintained handling gear in self-sustained ships. Vessels with a poor rate of unloading because of the condition of their running gear were banned. Then goods that had stood untouched on the dockside for months were sold by public auction to make receiving agents and consignees sharply aware of the problems created by uncollected consignments.

On the international highways leading in to the Middle East, well organized and reputable hauliers were once again able to handle most of the traffic offering. Road works on main roads were pushed ahead and consignments began to arrive on time.

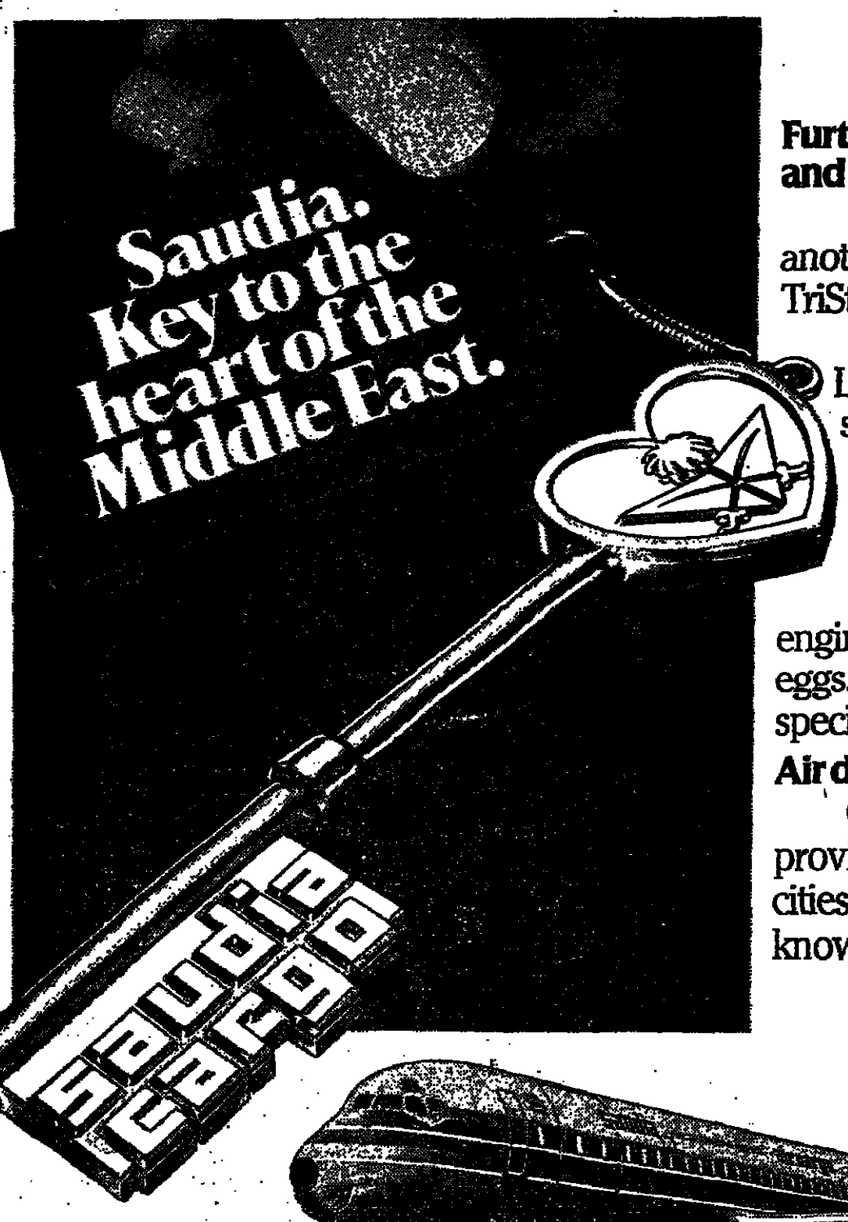
Today, cargo and commodities pass through Middle East entry points more easily. Heavy demands for basic commodities like steel and cement have largely been satisfied, or, as in the case of cement, are being produced regionally. In vast new harbours, berths await ships. As port pressures eased, airport cargo terminals returned to normal working.

Since mid-1977 choices for shippers have returned to

continued on page III

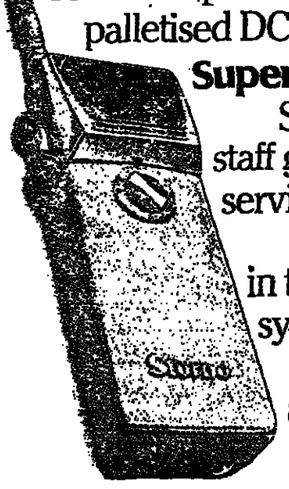


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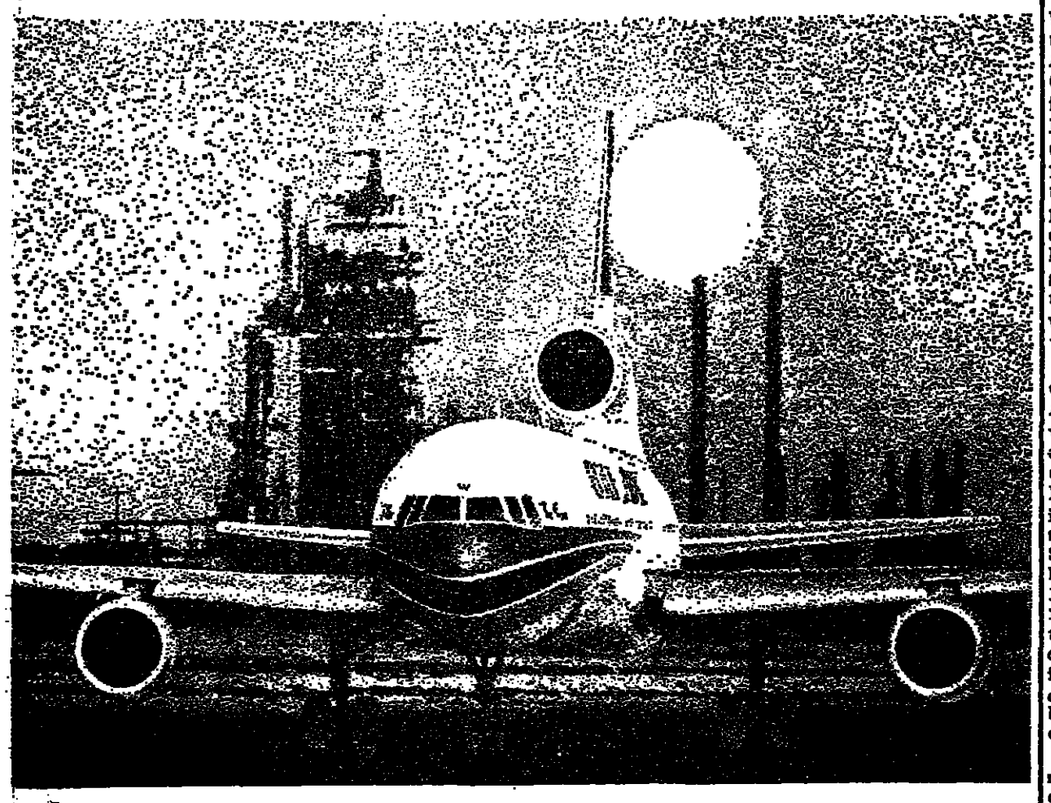
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Saudi Arabia

An end to choked harbours and crowded quays

When people think of oil they usually think of Saudi Arabia with its output from Ghawar, the world's largest field and huge reserves lying untapped below the desert. As a result of its phenomenal rate of extraction together with the 1973 price rise, it has the financial muscle to support a huge development programme aimed mainly at turning a backward country, with few resources, into one with technological power.

Among all the countries of the Middle East, Saudi Arabia is Britain's most valued customer. In 1977 alone it spent nearly £600m on goods and supplies from Britain. Over the past years it has consistently maintained its first place. But Saudi Arabian spending has been more than blanced by British purchases of oil. In 1977 Britain bought more than 18 million tons at a cost of £1,041.5m. These figures are beginning to decline as North Sea oil begins to come ashore in quantity.

Britain's position as a major supplier to the kingdom started in the late 1960s, when the British Aircraft Corporation was contracted to supply Lightning fighters and ground-to-air defence systems. Relations between the two countries have always been cordial and in recent times British companies have netted a number of prime contracts.

At present Saudi Arabia is emerging from its first phase of civil development—the building of a national network of ports, airports, roads and is even considering upgrading and extending its one railway connexion between Dammam and Riyadh. Gateways through which goods and materials must flow to maintain expansion are working efficiently. Road transport is available in adequate quantity to move consignments from the docksides and distribute them through the kingdom. Airport terminals and storage facilities are available.

Surface transport has high priority. The inability to move cargoes from crowded quays in the mid-1970s will not be repeated. Great stretches of modern trunk roads have been completed and are serving their purpose as avenues of efficient distribution and communication although, under the pounding of heavy transport stretches of highway built on less than adequate foundations are reported to be showing signs of excessive wear. In January the Saudi Arabian Ministry of the Interior set up a committee to study the increase in road traffic and its effect on roads and bridges.

In spite of wear and tear, considerable tonnage is being distributed across the kingdom by road from its three main ports, Dammam, Jiddah and Yenbo. Last year, for example, they handled together well over 15 million tons of cargo although most of it passed through the two main ports, Jiddah with 8,200,000 and Dammam with 6,700,000 tons. Most recent figures—for 1976—showed that of the products moving through the two main ports 46 per cent of it was construction material (4,200,000 tons), 31 per cent cement (2,800,000 tons) and 16 per cent food (1,500,000 tons). Those proportions will have changed substantially over the past two years.

There is no danger of Saudi Arabian ports being found wanting in future as they were in the great construction rush of the mid-1970s. The state budget has allocated SR40,835m (£6,380m) for the development of the kingdom's main services for the fiscal year June 1 1978 to May 1 1979. Seven eighths of the budget is to be used on new projects. By 1981 under the development plans Jiddah will have 55 berths and be able to handle 12 million tons—50 per cent more than its present capacity. Dammam will have 22 berths, twice as many berths as at present, and will be able to handle nine million tons. At Jubail on the Gulf shores a new city and manufacturing complex is being built. Its own port with 14 berths will handle 2,500,000 tons.

The Saudi Arabian Minister of Planning has said that by 1980 Saudi ports will be capable of handling 39 million tons through 123 berths.

Work at Jiddah is expected to absorb SR1,380m (£215.4m) of this year's fiscal budget and already a main contract has been lost to a Japanese port operations company. Consultants for Jiddah are Sir William Halcrow and Partners, London.

At Dammam the Saudi Ports Authority has signed a new contract with Gulf Ports Management Services. This organization was formed by the Mersey Docks and Harbour company and Scruttins Maltby, London. Port Consultants are Sir Bruce White, Wolfe-Barry and Partners.



In the bad old days cargo was allowed to stand at Jiddah port. It is not like this any more.

Moving goods from the ports is now a problem of the past. A number of haulage companies are established in the kingdom which specialize in this work. Some are backed by British capital. Marine and Transportation Services (Saudi) (MATSS), for example, is jointly owned by the A. A. Turki Corporation, Dammam and Gray Mackenzie a Group. Based in Jiddah and member of the Inchcape Dammam it has fleets of vehicles and spare parts organizations. Saramat, Saudi Road Services with 80 Volvo tractors and 450 trailers, fuel tankers and recovery trucks, also collects wheeled loads from ships. Established in 1977, Saudi Container Services (SCS) is a joint venture enterprise backed by one of Saudi Arabia's largest commercial organizations, the Olayan Group, and leading international shipping operators. With 40 heavy duty Mack tractors and 260 trailers the company can handle most loads discharged at Jiddah and Dammam.

Al-Quraysh Transporters is an example of Saudi Arabian enterprise in the road transport business. Started 11 years ago by a young Saudi trucker aged 17 with a five-ton truck the company now has 50 tractor trailer combinations.

Organizations like these now deliver loads as routine anywhere in the kingdom by highway or across virgin desert. They may not have the equipment to tackle soft sand but companies like Willi Betz, Germany, a specialist in heavy haulage with equipment in Saudi Arabia, can usually help.

If traffic through the ports increases at anything like the rate expected, the kingdom's new road network will come under even greater pressure. There are about 10,000 miles of surfaced roads in the kingdom and the rest are either gravel or dirt covered. Most important of Saudi Arabia's highways runs north-east/south-west across the country connecting Jiddah with the capital Riyadh and the important Gulf port of Dammam.

Driving standards in Saudi Arabia leave much to be desired and the roadside wrecks bear mute testimony to a high accident rate. Driving on the main highways has become distinctly dangerous. Although third party insurance is not compulsory, hauliers are recommended to take out an all-risks insurance.

There are no national insurance companies, although cover is available from a number of Saudi-owned companies, usually based outside the kingdom, and from a large number of foreign-owned companies acting through agents.

There are two rules about driving in the kingdom. First is that no potable alcohol can be imported for any reason. Second is that women are not allowed to drive.

Dangerous road conditions, shortage of trucking manpower and the development boom have all contributed to increased business for Saudi Arabia's single, 350-mile railway line from The Gulf to the capital. At weekends trains are filled to their limits as 1,400 passengers in each of the two daily services brave the journey, sometimes up to eight hours. Tickets are inexpensive and cost from SR20 to SR50 (£3.12 to £7.80). About 3,500 tons of freight a day also move down the line built 30 years ago, the Jiddah-based weekly *Arab Business* reports.

Although little has been done in the past to encourage the use of this link, money is being spent to improve the running and to extend lines. In the past two years, for example, 500 freight cars for cement, grain and other cargo have arrived from Belgium, South Korea and Taiwan. A German contractor is upgrading the track and work is being undertaken on ways to conquer the line's perpetual enemy—blown sand. New lines may be built on short stilts to let sand drift under the rails. A new 18-car passenger train capable of speeds up to 120 mph is being built in Switzerland.

Studies undertaken by an Italian company for a new, perhaps double track line, show that more than 60 miles can be pruned from the present route. The new track from the coast would end up at a dry port in Riyadh with customs, warehousing and cold storage.

Discussions on the rehabilitation of the Hijaz railway from Medina to Amman in Jordan have now achieved the status of hardy annuals. In spite of many meetings between the representatives of interested nations, progress appears to have got no farther than establishing qualification standards for consultants. The caution exercised by Saudi Arabia and Jordan over this line is understandable. It will be very costly—one estimate published late last year put the figure at $550m (£283m)—and the utility of the line, built originally before the First World War and destroyed by Lawrence of Arabia must now be in some doubt.

Saudi Arabian ports and main cities are well served by a variey of shipping lines and road haulage companies from Britain. Among the shipping lines servicing the principal ports are Arghiris Lines, Arya National Shipping Lines, CAMEL (Cunard Arabian Middle East Line), Central Gulf Lines, Contship, Ellerman City Liners, FOSS, Hansa Line, Merzario, Medtainer Line, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsuleire, National Saudi Shipping, Prince Line, P & O-Strath, Sea-Land, Sudan Shipping Line, United Arab Shipping and Yeman Gulf Lines.

Road haulage is available from Astran International, Anglo Overseas Transport, Brantford International, Cave Wood, Davies Turner, Dundee, Perth and London Shipping, Essex International, Falcongate, Freightways (Overseas), Grouperx Transports, F. G. Hammond, Keyways, LEP Transport, M & S Shipping, MAT Transport (Middle East), Olins Overland, Panelpina, PRO Motor, Reece Bros, Schenkers, Spiers and Hartwell, Thompson Jewitt, Trans Arabian, R. Williams Transport and Jess Woodcock.

There are three principal gateway airports for the reception of practically all freight entering the country; they are Jiddah in the extreme west, hard by the Red Sea; Riyadh in the north-east; and Dharan, some 250 miles farther to the north-east and just inland from the Gulf coastline. From these points freight is carried to nearly 20 other smaller airports which serve other parts of the kingdom through a network of domestic flights operated by Saudia, the country's national airline.

From the United Kingdom only Saudia and British Airways operate direct scheduled flights—the former to all three gateways, British Airways only to Jiddah and Dharan. On passenger flights Saudia reserves the space in its underfloor cargo holds exclusively for the personal and household effects for outgoing and returning expatriates and operates three separate flights every week exclusively for freight carrying to the three gateways. British Airways operates a pure freighter service every Sunday to Jiddah and on other days carries freight on its frequent passenger flights to both Jiddah and Dharan.

In addition, the three principal charter airlines—Tradewinds, IAS and Transmeridian—provide services, but they are subject to fairly rigid controls, aimed mainly at protecting Saudia from foreign competition. For example, they may not operate shared charter flights into the country, nor may they—or British Airways—carry consolidations, which are the equivalent of groupage loads of the surface operators.

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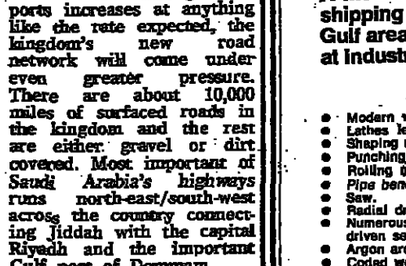
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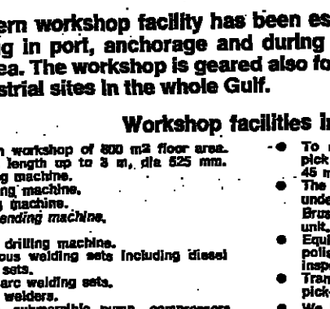
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United Arab Emirates

Business up 13 per cent after year of economic stagnation

For three centuries Britain dominated trade in The Gulf. During that time the Royal Navy suppressed piracy, the British and Indian Governments helped to prevent inter-tribal war and maintained peace in the region. The independent peoples of what later became known as the Trucial Coast signed treaties with the Indian Government in 1820 and confirmed them in the 1853 Treaty of Perpetual Peace.

This brief history does much to explain two things. First, the real sense of shock felt by Arab leaders when Britain announced in 1968 its intention to withdraw its Armed Forces from the Trucial Oman states. Second, the welcome which British businessmen have received in what is now United Arab Emirates.

Today nearly 20 years after oil was first discovered, three emirates are extracting oil in commercial quantities. They are Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah. All three have spent large sums apparently duplicating facilities such as ports and airports, but each is reaching for a prize—a prime slice of the international transshipment business.

For some time the emirates have imported commodities and finished goods for their neighbours so that more than three quarters of their imports are reexported to their principal trading partners, Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

The building of transport systems together with the first steps towards industrialization is good business for Britain. A recent survey by *The Times* of major contracts in the United Arab Emirates shows that 18 out of 44 known contracts exceeding £6m were awarded to British companies.

In 1977 Britain exported to the emirates more than £450m worth of goods and equipment, £134m of it to Abu Dhabi alone. In return it imported more than £135m worth of exports, mainly oil, from the emirates of which more than half came from Abu Dhabi.

To handle the considerable flow of seaborne traffic expected in the early 1970s Abu Dhabi first built a new 12-berth port and later let a contract for a $73.1m 34-berth outer harbour but this has since been shelved. Dubai, an established centre of trade and commerce, opened its 15-berth Port Rashid in 1970 and almost at once began planning a giant 74-berth harbour with two huge graving docks.

Not to be outdone the emirate of Sharjah built a modern 16-berth port close to the site of a small, silted harbour. Named Port Khalid, it became the first purpose-built container-ship terminal in The Gulf. On the opposite coast 70 miles from Port Khalid, Sharjah is investing in a small deep-water container port at Khor Fakkan. Sharjah has been busy advertising its facilities, which include an international airport, with some success. It offers integrated sea, land and air services. The other two principal emirates offer similar services but mainly to established clients.

The United Arab Emirates recorded a 13 per cent growth in its economy in the early months of this year. Cash deposits in the banks increased by $750m. After a year of economic stagnation this was welcome. It followed a period of tight control on the movements of foreign businessmen, a slowdown in development and half empty hotels which only shortly before had been full. The United Arab Emirates lives on trade and when business is tight all is not well.

A building boom which began in the town of Abu Dhabi in the early 1960s has gone on for 15 years almost without stop. As the first and main oil producer among the seven emirates it was able to begin planning its expansion before the first shiploads went away.

Its 12-berth port has attracted considerable traffic (1,600,000 tons in 1977) but its productivity during the year measured in tonnage handled by each berth was lower than the other two major emirate ports. This would seem to indicate a preference among shipowners for Dubai or Sharjah and Abu Dhabi's reported decison to shelve the building of a large oufer harbour would be reasonable if correct. Abu Dhabi is well equipped to handle oil production and national development. It is less well organized for traditional businesses such as trade and shipping.

Abu Dhabi's international airport 12 miles from the town was opened in 1970. It is served by most major international airlines operating to Arabia. A larger airport 15 miles from the town on the road to the oasis town of Al-Ain is being developed. As it may take up to 10 years to complete the two runways, new airport facilities at the old one are being improved.

A dual highway connects Abu Dhabi with Al-Ain and a coast highway links with Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al-Khaymah.

Until recently, Abu Dhabi airport was notorious for the congestion and delays that prevailed there. The cargo sheds were totally inadequate to accommodate the massive in-pourings of freight from both scheduled and charter flights.

In consequence, the overflow soon built up into mountains and had to be left out in the open, exposed to the hazards of weather, pilfering and theft. Local importers also used the sheds to store their goods until they were able to find a market for them, an attractive proposition, since they were charged no rent for storage.

The problems are nearly over. New storage charges have been introduced for any goods left in the sheds for more than seven days. But even so, the airport remains too small to cope with the volume of traffic and the 30 per cent increase forecast by 1980.

A new airport is now being built; its facilities will include a cargo terminal for the handling of all freight discharged from passenger and combination flights, and another mechanized terminal specifically for freighter flights.

There are 13 direct, scheduled passenger flights a week operated by British Airways and Gulf Air Tri-Stars. A freighter service with Boeing 707 aircraft is operated every Thursday by British Airways and daily via Beirut by Trans Mediterranean Airways also using a 707.

Vast tonnages of freight are also flown into Abu Dhabi on split and single entity charter flights of which two and sometimes more are operated regularly each week from Gatwick by Tradewinds and IAS. There are no restrictions on such flights except that their operation must be timed to fit in with specified hours to minimize congestion at the airport and the swamping of its handling facilities.

The second of the emirates to discover oil in quantity was Dubai. For many years it has been an established centre of UAE business covering finance, insurance, banking, contracting and agency activities. It has one of the largest artificial harbours, the 15-berth Port Rashid, in the Middle East and plans to more than double its berthing capacity. In addition, work is well ahead on the final stages of three dry docks, one capable of accepting a million-ton supertanker.

In 1977 Port Rashid was one of the busiest ports in The Gulf with a throughput of just under four million tons, two thirds of the tonnage handled by Damman's 38-berth port.

But Dubai has not forgotten the traditional ship that helped to establish its prosperity, the dhow. A contract has been placed with a Japanese company to build a basin for the repair of wooden ships.

Dubai is reputed to have the best facilities for handling freight of any airport in the Arab states. It also has an "open skies" policy of no restrictions on the comings and goings of aircraft.

The airport came into its own with the transfer to Dubai of banking, business and trade from its traditional Middle East centre in Beirut during the early stages of the Lebanese fighting. It has a modern cargo-handling complex of 20 warehouses in the centre of which are airline and agents' offices and Customs. Another 10 such warehouses are nearing completion to provide, with those already built, a separate warehouse for every scheduled and charter airline.

Gulf Air operates its TriStar aircraft into Dubai from Heathrow every day of the week and British Airways has flights serving the airport with TriStars, Boeing 747s and VC 10s nine time a week and freight services with Boeing 707s five times a week.

Consolidation (groupage) services are provided by Pandair, Viking Air Freight and ASA International, IML and several other air forwarders and charter forwarders, including Kingsley Aviation. Regular charter flights at frequent intervals are operated by IAS, Tradewinds and Transmeridian.

The first significant quantities of oil in Sharjah were discovered in 1973. Although its revenues are about a fiftieth of those of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah's oil has enabled it to contend in the race for trade. It has pinned its faith on a strong future for the container trade by developing a two-berth port at Khorr Fakkan on the Gulf of Oman. Its main port, in The Gulf, handles all types of cargo and is connected to the container port and to the rest of the UAE and other states in The Gulf by modern roads.

Sharjah's container philosophy is simple. By calling at Khorr Fakkan instead of working round to The Gulf container ships will save sailing time and will be actively employed while their cargoes are on the road to the Gulf states, Oman and the interior of Saudi Arabia.

For other forms of cargo requiring fast onward transport Sharjah has a modern airport with cargo facilities for large air-carried containers. These are the 8ft by 8ft intermodal units of up to 20ft in length carried by B747 freighters. Sharjah airport has a 12,300ft runway, long enough for these freight aircraft to take off fully loaded at the hottest time of the year.

Sharjah's active Western-style marketing is aggressive and the emirate is clearly determined to make its mark on the development of the UAE; but it must be seen as part of a concerted effort by the emirates to retain their share of business in the region in the face of strong competition from some of their neighbours.

Less than 12 miles away, sandwiched between Dubai and Abu Dhabi, Sharjah airport was opened only in January last year.

The airport authority's managing director is a German and the airport itself is managed under contract by a team from the Frankfurt airport authority.

But because of its close proximity to the much larger airports of Dubai and Abu Dhabi, it has so far not attracted the services of any scheduled airline, although there is talk that it may soon be used by Air India, PIA and Air France.

The absence of scheduled flights has delayed the start of plans for the building of a large cargo terminal to provide about 80,000 sq ft of warehouse space to supplement the existing 12,000 sq ft.

The airport is now used only by a small number of charter operators. Those providing services from Britain are IAS and Transmeridian.

With little more than four or five flights a day using the airport, its attraction lies in the speed with which consignments can be handled and cleared through customs for onward delivery, compared with the time lags at the two neighbouring airports.

Sited just below the entrance to The Gulf, Ras al-Khaymah has in the past restricted its activities mainly to agriculture and the quarrying and export of rock fill which is in great demand for the many large construction projects in Saudi Arabia. Now this simple dependence is changing. Work is well ahead on a nine-berth port, Mina Saqa, 14 miles north of the town of Ras al-Khaymah.

The emirate, which has found oil in small quantities, is planning to install container and roll-on, roll-off handling facilities at its new port. In addition two new cement works are expected to provide export cargo. Mina Saqa has good roads to the other emirates and states in The Gulf. The road leads on to Jordan and Europe.

A number of shipping lines provide a direct service from Britain to the UAE. They include Arabian Peninsular Container Line, Arghiris, Central Gulf, Eurobian, FOSS, Medtainer, Nedlloyd, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire, OT Express, P & O Strath-Ellerman, Sea-Land and United Arab Shipping.

There are few restrictions on the entry of road vehicles. A number of operators offer ad hoc and scheduled door-to-door services from Britain, including Astran International, Cave Wood, Davies Turner, Falcongate, M & S Shipping, MAT Transport (Middle East), Sutch and Searle and Thompson Jewitt.

British merchants awake from an Arabian nightmare

continued from page 1

near normal. Services they expect have become available at prices they understand. Ship turnround is rapid. Ashore, modern transport fleets are available to move cargo over surfaced roads to inland depots.

For those who want door-to-door delivery there are, in Britain alone more than one hundred road transport companies ready to haul loads either all the way by road to laid down schedules, or on an ad hoc basis, or to provide a sea/road mix.

Airlines provide a good coverage of services for goods that cannot wait. But charter operators run services, almost to a schedule, to main points in the Middle East at attractive rates for consignments which can wait a day or so before departure. Britain's air licensing organization, the Civil Aviation Authority, in the opening week of this year, made fundamental changes to laws governing the movement of non-scheduled operators making them almost free of restrictions.

The long-term question exercising the minds of all air, land and sea operators is, what are the future trends? Shipowners face a sharp price-cutting war. Can it be contained? Through the amalgamation of services, some of the main dangers of over-tonnage appear to have been set aside for a short time. A typical example is the pooling and grouping of services by Scandinavian operators under one name—*Foss*.

In Britain the Ocean Group and P & O claim to have helped the firming of rates to Saudi Arabia by persuading most of the 17 companies operating from the north continent and the 12 operating from Britain to Jiddah to agree to a minimum tariff. But by the end of August there were signs that the agreed minimum of $2,000 was being broken by shipowners anxious to carry some revenue cargo. The present decline in sea traffic may be reversed after the end of Ramadan, when Moslem countries return to normal.

One indication of brighter prospects for shipowners came from Mr Peter Jones, managing director of East Lines, a company running two triple-deck, towed barges carrying wheeled loads and containers from Marseilles to Saudi Arabia. He commented that the prospects for his company have been much brighter than they were in the second half of 1977.

Rail services from Europe to parts of the Middle East have been seriously affected by Syria's closure of its borders with Iraq earlier this year. A second rail route to the Middle East through Iran is working normally according to Davies, Turner which regularly sends this way. But rail wagons are normally unloaded at the Russo-Iranian border and dealt with by local agents, the company says. The British company was unable to say if this trans-shipment had anything to do with a recent spate of accidents on the line from the Russian border to Teheran. At the end of May the derailment of a freight train between Julfra and Tabriz was the twelfth accident on this line in 45 days, a Teheran newspaper reported. No reasons were given. Shippers will approach with caution any transport system likely to be seriously affected by political issues.

Summarizing the prospects of transport it would seem that as sea routes offer the most secure transport at the lowest cost, most freight in bulk will move this way, much of it by container as the popularity of these boxes continues to grow. There is one major limiting factor on container traffic to the Middle East, which is back loads. Boxes were designed to be economical when carrying consignments back from their destination. Very little traffic originates in the Middle East for Europe, except liquids.

Whose flag will dominate the seas—particularly in Arabia—is something of a riddle. Reasonably enough Arab countries buying heavily abroad would like to spend as little as possible in foreign currency, to get products to their ports. They have tried the tanker trade but low rates and over tonnage has produced among them an understandable caution.

In the liner trade, results from one major Arab line, the United Arab Shipping Company, have been optimistic. Established last year by Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, the company is reported to have made a net profit of about $26m, after all normal charges, over 18 months. This is an encouraging result at a time of general depression in the liner trades and it covers worldwide operation. The company has nearly completed its targeted fleet level of 61 ships. Forty of them are newly built by Goven in Glasgow and Hyundai in South Korea.

In spite of results like those of UASC it will be some time before Arab flag operators seriously challenge other nations. At present Arab shipping totals about seven million tons and carries less than 5 per cent of cargo moving to and from the Middle East. The trend towards own fleets will be encouraged, even at the cost of subsidies, as apart from earning foreign exchange ships are a source of employment and a medium through which basic engineering skills can be learnt.

The 10 Arab partner countries in the order of their 1977 spending with Britain is (their order in 1978, 1976 and 1975 is given in parentheses for comparison):

	First half 1978	1977	1976	1975
1 Saudi Arabia	377.1 (1)	576.9 (1)	400.4 (1)	199.8 (1)
2 United Arab Emirates	206.7 (2)	455.0 (2)	323.4 (2)	198.6 (2)
3 Kuwait	172.8 (3)	243.3 (3)	144.3 (5)	99.2 (6)
4 Egypt	103.7 (6)	190.5 (4)	171.9 (3)	107.7 (4)
5 Libya	107.4 (4)	173.3 (5)	134.6 (6)	107.0 (5)
6 Oman	67.9 (7)	172.8 (6)	102.3 (7)	98.0 (7)
7 Iraq	104.3 (5)	166.9 (7)	149.8 (4)	136.5 (3)
8 Qatar	49.9(11)	116.6 (8)	86.7(11)	55.7(11)
9 Bahrain	60.7 (9)	113.8 (9)	89.6(10)	60.9(10)
10 Algeria	67.9 (8)	98.6(10)	101.8 (8)	78.7 (8)

The figures do not take into account the earnings of Britain from invisibles in the form of shipping, air transport, insurance and, increasingly important, fees collected for professional advice in engineering, architectural and organizational spheres. Britain earned more than £300m from the work of its consultants many of whom are established in the Middle East. Of the 18 Arab countries trading with Britain seven, in 1975, maintained a favourable balance of trade. Two years later the list had shrunk to three—Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

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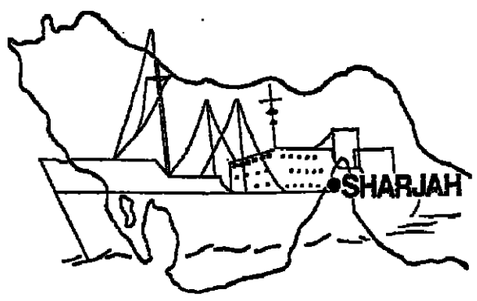
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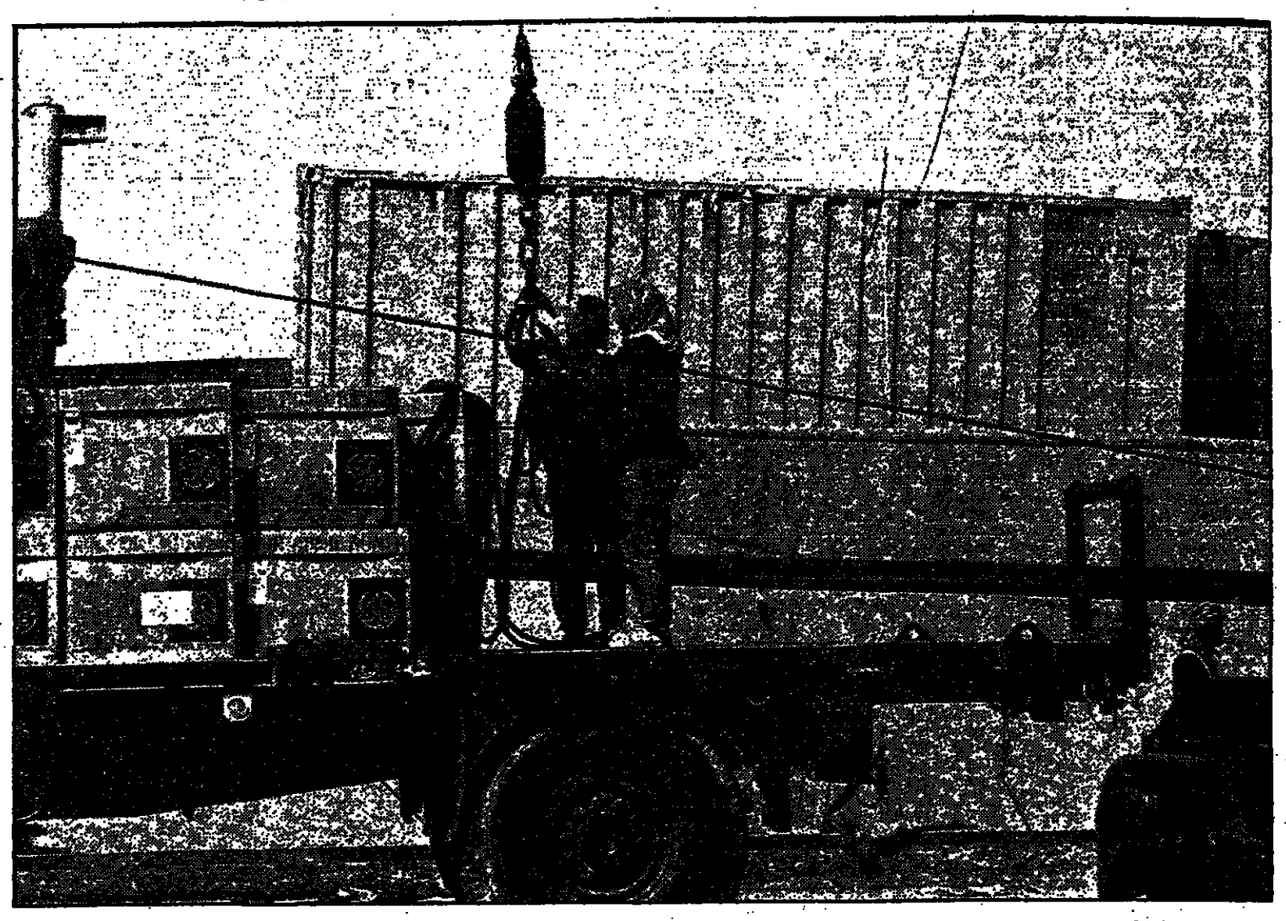
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Kuwait

Hard-headed traders prepare for when the oil runs out



Kuwait has known great wealth for longer than any other Middle Eastern country and the rulers of this Gulf state, rich in oil since 1946, are prepared to earn their right to live well. They are already planning for the day when the wells run dry, although this may not happen for 100 years. With a long merchant trader tradition it is second nature to the Kuwaitis to take a cautious and hard-headed view of any business, long or short-term.

Their experience of the world markets is considerable, aided by the international operations of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. This, together with the investment abroad of the state's surplus funds, mainly in the United States, Japan and Western Europe, provides good insight into the main markets of the world.

Kuwait, described as the Zurich of the Arab world, is well versed in money matters. Its Stock Exchange opened in April, 1977, and it has extensive banking and insurance facilities together with investment and finance companies. And as befits a fast growing community, Kuwait has a fashionable inflation rate of 15 to 20 per cent.

Its indigenous wealth provides a safe platform from which other independent industries can blossom. Kuwait shows signs of a preoccupation with immunity from outside economic pressures. Where some wealthy states would spend freely on all they need, Kuwait prefers to keep the money at home.

The Kuwait Shipping Line, now part of the United Arab Shipping Company is one example. It was developed to bring home goods and commodities without paying foreign exchange for transport, a move in the style of old Kuwaiti traders. Its metal pipe making plant not only runs at a profit but exports to neighbouring countries as well.

Kuwait has four mills, it manufactures and exports fertilizers—ammonium sulphates and urea—and sends transport equipment abroad. It has a fishing company that packs and freezes for export and several factories producing food and consumer products. And all this activity takes place in the one urban area of Kuwait where nearly all its people and immigrants, about one million in total, now live.

Extending along the shores of The Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait has long prospered on its oil and gas. More than 90 per of its public revenue is derived from these products. Yet, despite little pressure to make decisions on its oil, Kuwait is actively working on plans to make better use of this asset, initially to cut the cost of imports, but long term to extend its life. Conversion of the product into other materials is one way and the state-owned Petrochemicals Industries Company buys nationally produced feedstock for this purpose. Gas once wasted by flaring is now sold and some used to run desalinization plants in Kuwait.

Expansion of the state and its industrialization are important to Britain. It buys a substantial tonnage of oil from Kuwait worth in the order of £600m a year—it was £324m in the first half of this year. But Britain's exports to Kuwait have been rising rapidly. In 1974, for example, they were worth one tenth of the value of the oil bought by Britain; in 1976 the proportion was one quarter and in 1977 and the first half of this year, one half.

Kuwait relies heavily on its two seaports for importing goods and food it needs. The main sea entry point is Shuwaikh, close to the centre of Kuwait city. Its original 15 berths are now being expanded to 19 berths. In 1977 the port achieved a throughput of four million tons, using 16 berths resulting in a high average tonnage handled by each berth. When complete the port should be able to handle five million tons. A second port, Shuaiba, used mainly to load oil, has five berths which handle about one million tons of general cargo each year.

Road communications are, Kuwait claims, among the best in the world and the 53-mile Kuwait-Saudi Arabia motorway can claim a high distinction. About 1,200 miles of surfaced highways connect all main points in Kuwait. Last year the Government allocated £4.5m to improve the roads in the city.

Many of the sea and land services to Kuwait are similar to those calling at other Gulf states. The following list does however, have differences. Sea: Arya National Shipping Lines, Blue Funnel, Central Gulf, CAMEL, Counship, Ellerman City Lines, Hansa, Merzario, Middle East Express, Medtainer, Prince Line, P & O Strath, Star Line, United Arab Shipping, and Jugolinija. Road: Astran International, Anglo Overseas Transport, Brantford International, Cave Wood, Davies Turner, Essex International, Falcongate, Freightways (Overseas), Gulf Express, GIT International, Groupex Transports, F. G. Hammond, B. G. Hicks, Keyways, Kuehne & Nagel, Lep Transport, M & S Shipping, MAT Transport (Middle East), Oasis Overland, Panelpina, Carl Prior, Reece Bros, Schenkers, Spiers and Hartwell, Thompson Jewitt, Trans Arabian, Unicorn Transport, R. Williams Transport, and Jess Woodcock.

Until recently, Kuwait airport had a deplorable reputation for delays in dealing with incoming—and to a lesser extent, outgoing—freight. Handling facilities and warehouse accommodation into which consignments could be taken for processing and customs clearance on arrival were almost non-existent. The average time for getting an import consignment cleared through customs, unless of extreme urgency, was between 10 and 21 days.

But the reputation and the lack of facilities are gradually fading into the past. There is a new awareness by the airport authority and also by the country's national carrier, Kuwait Airways, of the revenue that can derive from freight and that unless facilities for handling it are available, it will be flown to neighbouring countries where there are facilities, and then trucked into Kuwait.

As a result, an extensive terminal building for exports and trans-shipment traffic has recently been opened and this will be followed later in the year, or early next year, by a similar terminal for handling and storage of imports. Until then, consignments unloaded at the airport will continue to be transferred to a warehouse in the docks area five miles away, for storage until collected by the consignee.

Kuwait Airways and British Airways are the principal carriers of freight on direct flights from Britain. Malaysian Airways also provides capacity for consignments on its flights to Kuala Lumpur which refuel at Kuwait, and at certain times of the year Air India calls there en route to Bombay.

Both Kuwait and British Airways operate daily passenger flights, supplementing them with additional flights on certain days when traffic tends to reach a peak. The British carrier uses TriStars, while Kuwait Airways flies Boeing 707s on its services—about to be supplemented with 747 jumbos—in which freight is carried in the underfloor holds. In addition, both operate 707 flights exclusively for freight, British Airways once and Kuwait Airways twice a week.

As yet, there are no regular charter flights to Kuwait; they tend to operate on an ad hoc basis, but with the improvement in handling facilities at the airport and the prospect of the Kuwait authorities soon agreeing to allow split charter flights into the country, it may not be long before the charter operators start providing flights with similar regularity to those they fly to most other countries in the Arab world, particularly if Kuwait Airways can be persuaded to reduce the "no objection" fee for charter flights from the 30 per cent now charged.

One recent relaxation in restrictions made by the customs at Kuwait which is of considerable benefit to shippers from Britain is to allow consolidations (groupage) to be carried into the airport. These services are provided by forwarding agents, and the first—and so far the only one—to take advantage of the removal of the hitherto imposed ban is Emery Air Freight.

Kuwait is reaping the reward of long experience of the world markets. Above: unloading air conditioners. Right: the Kuwait waterfront.



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Egypt

At last world confidence begins to revive

Saddled by enormous overseas debts, Egypt has been through a difficult time. Until recently, further borrowing, even for the most worthy cause, became almost impossible. Financial institutions were not interested in raising loans for a country which showed little signs of economic stability. Even the closest Arab partners were inclined to invest their money in safer projects with quicker returns. Egypt began to look like the penniless tourist in a shop full of brochures—a land of plans, schemes, studies and investigations with no money to go anywhere.

One of the country's main keys to economic recovery was its transport system. Although structurally sound it had suffered from years of neglect. For at least two decades the railways had to keep working as rails and rolling stock wore out and were not replaced. Ports heavily overloaded in the mid-1970s were still not managing by 1978—they needed money. Road surfaces were poor and in Cairo a disgrace to a modern city.

At last this stultifying situation is changing. World confidence in Egypt is reviving. Arab partners are beginning to understand the reasons why specific projects need support—particularly transport. The open door policy of President Sadat instituted in 1974 is working as it was intended to, helping basic industries and not, as at first happened, letting in a flood of luxury goods.

Egypt can be an excellent investment. It has a favourable location at a confluence of trade routes between East and West; it has abundant raw materials—gas, oil, phosphates, cotton produce for export, a well organized and profitable tourist industry and a nation of intelligent people willing to work anywhere. More than 60,000 Egyptians are employed in Arab countries, for example.

These assets are complemented by the brightest star in Egypt's transport firmament—the Suez Canal. After it was all but put out of commission permanently, nations of the maritime world united to clear the wrecks and help to get the waterway working again. Reopened in June 1975, its traffic was, within a short time, back to normal. Since the Canal reopened more than 50,000 ships have sailed through it. An ambitious plan to widen and deepen the waterway by 1980 to take 150,000-ton tankers is now one-third complete.

Late last year Japan won an important contract to build a nine-mile northern shipping by-pass round Port Said. This will cut delays to northbound vessels with no business in Port Said and generally increase the flow of traffic through the canal. British consultants have been requested to study and design new mooring techniques, research methods of safeguarding the banks of the new canal and determine whether ships of up to 260,000 tons can use the new waterway. A Swedish company is widening both Suez and Port Said harbours and salvaging 12 wrecks. Soft foreign loans are available to complete all phase one of the development. Phase two includes deepening the waterway to 16 metres for 250,000-ton tankers.

Finance from abroad will also be needed for development of Egypt's main ports. One study has shown that they may have to handle 75 million tons by the year 2000. Present capacity is about 24 million tons. The country's main port, Alexandria, like many other Egyptian transport and handling facilities, has suffered badly from lack of investment.

Now a $155m injection of money, more than half of it from foreign sources, including $45m from the World Bank, should increase the port's capacity by at least 50 per cent by 1980 and eliminate delay which still plagues Alexandria.

About 180 miles to the west of the port, at the natural harbour of Mersa Matrouh, a new port is being built. It should relieve the pressure on Alexandria although initially it will handle only container roll-on, roll-off ships. There will eventually be 18 berths. Mersa Matrouh has a rail link with Alexandria, Cairo and the Libyan border.

Both ports in the canal are due for development and there is now a strong body of opinion in favour of building a new port at Damietta on the Nile delta. To help it export phosphates in quantity Bur Safaga on the Red Sea may be developed.

Egypt has a merchant fleet of about 90 largely obsolescent ships and would like to buy about 40 new vessels. As it is looking for builders prepared to offer favourable terms, Egypt was naturally interested in the generous arrangements Britain offered to Poland.

Renewed confidence in Egypt is good news for the country's railways, recently at their lowest ebb. A five-year plan to 1980 has allocated EE400m (£600m) for improvements across the system. Half the sum will come from foreign sources and Egypt is looking to railway experts from Britain, Germany and Japan for assistance. Since last year, for example, Transmark, British Rail's consultancy organization, has been working on a comprehensive study financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development. This may lead to close cooperation between British Rail and the Egyptian Railways.

But without waiting for this there are already signs of improvement. Germany recently supplied a series of air-conditioned coaches; £2.25m worth of steel sleepers have been ordered from British Steel; 25 refrigerated vans were being imported to carry fish from Lake Nasser: 65 locomotives worth $40m have been ordered from Canada and will be paid for by a 30-year $200m Canadian soft loan; Germany will deliver this year the first of 29 2,500 hp diesel-electric locomotives under a DM60m (£15.4m) loan and a $27m contract has been placed with a consortium of French companies for new signalling equipment.

Ports and railways are, for Egypt, top priority and a decision to concentrate money on them first is a realistic one. It does mean that roads will have to fend for themselves for some while yet. But it cannot be long before some improvements are made.

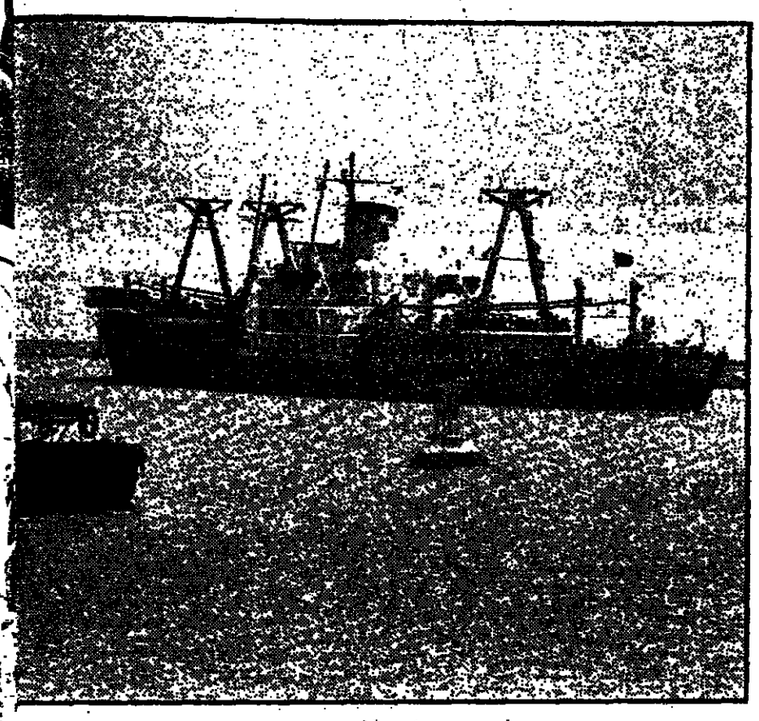
A number of shipping lines serve Egyptian ports direct from Britain. In addition cargo is regularly transshipped at Spezia, Italy (Messina Line) and Valencia, Spain (Trafrume Line). Sea services are provided by: Adriatica, Contimar, DNOL (German Near East Service), Helenic, Medtrainer, Middle East Express.

Road operators serving Egypt are: Astran International, Birdale, Container-Lloyd, Ferry Freighting, Freightways Overseas, MAT Transport (Middle East).

Six airlines operate between them an average of three scheduled passenger flights daily between Heathrow and Cairo, using mainly Boeing 707 aircraft, with British Airways using VC-10s to provide a daily service. Egypt's own national carrier, Egyptair, operates every day of the week with 707s except Tuesdays, and Air India, Ethiopian Airlines, Kenya Airways and Sudan Airways all provide freight capacity to Cairo en route to other destinations.

Egyptair is considering the feasibility of adding a freighter service—probably once a week—to its passenger services, but a final decision has yet to be reached.

Egypt's attitude to the operation of charter flights into Cairo is more liberal than that of most Arab states. It places no barriers in the way of either single entity or split charter flights. The latter are operated on a regular basis, approximating to one a week by Tradewinds—charging about 56p a kilo—and single entity charters are operated on demand by Air Bridge Carriers, Transmeridian, Invicta and British Caledonian. Shipment of consignments on both split and single entity charter flights can be arranged through most air forwarders and charter forwarders.



ship in northbound convoy along the Suez Canal.

Libya

Britain moves into surplus

For the past 18 months Britain has maintained a favourable balance of trade with Libya from whom it buys oil related products. The improvement of the account into a small surplus has come about mainly from Britain's lessening dependence on overseas suppliers of oil. Fortunately, this suits Libya which has introduced various measures, including a unilateral price rise, aimed at extending the life of its present oil reserves by about 60 years.

Oil is Libya's main asset and for a country with few other natural resources it must rely heavily on imports for all that it needs, at least for the time being. Libya is making a great effort to industrialize, initially to make itself independent of the less advanced type of manufactured import. It would also like to grow most of its own food.

Most Libyan imports arrive by sea through the four ports of Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna and Tobruk. All Libyan ports have suffered congestion as they have tried to handle the imports needed for the country's ambitious expansion. Tripoli, for example, was recording a 35-day waiting time for ships at the beginning of this year, a delay unequalled by any other Arab port except those in North and South Yemen. To cover the cost of these delays, shipping lines using Tripoli were imposing a 100 per cent surcharge on freight. Since the turn of the year the waiting period has been decreasing steadily. In July the Tripoli surcharge was reduced to 10 per cent although Benghazi went up a little to 25 per cent.

This arithmetical illustration makes clear the reasons for Libya's programme of improvements to its ports. Last year a $14.3m contract went to a Turkish company to build berthing, unloading and storage extensions at Tripoli. A computerized system of control is expected to help to cut delays still further. When improvements are complete the port should be able to handle 1,200,000 tons and receive eight 10,000-ton ships simultaneously. Expansion of the port may continue in an attempt to reach a maximum capacity of 15,500,000 tons a year.

Libya's second largest port, Qasr Ahmad at Misrata, about 100 miles from Tripoli, opened in June after a Yugoslav company had spent five years building the installation at a cost of $87m. Hardly had the port been declared open when the same construction company was awarded a further $120m contract to expand the facilities. Misrata is to become a centre of industry with its own steel mill.

With development of this type Libyan roads assumed a new importance. For a country with fewer than three million inhabitants it has a good highway system. Credit for the country's principal road must go first to the Romans and then to the twentieth century Italians for the Litoranea, a fine east-west highway running 1,100 miles across the country.

Once away from the fertile coastal hinterland, there have to be good reasons for building roads across the harsh land but when it is done, the road is good. One recently completed new road runs for 600 miles to join Benghazi with the town of Sabha deep in the desert and close to iron ore deposits.

Last year a Greek company was given a contract to build a 390 mile desert express road from Jalo to the oasis town of Kufra. This may be extended, as design work on a 220 mile road from Kufra to the Libyan-Sudanese border has been completed.

Since the closure of the Benghazi-Barce railway in 1964, Libya has had no railway system. This has not blinded the Government to the main advantage of a railway system—the movement at low cost of large quantities of bulk solids, especially when the flow is steady. A Yugoslav company, Projekt Inzenjering, has been asked to prepare tenders for a 530 mile line to link the iron ore fields at Sebah with a steelworks at the new Misrata port.

A Hungarian research office has just completed a $1.5m feasibility study on a joint venture rail link between Tripoli and the Tunisian port of Sfax. This would join the Libyan capital to a rail system stretching to the Atlantic.

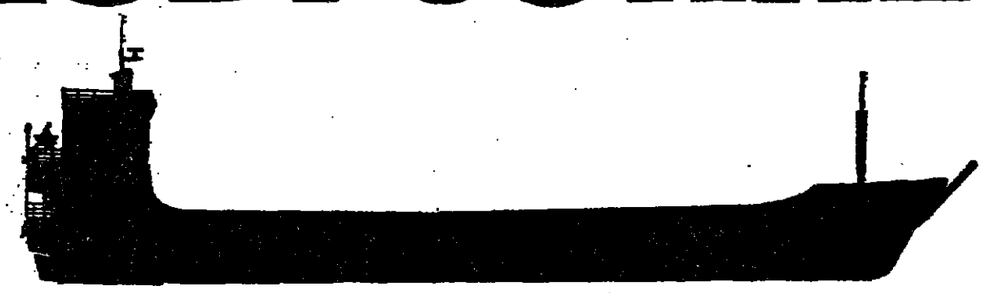
Some shipping lines provide direct services from Britain to Libya. Cargo can be trans-shipped at Spezia, Italy, on to ships of the Messina Line. Shipping companies from Britain include Argheris, Ellerman City Lines, Gracechurch Line, Gulf Lines, DNOL (German Near East Services), Medtainer, Mercandia, Merzario, Middle East Express, National Maritime Transport, North Africa Line and Temaris.

Road transport operators include Ferry Freighting, Freightways (Overseas), Groupex Transports, MAT Transport (Middle East), Mercurio, and J. Sutcliffe & Son.

Libyan Arab Airlines and British Caledonian Airways share the operation of scheduled flights to Libya with the country's national carrier serving both Benghazi and Tripoli. The latter makes three flights weekly with Boeing 707 aircraft and one with BAC 1-11s. Libyan Arab Airlines uses Boeing 727s on all its flights—six weekly to Tripoli and one every day to Benghazi. EMG Air Services, part of the P & O Pandair air forwarding group, provide consolidation services on scheduled flights operated by the two airlines.

These scheduled flights are supplemented by a regular weekly split charter service operated by Tradewinds Airways from Gatwick, while Invicta and IAS operate similar and single entity flights on an ad hoc basis. The "no objection" fee for charter flights levied by Libyan Arab Airlines is 15 per cent of the charter price.

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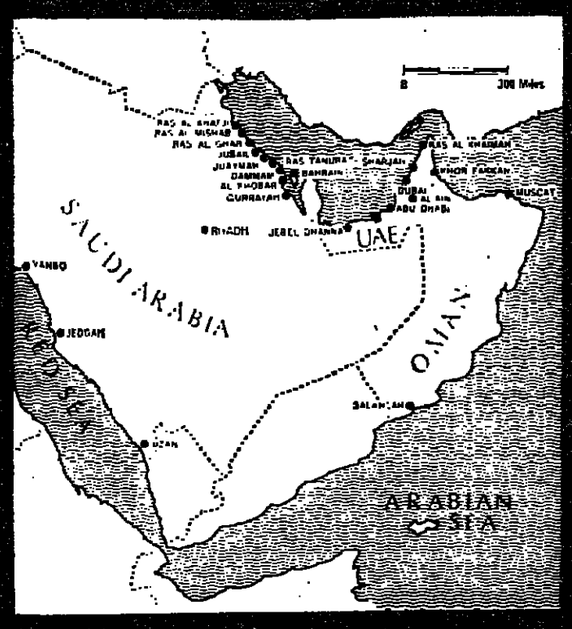
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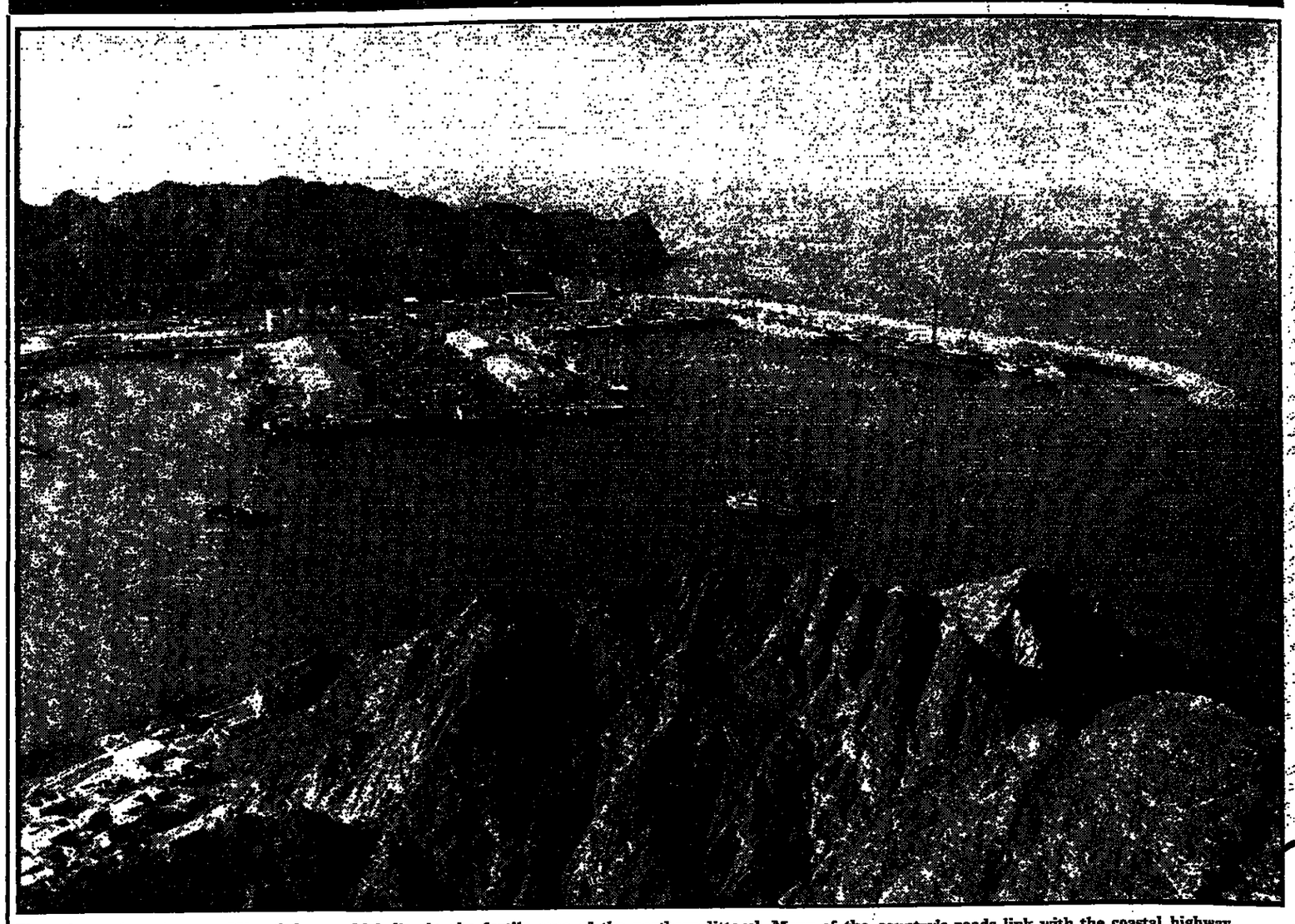
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The sultanate's main port, Mina Qaboos, which lies in the fertile area of the northern littoral. Many of the country's roads link with the coastal highway through this area.

Oman

Moves in a new direction to replace lost oil revenues

Oman is one oil-producing nation to be confronted with an unpalatable truth. Its national asset is visibly wasting away. Production from its fields has been falling and in spite of conservation it will be able less and less to rely on oil to support national aspirations.

The Omani Government is faced with a dilemma. Either it can live in hope that more supplies will be found or it can face facts and prepare for a declining contribution to the national exchequer. Wisely it has chosen the latter course in spite of exploration in its southern region. Dhofar, and a possibility that oil discovered by Iran in the Strait of Hormuz may also be found under Omani land or sea close to the strait.

Oman's attempts to conserve its precious stocks has to some extent been helped by Britain. In 1976 Britain imported more than 1,400,000 tons from Oman. A year later the tonnage was down to 123,500 although it has begun to rise this year. Falling revenues have been faced squarely by the Sultan of Oman, Qaboos bin Said. He has made it clear to his one and a half million people that the period of rapid and easy growth is over. Alternative methods of raising revenue have to be found.

Oman has few choices, but its national plan 1976-80, the first, indicates the direction it should be taking to maintain prosperity after years of poverty without oil. Industries expected to contribute most to the new economic order are agriculture, with plenty of room for increased efficiency, and fisheries, and the Government is investing money in outboard motors for inshore fishermen and in middle-water trawlers. As the Omanis are not natural fishermen some training will be required. Manufacturing will be encouraged to contribute directly and in directly. Tourism is being encouraged gently but is still kept at arms length. The value to the country of a newly discovered gas field near its border with the UAE has yet to be assessed.

From the start in 1970 of a new direction for Oman under Sultan Qaboos a major proportion of national income has been directed towards roads, ports and airports. A quite high level can be expected for a short time ahead, mainly on roads, although much of this work has been completed. This is national policy which every Omani can see working and from which each derives benefit.

In 1970 Oman had three miles of tarmac road. Today it has 800 miles backed by 5,300 miles of graded road. They tend to link with the main coastal highway along the most highly populated part of Oman, the northern littoral—the Batina coast—enclosed between mountains and the sea.

Here, in this fertile area, is the sultanate's main port, Mina Qaboos. Opened in 1972 it now has nine deep-water berths and three coaster berths. Constructed at a cost of £20m its capacity is two million tons. Recommendations by a Swiss consultant on the installation of container handling equipment at the port were submitted in June.

Second of the sultanate's ports, Raysul, is in the extreme south of the country close to the town of Salalah. It lies, like the capital Muscat, on a well watered and fertile strip of land between mountains and the sea. Raysut, facing the Indian Ocean, has only recently been upgraded to a year-round port. Previously, heavy seas during the monsoon made it untenable. Raysut will increase in importance as the region develops, especially if oil is found in the arid and mountainous region stretching northwards towards the empty quarter of Saudi Arabia. The region of Salalah is popular with Sultan Qaboos. A new airport built with international standard control and let-down aids was opened there recently.

Ports along the Batina coast are linked by good highways to Dubai and Sharjah. In the days of heavy imports and port congestion these roads became a lifeline for Oman. It could not handle its own incoming traffic and much of it was diverted to the UAE and sent to Oman by road. In 1976, for example, the value of imports—in reality re-exports—from the emirates was as great as imports from Britain, Oman's largest supplier.

The close relationship that exists between the two neighbouring countries may be further extended if agreement is reached to pipe gas from a newly-discovered 350,000 million cu ft field at Sunaynah to Dubai's new Jebel Ali industrial area and port. There an aluminium smelter is to be built. Dubai is reported to be showing great interest in this possible source of cheap fuel.

Oman has allowed a balanced mixture of government and private control to be exercised over its development. Encouragement is given to private investment in areas of activity where it is known to be most beneficial—tourism, fishing and agriculture, for example. The emphasis on national spending is moving away from the production of efficient services now that this is all but complete. Spending is now to be directed at income-generating enterprises and this is where the private sector functions best.

Sultan Qaboos is anxious to see that the changes he is ordering in Oman do not radically affect its friendly people. He would like them to have the better things of life, good health and an educated future, without the superficial gloss of many developed communities. Whether this can be done without creating internal pressures, especially among the young, is a question to which many Middle Eastern countries would like an answer.

A number of services direct to Oman, or with one trans-shipment, are available from Britain. Well used alternative routes are through Dubai and Sharjah. These are by sea: Arabian Peninsular Container Line, Ellerman City Line, Mediterranean Container, Nedlloyd, P & O Strath-Ellerman, United Arab Shipping; by road: Birdale, Camel Freight, Cabmont Shipping, GTI International, Kuehne and Nagel, International Freight Services, Redcliffe International Freight.

As is the case with many of the states in the Arab world, scheduled services to Oman are operated only by Gulf Air and British Airways with direct flights from the United Kingdom. Trans Mediterranean Airways, the all-cargo airline, flies five freighter services a week out of Heathrow via Beirut where consignments are transshipped to other flights. Apart from this, neither Gulf Air nor British Airways provides freighter aircraft on the route.

On their services freight is carried in the holds of passenger flights operated by TriStars and, in the case of British Airways, also in the holds of Boeing 747 jumbo jets which call at Muscat three times a week on their way to Singapore and Australia.

Together the two airlines operate 19 flights a week. Two of Gulf Air's flights continue on to Salalah from Muscat and two more fly there direct from London.

There are no restrictions on the operation of cargo charter flights and these are made twice weekly by Transmeridian and less frequently by Tradewinds on a split charter basis and also when required with single entity loads. For such flights, as elsewhere in the region where the route is dominated by Gulf Air, the airline charges the charter operators a "no objection" fee of 10 per cent of the charter price.

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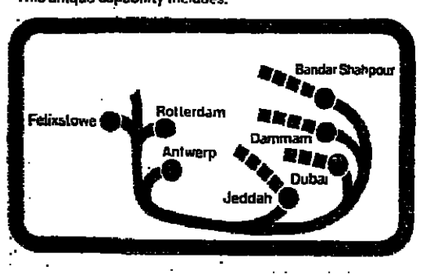
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Iraq

Unknown future for British trade after restriction

In September, the Iraqi Government told industry to restrict dealings with British contractors. This embargo was interpreted by some as retaliation for Britain's deportation of Iraqi diplomats from London a few weeks before. What is more likely is that a British tender for a contract with what was considered an unrealistically high price, had been received in one of the government offices in Baghdad.

There is a strong feeling among senior Iraqi government officials that companies all over the world are acting in collusion over major tenders and forcing up prices. One official claimed to have positive proof of the practice. In future, details of tenders will not be made freely available. Instead invitations to tender will be sent to companies thought to be capable of undertaking the work at a fair price.

Just what effect the direction will have on future British trade with Iraq is not known. The British Government has indicated that it does not intend to take punitive counter-measures, this appears to mean that Britain will continue to buy large quantities of oil from Iraq—5,400,000 tons in 1977 and 3,800,000 tons in the first half of this year—and try to iron out the matter diplomatically.

Britain's intention not to escalate the dispute, whatever the cause, is understandable although balance of payments between the two countries runs heavily in favour of Iraq. The country is spending heavily on equipment and expert advice as it develops into an industrial nation.

High priority is being given to ports, railways and inland waterways. In the past both political and economic pressures have revealed the weaknesses in these systems and the Iraqi Government is trying to plan rationally the large outlays it intends to make on them.

The port of Basra, for example, is essential to the new programme and is to receive a large proportion of the money to be spent on harbours. It is made up of four separate ports which are being expanded to meet Iraq's growth target. The main effort in this area is being concentrated on Umm Qasr, south of Basra. There, four new jetties are being built and tenders have been invited for the construction of 10 berths on the south bank of the Umm Qasr river.

The project includes roll-on, roll-off facilities, sheds, warehouses and handling equipment, roads and railways. When complete Umm Qasr will be the main point of entry for general cargo.

The three other Basra ports are the deep-water El-Bakr, a new port to serve the developing industrial area of Khor al-Zubair and Margil in the city of Basra. They are all controlled by the state organization for Iraqi ports. The expansion programme in this area is designed to raise the handling capacity of Umm Qasr and Margil from two million to 4,600,000 tons a year by the end of this year and rising to six million tons by 1980.

Margil, the oldest of the four ports, has 16 mid-stream moorings and 15 dockside berths alongside new concrete jetties, with modern cranes, which replace old wooden piers. With recent investment it is thought that Margil has about reached its capacity.

The first stage of Khor al-Zubair, completed by Japanese contractors in the middle of this year, was for two 560-metre piers capable of accepting 60,000-ton bulk carriers. It has dock equipment and services mainly for importing iron ore and exporting sponge iron. The second stage, now awaiting placing of contracts, involves five extra berths and 10km of railway line. It will serve a petrochemical plant.

Railways are important to Iraq and the Government is determined to create an extensive network. The 1976-80 plan allocates ID600m (£1,050m) for the full five years of which ID90m (£158m) is to be spent this year. The current plan covers work on 440 miles of standard-gauge track from Basra to the Al-Qain phosphate mines and fertilizer plant, which should be operational in 1980.

The long-term aim of the railways is to raise passenger capacity by 5 per cent and freight by 25 per cent each year. A nearly fourfold increase to 11 million tons is planned for the Baghdad-Umm Qasr line alone.

Looking farther afield, Mr Khalid Abdul Halim, president of the Iraqi Republic Railways, told the British magazine *International Railway Journal*: "Our plan is to provide a link through The Gulf linking up with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries." Some progress has been made towards realizing Mr Halim's ambition to extend the Iraqi railway to Kuwait through talks with Kuwaiti officials.

With the considerable railway expansion ahead, British experience was called upon by Iraq to build a concrete sleeper plant outside Baghdad. In May, Dow-Mac Concrete inaugurated the plant which will produce 750,000 sleepers a year and form bridge beams and other building components.

One shadow is cast on the Iraqi railway expansion—a border dispute with its neighbour Syria. Last November Syria stopped traffic from Iraq and Turkey passing over a line that cuts through a corner of its country. In four months 3,000 railway wagons bound for Iraq were stranded in Turkey and 1,000 north-bound wagons stranded in Iraq.

Turkey and Iraq have organized road transport to move the freight in a slow and costly operation. As a result of this embargo Iran has begun talks with Turkey on building a direct line between the two countries which would relink with the main rail route from Europe.

Among the companies serving Iraq from Britain are: sea, Arabian Peninsular Container Line, Cast Line, Contships, Medrainer, Mideast Lines, Nedlloyd, Iraqi Line, P & O Strath-Ellerman and United Arab Shipping; other services are available via Iskenderun, Aqaba and Kuwait; road, Astran International, Birdale, Continer, Davies Turner, Falcongate, M & S Shipping and Schenkers.

Except during the summer, Iraq's principal airport at Baghdad is served by direct scheduled flights from Britain by only four services a week, of which three are operated with Boeing 747 jumbos by Iraqi Airways and one by British Airways using a VC 10 aircraft. Trans Mediterranean Airways operates a 707 freighter service via Beirut once a week.

Although restrictions on the operation of charter flights are practically non-existent, the volume of traffic moving on the route has not been sufficient to attract the introduction of regular charter services by the independent operators, although they will always provide ad hoc flights if required.

Qatar

Learning how to think and act

A country which exports at the rate of £14,000 a head of indigenous population sounds rich, lavish and large. Qatar is most certainly rich. Yet its life style and demeanour is modest and based on strict Islamic principles. For one supplying nation—Britain—its size is minute, one of the smallest, in physical terms, of its major customers. Qatar, a sandy peninsula jutting from the Arabian shore into The Gulf, is only 4,000 sq miles and supports about 220,000 people, of whom fewer than half are Qataris.

The reason for its importance at this time of hydrocarbon hunger is simple. It is a major oil producer, ninth in the Middle East league and, perhaps more important, it has large natural gas reserves to act as an old age pension as liquid assets run out.

Qatar, an independent emirate, is beginning to learn how it should think and act when that happens. How it will look and function over the next 20 years is to be guided by a broad plan designed to provide a base from which the community can grow. The programme, based on the assumption that the population will double in 20 years, is strongly Islamic, emphasizing the need for cohesive family life.

The plan's assumptions give some guide to the needs of Qatar over the next two decades. Already a big importer of all the physical things it needs to improve a growing way of life, Qatar has built its framework of docks, roads and an airport that will help to feed, clothe and house succeeding generations living in the country.

The state has two major ports, Doha handling mainly general cargo and Umm Said, the main industrial port. Last year they handled 1,580,000 tons, nearly a quarter more than in 1976 and carried in 579 ships. For the first time there was more cargo from Japan and the Far East than from the United Kingdom and Europe.

Doha's port, opened in 1971, has five deep-water and four shallow-water berths and last year handled 2,300 containers. Umm Said, 35 miles to the south, is a good natural harbour and is designed to serve a new industrial area. The port is to have nine berths and seven were open last year. The main industries this port will serve are the Qatar Fertilizer Company, the Qatar oil refinery, the National Flour Mill, the Doha National Fishing company's processing factory, and an iron and steel company.

In May the Qatar National Navigation and Transport Company, which is responsible for the ports and their development, took delivery of a West German-built floating dock costing about £3.9m which can lift ships of up to 8,250 tons. Major roadworks in Qatar are complete. Doha, the main town, is linked by a 58-mile highway to Saudi Arabia and connects there with the coast road to the United Arab Emirates to the south-east and to Iraq, Turkey and Europe to the north-east.

Among the shipping lines serving Qatar from Britain are: Central Gulf, Conship, Medrainer, Nedlloyd, OT Express and United Arab Shipping.

Road haulage organizations providing services include: Astran International, Anglo Overseas Transport, Cahmont Shipping, Camel Freight, Express Groupage, Essex International, Davies Turner, Falcongate, Ferry Freighting, F. G. Hammond, Jenkinsons Transport, MAT Transport (Middle East), Redcliffe International, Trans Arabian, Wilgo Freight and R. Williams.

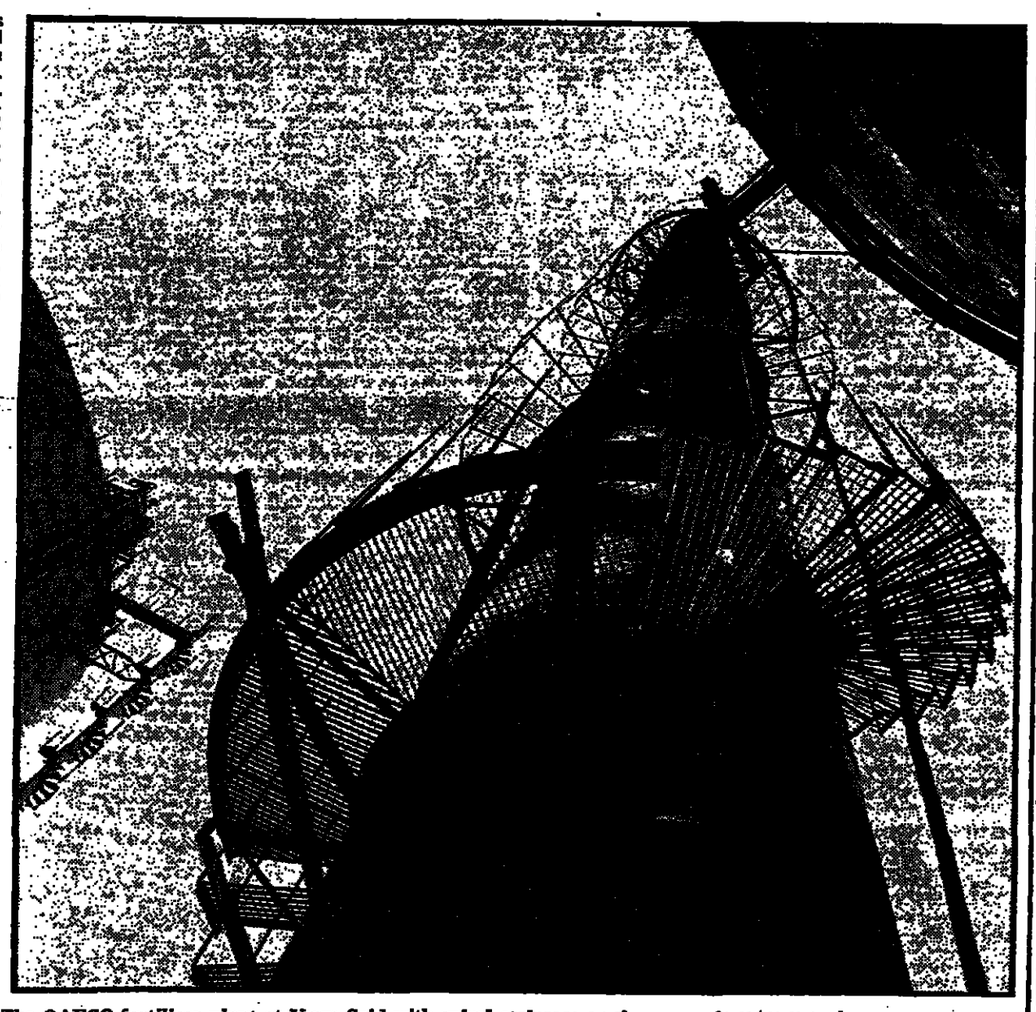
Qatar's principal airport is Doha and it is served with six non-stop and six one-stop scheduled flights every week operated by Gulf Air and British Airways, both using TriStar aircraft and British Airways using VC10s as well for two of its flights. Trans Mediterranean Airways (TMA) also operates a daily freighter service with Boeing 707 aircraft from Heathrow but consignments shipped on these flights are transhipped at TMA's home base in Beirut.

Apart from this there is no other scheduled freighter service out of Britain. However, Gulf Air is contemplating introducing one at a future date to meet the increasing demand for freight capacity on existing flights, all of which usually carry their maximum tonnage.

The lack of capacity on scheduled flights is partly met by part-charter flights by Cargolux from Luxembourg to where British consignments are trucked by the airline's British agents, Kingsley Aviation Services.

Direct charters are operated by Air Bridge Carriers, tradewinds and Transmeridian Airways. All charter flights are subject to a "no objection" fee of 10 per cent of the charter price, payable to Gulf Air, otherwise there are no restrictions on this type of operation.

It is important for shippers to note that use of the wording "Persian Gulf" on consignments, documents or other paperwork is anathema to Customs and airport authorities and invariably leads to the confiscation or destruction of anything so marked. Wording that should always be used is "Arabian Gulf".

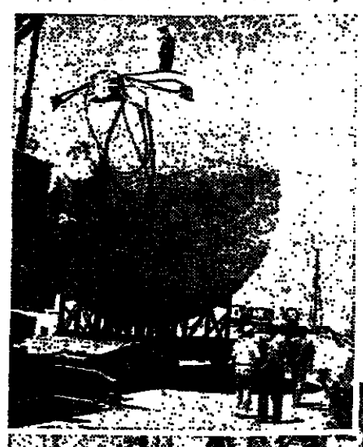


The QAFCO fertilizer plant at Umm Said with spiral staircase on the ammonia storage tank.

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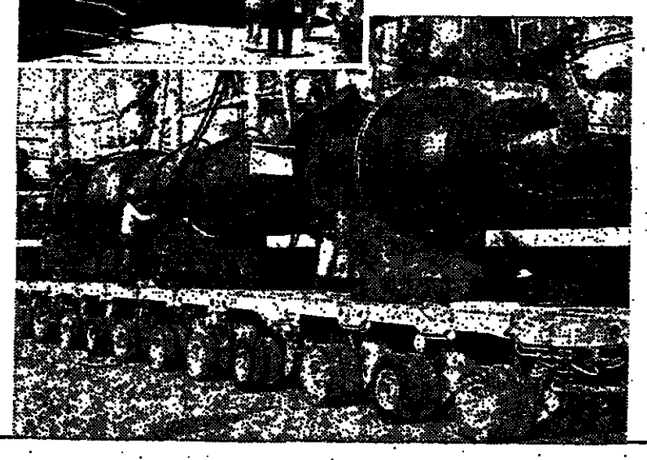
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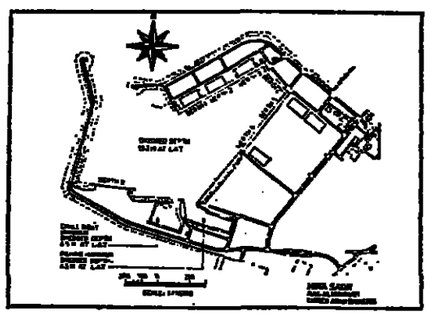
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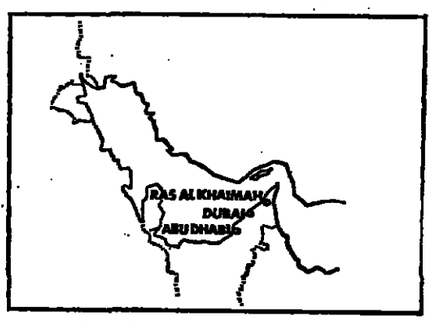
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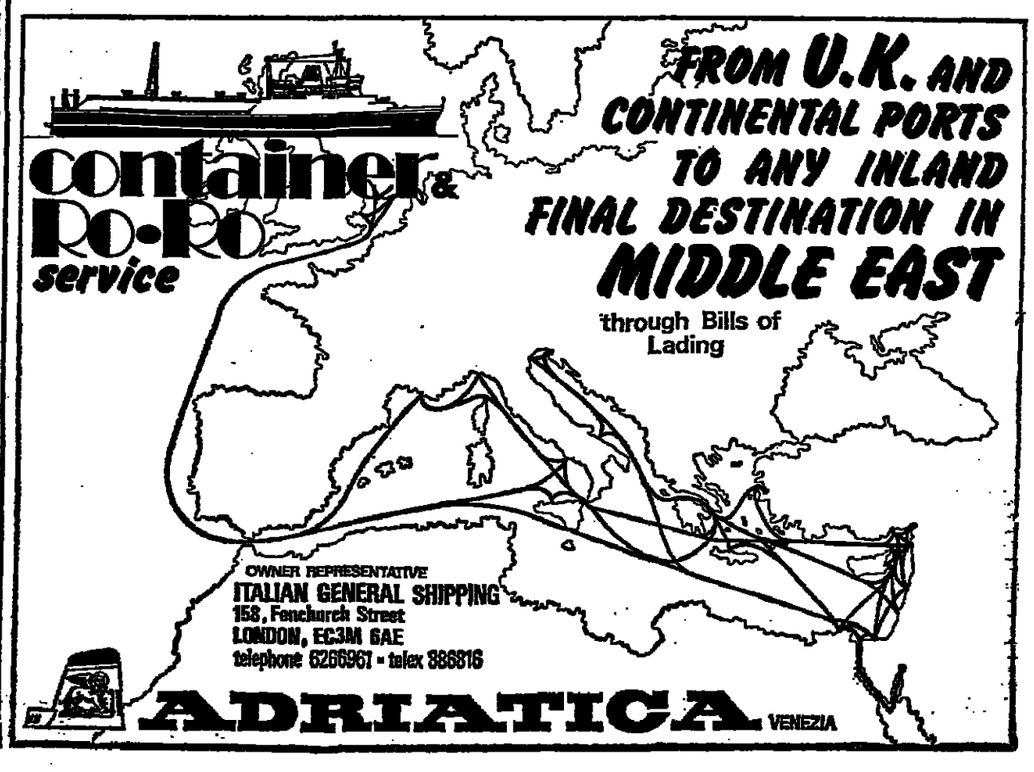
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Bahrain

Oasis on world thoroughfare

Thanks to a geological oddity, Bahrain is an oasis which lies on one of the world's busiest thoroughfares. The oddity is an aquifer which causes fresh water to bubble up on the island and around its coastal waters. This fresh water explains why Bahrain came to be the centre of an ancient civilization. The water creates, in the northern half of the island, a palm forest bordered by gardens and freshwater springs.

Bahrain is an oasis in another sense. The eastern Gulf and Arabia are characterized by a conservative, somewhat orthodox form of Islam. But because of its unusually close trading connexions both with the West and the East, Bahrain has become in most respects rather more liberal than its neighbours.

The green oasis of Bahrain deserves study in another way. Oil discovered in 1932 is running out. Bahrain is now a fairly small producer as its reserves deplete. Although it has a half share, with Saudi Arabia, in a large unassociated gas field, Bahrain is acutely aware of its changing fortune.

Before oil came to the surface the island was an entrepôt centre importing and then reexporting goods to nations bordering on The Gulf. Its pearl industry became world renowned. Today the business of entrepôt trade is alive, well and expanding. Business with its nearest neighbour, Saudi Arabia, is considerable. Much of the revenue is derived from Saudi oil piped to Bahrain, refined and reexported.

The huge trade between these two partners, about one third of Bahrain's export business, does much to explain their preoccupation in a causeway to link them. The island of Bahrain lies about 20 miles off the coast of Saudi Arabia and for years the possibility of building a causeway to join them his been discussed. It will be a major project with a four-lane highway, four bridges to let ships through and it is likely to cost about £400m, paid for by Saudi Arabia.

The link would be one more step on Bahrain's road to independence from oil. It has already made strides in this direction helped by the large and efficient port of Mina Sulman and its associated free trade zone. When Mina Sulman opened in 1962 it was clear that Bahrain's oil was vanishing quickly. The port would be needed for other purposes. One of those purposes was a £60m aluminium smelter now processing Australian ore with local gas energy and selling mainly to Japan. It has proved profitable.

Less successful, so far, has been the large drydock built for the Arab Ship Repair Yard (ASRY) and opened late last year. In terms of forecast traffic it has lived up to expectation. From October, 1977, to May, 1978, 63 ships entered the dock which this year expects to handle 50 very large crude carriers (VLCCs). The dock will take 500,000-ton ships. Unfortunately, ASRY's facility, backed by Opec and managed by a Portuguese company, has not so far been profitable.

Fishing is a growing industry and in 1977 the Bahrain Fishing Co returned a surplus of £621,310. This was a little less than the previous year because of a fall in the price of frozen shrimps.

A liberal government attitude to trade, commerce and industry is paying off for Bahrain. Foreign investment has helped to build flour mills, a fish processing plant and factories for air conditioning plant, oil drilling fittings, soft drinks, clothing and building materials. It has also helped to establish Bahrain as a financial centre of importance in The Gulf. Bahrain's main town of Manama is recognized internationally as an important money market and an off-shore banking centre.

With progress of this order it could well be that Bahrain will become "the Singapore of The Gulf" as the chairman of the Manama Municipality has said. But an important question must be faced by businessmen with Bahrain in mind. Has the island become over-developed? Its services were completed some time ago and Bahrain's Ruler Shaikh Isa bin Sulman al Khalifah, would like to see his state under a little less pressure from temporary residents in spite of his welcome-to-all policy. Bahraini are outnumbered two-to-one in a total population of 216,000. Foreign visitors help to keep the country running but business generally is slowing down. Hotels have spare rooms and there have even been whispers of cutting prices. More than one of the ambitious hotel projects has had to be baled out of financial difficulties.

It seems that Bahrain has now reached the limit of its forced, oil related development and is settling down to a more modest expansion based on what its people can afford.

Compared with the lack of handling facilities, professional skill and a sense of urgency—and not least on the part of Customs officials—at airports in most of its near neighbour states, Bahrain international airport offers services and facilities of a high order.

This new awareness that speed and efficiency on the ground needs to match speed in the air has come about mainly through the same driving force that has enabled Gulf Air, which has its headquarters in Bahrain, to emerge as one of the most successful and progressive of the Arab airlines since it came into existence five years ago.

All freight handling at the airport is undertaken by Bahrain Airport Services which was formed just over a year ago and is partly owned by Gulf Air.

The main flow of freight traffic from Britain is carried by Gulf Air and British Airways in the holds of their passenger flights, all of which are operated by Gulf Air with Tri-Stars and by British Airways with Tri-Stars and Boeing 747s. Singapore Airlines and Qantas also carry freight on their flights en route to Singapore and Australia.

So far, no scheduled airline operates freighter aircraft to Bahrain, but Tradewinds, Transmeridian and Air Bridge Carriers among the British charter airlines operate flights—including split charters—on an ad hoc basis. The only regular split charter service for British shippers is operated by Cargolux on a once-weekly basis from Luxembourg and for these flights consignments are trucked to Luxembourg by Kingsley Aviation Services at Heathrow, who are sales agents for Cargolux.

Algeria

High cost in money and morale

When France was driven out of Algeria in 1962 it left the country in ruins. Today this state, which was a colony for 130 years, is fast becoming the first industrially developed country in north and central Africa. The cost has been tremendous in money and morale. The Algerian people have had to make great sacrifices to make the maximum resources available for new industry. Living standards have been held down by a deliberate policy of austerity.

Algeria is not a main producer of oil but it is investing huge sums in equipment to liquefy and distribute large quantities of natural gas. By 1980 it may be the world's largest exporter of this product. Moving products like that into and out of Algeria quickly and efficiently has a high priority. The country already has 18,500 miles of national highway and 21,500 miles of secondary roads.

Its main highway, on which a small part of its future may depend, is the 1,200-mile Trans-Sahara highway. This very large project, declared a national economic priority, has been largely built by drafted men in the army. After seven years, the road has now reached the southern town of Tamanrasset, not far from the Niger border. Here the road will split, one part of it going south for 250 miles to the Niger border the other road swinging south-west for 220 miles to Mali and on to Nigeria.

The road has significant economic implications both for Algeria and for European exporters. It opens, for the first time, a fast route to central and West Africa for products from Algeria's growing industries and for those of Britain and Europe.

The state-owned Algerian transport company SNTR started regular services along the highway in 1976 and has been cooperating with British companies trying to freight merchandise to Nigeria. One British organization to benefit from this arrangement is Trans-Sahara Freighting which mainly sends roll-on, roll-off consignments from Marseilles to Algiers where the trailer is collected by SNTR and hauled south. The Algerian operator has a large fleet capable of coping with all types of cargo and running conditions, including soft desert sand.

Besides Algiers, there are two other general cargo ports in Algeria, Annaba and Oran. In 1977 they handled a total of 45,400,000 tons of goods and fuel. This total was made up mainly by 43 million tons of oil or oil related products, one million tons of minerals, 759,000 tons of phosphates, and 64,500 tons of bulk cargo. In the reverse direction the ports handled 12,800,000 tons of imports. Designed to distribute these consignments throughout Algeria is the nationalized Algerian railway system SNTF with 2,500 miles of track.

Heavy investments are to be made in this system. It will be required to move huge quantities of iron ore and phosphates in the years ahead. The lines are even now, very busy and despite new locomotives and rolling stock the railway organization is finding it hard to keep pace. In 1971-76 the company took delivery of 6,200 bogie wagons produced in Algeria and in 1977 carried 6,700,000 tons of freight. One future line under investigation by American consultants will be expected to move 40 million tons a year of iron ore and dolomite. It could be ready for service by 1988.

Clearly there are markets for British goods in Algeria and trade between the two countries is moderately good with the balance at present in Britain's favour.

Companies providing services from Britain to Algeria are: sea, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Compagnie Nationale Algérienne, Ellerman Prince, Middle East Express, North Africa Line; road, Ferrymasters, NAT Transport.

Services to Algeria from the United Kingdom are shared between Air Algerie from Heathrow and British Caledonian from Gatwick, the former operating on Tuesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, and BCAL on the other three days. The Algerian carrier uses Boeing 737 aircraft and BCAL the BAC 1-11, which has a limited freight capacity.

In addition to these passenger flights, Air Algerie operates a 737 in the freighter role from Heathrow every Friday. Services are to Algiers where there are connecting flights by Air Algerie to Oran.

Charter services may be operated only by arrangement with Air Algerie which sub-charters the required flight to one of the charter operators if it does not have an aircraft of its own available. It charges the operator a royalty fee of 15 per cent on the cost of the flight. Part or split charter flights are not allowed into the country.

Turkey has served for centuries as a landbridge between East and West. Today, with the rapid growth of overland freight to the Arab world, this ancient role has witnessed a remarkable revival

Trickle of travellers gives way to rumble of heavy lorries

Traditionally Turkey is the gateway between the Middle East and Europe—the bridge for travellers from Europe on their way to Arabia and beyond and for those westbound from The Gulf, Arabia, Pakistan and India. Turkey still retains its gateway role, but the past trickle of travellers and trade has given way to the rumble of heavy goods vehicles on their way east or south-east—or their rattle on the empty return run.

Initial cause of the great truck trek was the mid-1970s ports congestion. Road transport found itself in demand and with the lure of quick profits, owner-drivers risked lives and vehicle on the long, difficult road. Reputable, well-organized companies were there as well, but they were unable to handle all the business being offered. Rapidly, traffic built up on Turkish roads not designed for heavy, high-speed vehicles and with the flood came increasing administrative delays.

Turkey, the former centre of the Ottoman Empire, built up a huge bureaucratic organization to run its possessions and that legacy remains today. Hauliers found as they came face to face with a complex administration that strictly enforced regulations allowed little flexibility. For the early pioneering drivers, if a trip went wrong, the way out was very difficult. It was hard to remove damaged vehicles and goods. Drivers are regarded as fully responsible for their vehicles and for a man used to the ways of Western Europe, the regulations seemed incomprehensible.

Now hauliers on the run to Iran and the Middle East, through Turkey, are better equipped and prepared. Documentation is completed and checked minutely. No prudent company thinks of sending its vehicles into or across Turkey without the services of a Customs agent to smooth the path. Drivers can meet eventualities like the recently imposed order to buy the equivalent of $300 worth of Turkish currency on each trip through the country.

It is mandatory to cover costs while in the country, the Turkish Government has said, but most of those who have to make the swap regard it as a tax. Unspent cash is not redeemable. On TIR vehicles alone passing through Turkey the order imposed in January would result in foreign currency earnings of about £10m a year.

Although hauliers complain about the various complicated taxes imposed by Turkey they also admit that the increased heavy vehicle traffic is creating surface damage on the highways. Drivers see little of other roads in the country, even when delivering or collecting, as each arrival at the frontier is given an official routing. Any deviation has to be reported.

Direction and control of road traffic together with collection of the three main taxes imposed on visiting vehicles is a huge task for Turkey's administration. Official figures showed that in 1977 more than 70,000 TIR vehicles alone entered Turkey. Of these 40 per cent were bound for Iran; 23 per cent for Turkish points; 22 per cent for Iraq; and 15 per cent for Syria. More than 25 per cent of these vehicles were Hungarian—registered and bound for Iran.

Revenue derived from three forms of taxation—fuel, vehicle weight and size, and transit tax—levied by Turkey on arriving TIR vehicles alone would have resulted in a Treasury gain of about £30m. To bring this figure into perspective the fuel tax replaces a Turkish subsidy for national use only, and the transit tax is levied to cover the cost of extra road repairs. But, to the shaky Turkish economy an income of this size is clearly attractive. Hauliers passing through the country have said that they would like to see more evidence of the revenue being used on the roads.

European road users believe that a route used by Soviet block hauliers could be worth while for them. It runs through Poland and the Ukraine to the Iranian border town of Astara, by-passing Turkey. But, although it appears to offer advantages to foreign companies, the Soviet Union will not allow foreign vehicles to travel along it.

Some operators have tried missing Turkey by sending their vehicles to Volos, in Greece, and putting them on board a roll-on, roll-off ferry to Tartus in Syria, which runs 15 times a month. But this route, apart from giving the driver a 40-hour rest, needs careful scheduling if the boat is to be caught without waste of time. Not every operator agrees that the detour to Greece, plus the ferry charges in the end, saves very much.

Sea transport combined with road services to give a through-to-destination service is a popular way of carrying cargo to Turkey and to the Middle East through Turkey. Sea rates for bulk and containers have been falling steadily as unused cargo capacity on main routes has increased with the introduction of new roll-on, roll-off, cellular ship and multi-purpose tonnage.

Turkey has three main ports of entry in the Mediterranean for seaborne cargo. They are Iskenderun in the extreme south serving Iran, Syria, Iraq, the Red Sea and Gulf destinations, and Izmir in the east with road and rail connexions to points in mainland Turkey and Istanbul. Direct sea services are maintained between British-based companies and these ports.

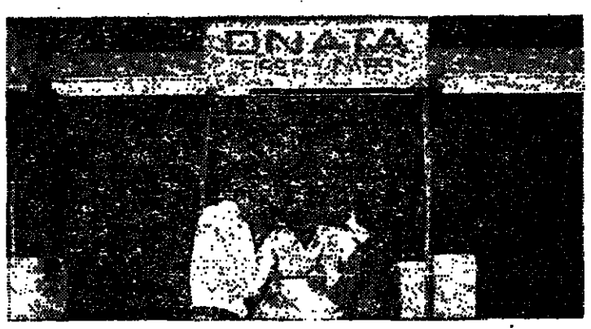
Turkey has nearly 10,000 km (6,200 miles) of railways used mainly for freight carrying to domestic points as well as Iran, Iraq, Syria and the Soviet Union. Rail traffic from Europe must still cross the Bosporus by ferry.

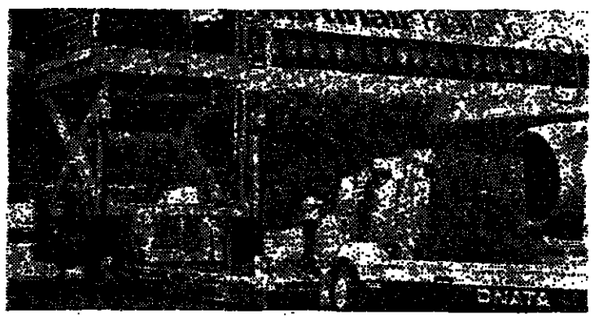
A number of shipping lines run regular services from Britain to Turkey, they include Adriatica, Continar, DNOL (German Near East Line), Ellerman City Liners, Gulf Lines, Gracechurch Line, Hellenic, KNSM (Dutch), Medtainer, Prince Line and Turkish Cargo Lines.

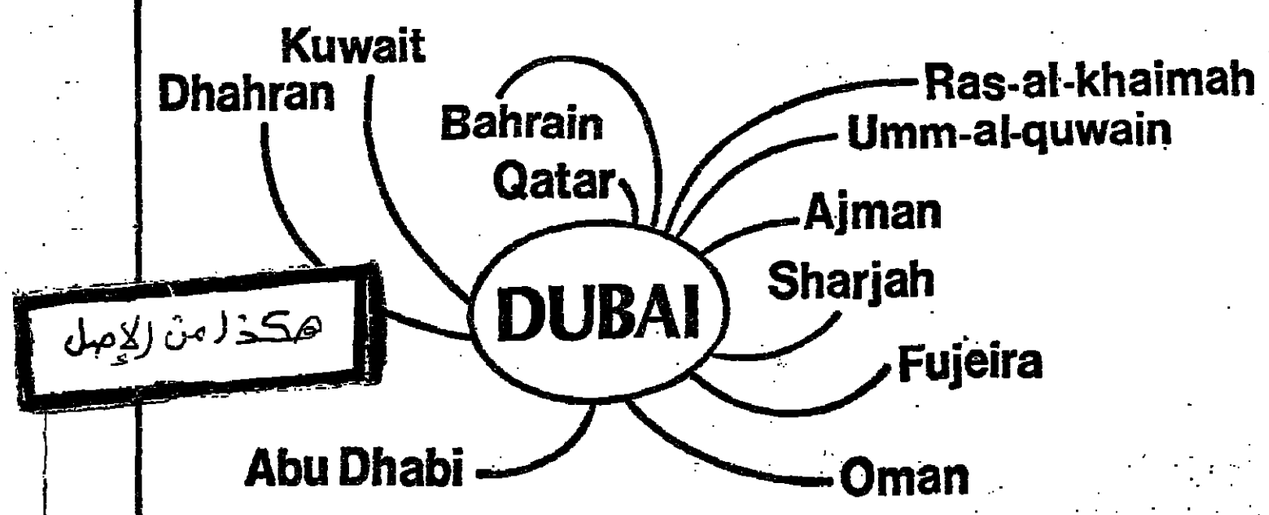
Among the road hauliers serving Turkish ports from Britain some available for onward carriage are: Anglo Overseas, Birdale, Cabot Shipping, Davies Turner, GTI International, F. C. Hammond, Kuehne & Nagel, Schenkers and Transmarcon.

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